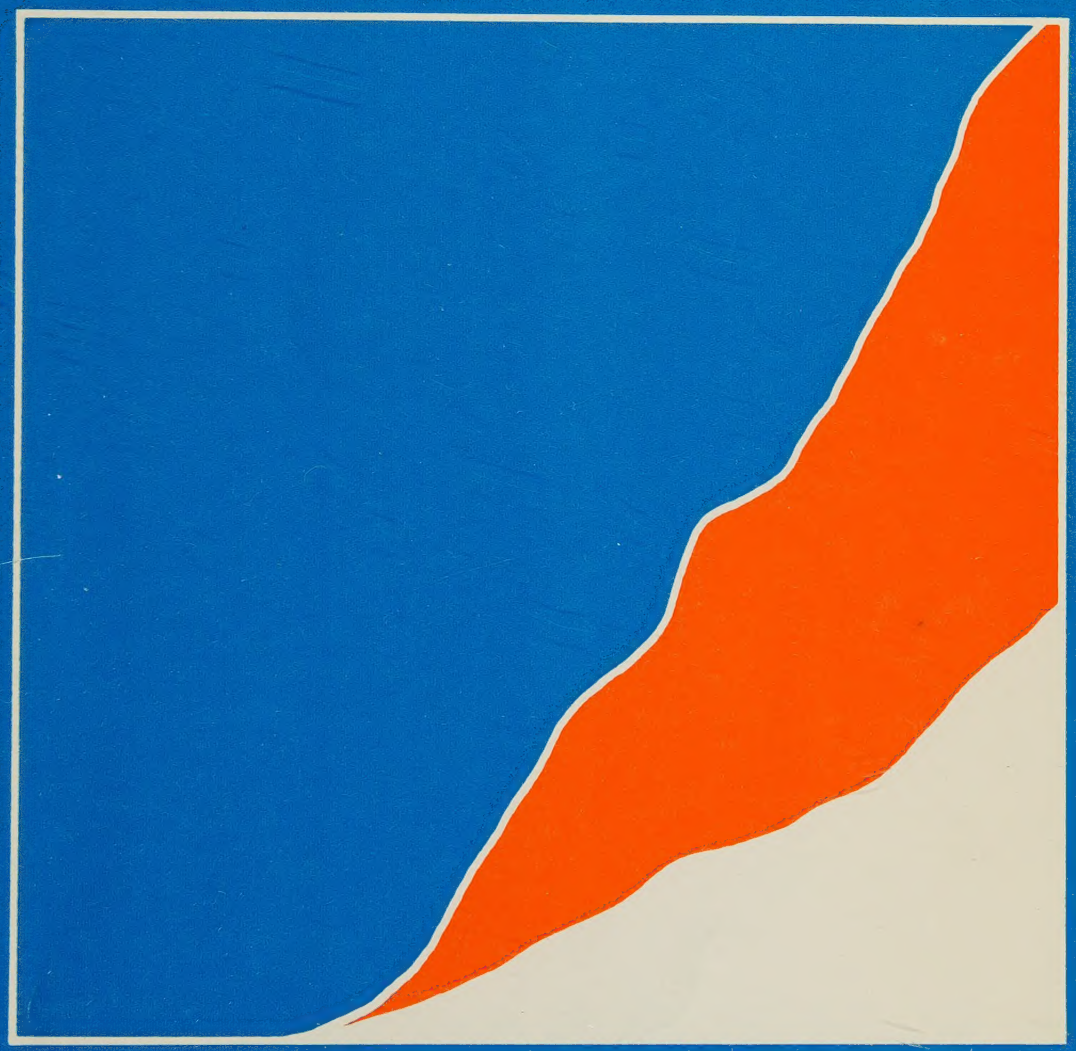
Cancer Among Blacks

and other minorities: statistical profiles



U.S. DEPARTMENT OF
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About the cover:

The cover illustration depicts graphically the differential in age-specific mortality rates of U.S. blacks and whites for invasive cervical cancer. The upper curve illustrates the rates for black females and the lower curve illustrates the rates for white females.

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Cancer Among Blacks

and other minorities: statistical profiles

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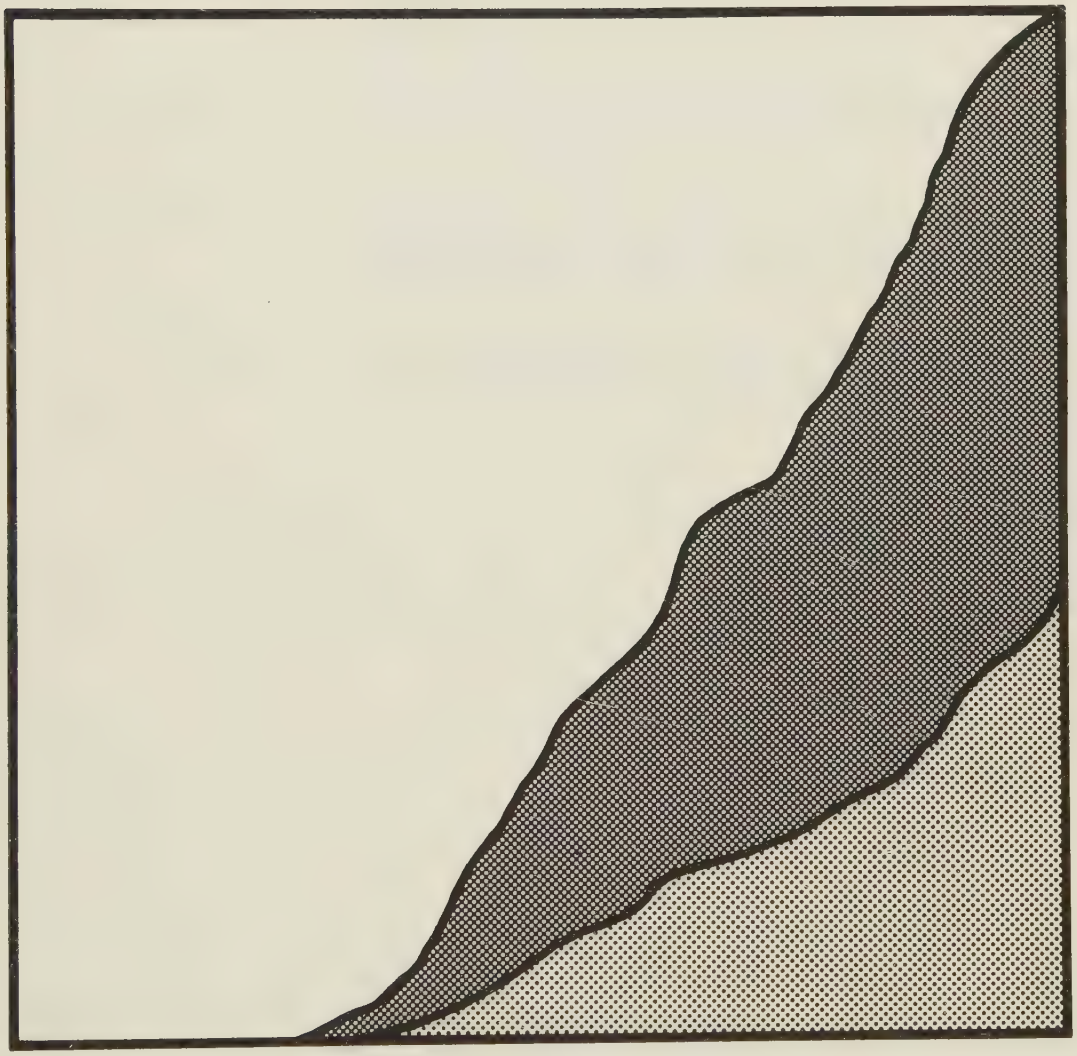
Overview And Summary



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Overview and Summary

In 1984, in order to achieve greater direction to the cancer control effort, the National Cancer Institute announced the national goal of reducing cancer mortality by one-half by the end of the century. As part of the planning, available data on the cancer experiences of different racial/ethnic groups were reviewed. These data document that certain segments of the population have disproportionately severe cancer rates compared to the general population. These data are presented in this report. The statistics presented are descriptive and intended to document discrepancies in cancer experiences of different population groups. This report does not attempt to identify the causes of such discrepancies.

Fundamentally, the national goal for cancer control is based on the understanding that cancers can be prevented and survival among cancer patients improved through individual and institutional change. To achieve such changes, the cooperation of all health professionals and concerned organizations and institutions will be required. This report intends that such individuals and organizations make use of these statistics to identify areas of opportunity where they can have the greatest impact: the researchers to formulate hypotheses for in-depth studies of causes of discrepancies in cancer rates and interventions to reduce the causes; the health planners to propose new program options for improved health protection; the policy-makers to decide about resource allocations.

The data presented in this report fall into three categories:

- *Incidence data:* Cancer incidence data measure the number of new cases of cancer during the year. These data are collected by the Surveillance, Epidemiology and End Results (SEER) program of the National Cancer Institute for eleven population-based areas in the United States covering 12 percent of the U.S. population, including eight ethnic/racial groups.

- *Mortality data:* Cancer mortality data are collected by the National Center for Health Statistics as part of the national vital statistics system. These data include all deaths occurring in the United States during a year. U.S. mortality data classify Hispanics as whites.

- *Survival data:* Survival data indicate how long patients continue to live following diagnosis of a cancer. These data also are collected by the SEER program for the eleven population registries covered.

The data collected cover both cross-sectional comparisons of cancer rates and time-trends for the eight racial/ethnic groups covered by the SEER program. For much of the in-depth analysis, particularly related to survival patterns, data were available for blacks and whites only. The reason for this is that the number of cases for specific cancer sites for other racial/ethnic groups were too small to

allow for meaningful statistical analysis. The racial/ethnic breakdown for the SEER program areas is discussed in Section I of the report. Based on these data, the following major findings have emerged:

- *Cancer incidence:* Among the major racial/ethnic groups, blacks have the highest incidence rate for all cancers combined, followed by Native Hawaiians and then whites. Native Americans had the lowest incidence. (See Section II of report.)

- *Cancer mortality:* Blacks also experience the highest overall cancer mortality rates, followed by Native Hawaiians and whites. (Section III)

- *Cancer survival:* Japanese-Americans have the highest overall survival rates, with whites having the second highest rates. Blacks and Native Americans experience the least favorable rates. (Sections IV-VI)

The detailed analysis of survival patterns between blacks and whites revealed:

- While whites showed increased survival during the last decade for each year following diagnosis, blacks experienced a largely unchanged survival pattern. (Section V)

- Differences in survival between blacks and whites were independent of stage at time of diagnosis; the differences persisted in early stages at approximately the same level as for advanced stages. (Section VI)

- Histologic differences in tumor types may account for some of the differences in survival experience. For some cancer sites, blacks appear to have tumor types that are more aggressive and result in poorer survival than some tumor types experienced by whites. (Section VII)

Finally, when comparing trends in incidence, mortality and survival over time for blacks and whites, the following points can be made (Section VIII):

- Both blacks and whites experienced increased overall cancer incidence rates.

- Because whites experienced higher cancer survival rates than blacks, the effect of increases in incidence rates on mortality rates was less for whites than for blacks.

- This analysis only covered the period since 1973, and the differential effects described probably would be greater had data over a longer time period been available.

Summary Tables 1-5 at the end of this section provide an overview of major cancer incidence, mortality, and survival patterns. In comparing blacks and whites, blacks experience disproportionate cancer rates by cancer sites as follows:

- *Cancer incidence:* Breast (women under age 40), esophagus, lung (males), multiple myeloma, pancreas, prostate, stomach.

- *Cancer mortality:* Cervix, esophagus, larnyx, lung, multiple myeloma, pancreas, prostate.

- *Cancer survival:* Bladder, breast, corpus uteri, prostate, rectum.

Summary Table 1

Average Annual Age-adjusted Cancer Incidence Rates per 100,000 by Primary Site and Racial/Ethnic Group, SEER Program, 1978-81

Primary Site	Whites	Blacks	Hispanics*	Japanese	Chinese	Filipinos	Native Hawaiians	Native Americans
All sites	335.0	372.5	246.2	247.8	252.9	222.4	357.9	164.2
Bladder	15.4	8.6	8.2	7.7	7.7	5.1	8.2	1.1
Breast, Female	86.5	71.9	54.1	53.1	54.0	43.4	111.1	28.5
Ages <40	8.2	10.7	7.9	8.6	7.4	7.1	7.1	4.0
Ages 40+	221.1	179.3	134.9	146.5	141.0	117.0	300.0	71.4
Cervix Uteri	8.8	20.2	17.7	7.6	11.2	8.8	14.1	22.6
Colon & Rectum	49.6	48.9	25.2	50.4	40.8	30.1	32.7	9.9
Colon	34.6	37.9	15.8	34.0	27.7	17.7	18.4	8.0
Rectum	15.0	11.7	9.4	16.4	13.1	12.4	14.3	1.9
Corpus Uteri	25.1	13.4	11.1	18.6	17.6	11.7	27.1	2.6
Esophagus	3.0	11.5	1.6	2.4	3.4	3.6	6.4	2.4
Larynx	4.6	6.6	2.6	2.6	1.9	1.8	5.2	0.9
Lung, Male	81.0	119.0	34.3	45.1	62.6	38.1	100.9	14.6
Lung, Female	28.2	30.5	13.0	14.1	31.2	18.4	38.6	3.1
Multiple Myeloma	3.4	7.9	2.5	1.2	1.6	4.1	5.5	2.8
Ovary	13.6	9.5	10.4	8.7	9.1	9.4	13.5	3.2
Pancreas	8.9	13.6	10.8	7.4	9.3	6.7	10.0	6.0
Prostate	75.1	120.3	76.5	44.2	26.1	48.9	57.9	45.4
Stomach	8.0	13.8	15.7	27.9	9.0	7.0	32.4	19.3

* Cancer incidence data for Hispanics come from New Mexico only.

Summary Table 2

Average Annual Age-adjusted Cancer Mortality Rates per 100,000 by Primary Site and Racial/Ethnic Group, Total United States, 1978-81

Primary Site	Whites*	Blacks	Japanese	Chinese	Filipinos	Native Hawaiians	Native Americans
All sites	163.6	208.5	104.2	131.5	69.7	200.5	87.4
Bladder	3.9	3.8	1.8	1.7	1.5	1.6	1.0
Breast, Female	26.6	26.3	9.9	13.0	8.0	33.0	8.2
Ages <40	1.6	2.5	1.1	0.8	0.9	1.2	1.1
Ages 40+	70.2	68.1	25.2	34.6	20.6	88.7	20.6
Cervix Uteri	3.2	8.8	2.7	2.9	1.6	4.2	5.8
Colon & Rectum	21.6	22.3	17.2	19.3	8.1	15.0	8.6
Colon	18.1	18.8	13.6	15.5	5.8	11.4	6.8
Rectum	3.5	3.5	3.6	3.8	2.3	3.6	1.8
Corpus Uteri	3.9	6.6	3.9	4.3	2.0	3.0	1.8
Esophagus	2.6	9.2	1.9	3.3	1.9	6.5	2.1
Larynx	1.3	2.5	0.2	0.7	0.4	1.4	0.9
Lung, Male	69.3	91.4	32.7	48.2	20.0	88.0	28.0
Lung, Female	20.2	20.1	8.6	21.2	6.8	31.5	8.6
Multiple Myeloma	2.4	5.0	1.2	1.2	1.2	2.8	1.9
Ovary	8.1	6.4	4.3	4.2	2.8	7.0	3.3
Pancreas	8.4	11.0	7.0	7.4	3.3	10.9	4.5
Prostate	21.0	43.9	8.8	7.5	8.2	11.6	15.5
Stomach	5.3	10.0	17.5	7.8	3.3	25.3	6.2

* The National Center for Health Statistics from which these data are derived does not code ethnicity for Hispanics.

Summary Table 3

Five-year Relative Survival Rates by Primary Site and Racial/Ethnic Group, SEER Program, 1973-81 (percent)

Primary Site	Anglos[3]	Blacks	Hispanics	Japanese	Chinese	Filipinos	Native Hawaiians	Native Americans
All sites	50	38	47	51	44	45	44	34
Bladder	74	50	70	72	74[1]	49[1]	48[2]	37[2]
Breast, Female	75	63	72	85	78	72	76	53[1]
Cervix Uteri	68	63	69	72	72[1]	72[1]	73	67[1]
Colon & Rectum	51	44	46	59	50	41	51[1]	37[1]
Colon	52	46	48	61	53	38	59[1]	44[1]
Rectum	49	37	44	55	44	45	42[1]	24[1]
Corpus Uteri	88	57	86	86	87	78[1]	80[1]	66[2]
Esophagus	5	3	—	—	11[1]	—	—	—
Larynx	67	59	60[1]	75[1]	67[2]	57[2]	79[2]	—
Lung & Bronchus	12	11	11	14	15	12	16	5
Male	11	10	9	13	15	12	13	2
Female	16	14	15	17	15	11	24	—
Multiple Myeloma	24	27	21	30[1]	24[1]	29[1]	26[1]	—
Ovary	37	39	41	41	42[1]	52[1]	36[1]	43[1]
Pancreas	3	3	2	3	3	2	—	—
Prostate	69	59	71	76	76[1]	73	85[1]	47[1]
Stomach	14	15	16	28	16	16	14	9

[1] Standard error between 5 & 10%.

[2] Standard error 10%.

[3] Caucasians not of Hispanic origin or surname.

Summary Table 4

Ratio of Black to White Age-adjusted (1970 U.S. Standard) Cancer Incidence and Mortality Rates by Primary Site, SEER Program, 1978-81

Primary Site	Incidence Rates	Mortality Rates
All Sites Combined	1.11	1.27
Bladder	0.56	0.97
Breast, Female	0.84	0.99
Cervix Uteri	2.30	2.75
Colon & Rectum	1.00	1.03
Colon	1.10	1.04
Rectum	0.78	1.00
Corpus Uteri	0.53	1.69
Esophagus	3.89	3.47
Larynx	1.43	1.92
Lung, Male	1.47	1.32
Female	1.08	1.00
Multiple Myeolma	2.30	2.08
Ovary	0.70	0.79
Pancreas	1.43	1.31
Prostate	1.60	2.09
Stomach	1.72	1.89

Summary Table 5

Five-Year Relative Survival for Selected Cancer Sites: Black and White Differences SEER Program, 1973-81 (percent)

Primary Site	5-Year Relative Survival		Difference
	Blacks	Whites	
All Sites Combined	38	50	12
Corpus Uteri	57	88	31
Bladder	50	74	24
Breast-Female	63	75	12
Rectum	37	49	12
Prostate	59	69	10

Note To Readers

Note to Readers

Organization of Cancer Sites

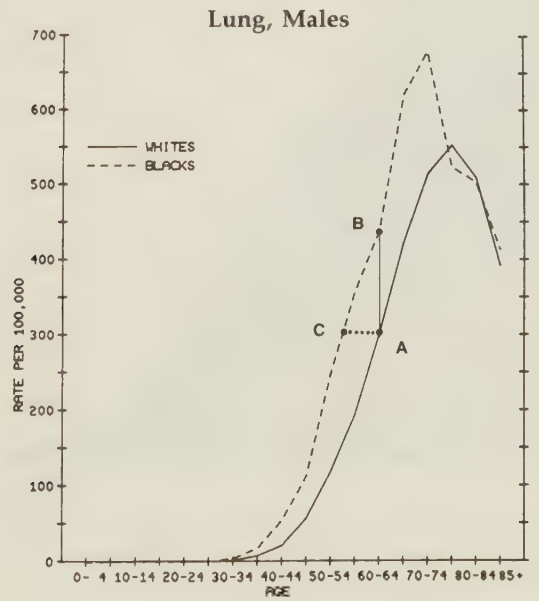
This document does not follow the International Classification of Diseases system normally used for organizing cancer sites for the following reasons:

- The report is primarily intended to inform a broad range of health professionals and policy makers. In order to simplify locating information in the report, cancer sites are listed alphabetically rather than by organ system.
- The document covers only the major cancer sites of concern to the topic and it was thought that an alphabetical listing would be more appropriate.

Age-specific Cancer Rates

Because age is such an important variable to consider when looking at cancer, age-specific information is presented in a series of cancer incidence and mortality graphs in Sections II and III. When using these graphs it is important to compare the cancer rates of blacks and whites *within* the same age-groups. For example, in the figure below age-specific incidence rates are shown for lung cancer among males. Point A on this graph represents the incidence rate of lung cancer for white males between the ages of 60 and 64. This point should be compared to point B, the point vertically above point A which represents the incidence rate of lung cancer for black males in the same 60 to 64 year age group. Point A should not be compared to point C, a point horizontally across from point A, because point C represents the cancer incidence rate of black men aged 50 to 54, not 60 to 64.

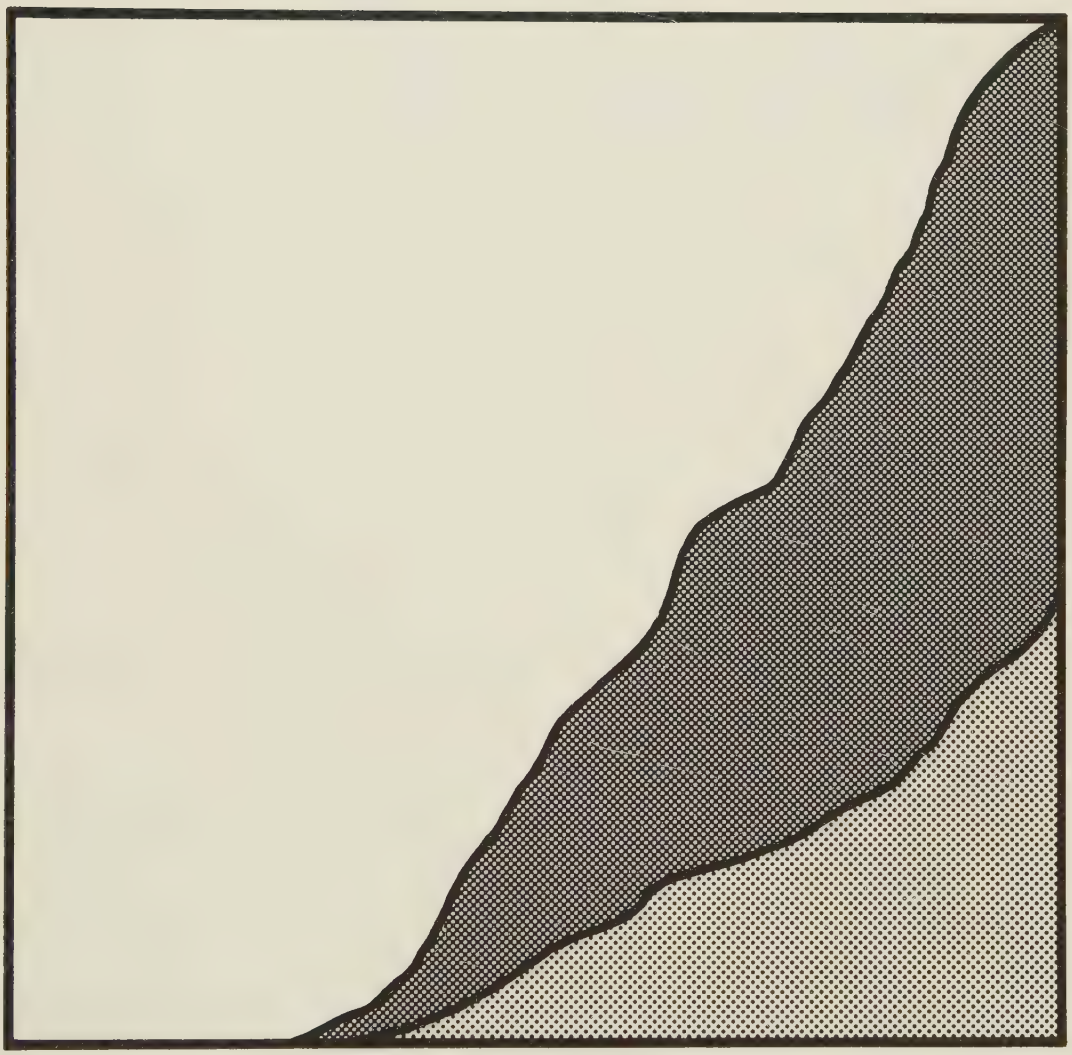
Age-Specific Cancer Incidence Rates Per 100,000
SEER Program, 1978-81



Section VIII

Care should be used when reading the line graphs in Section VIII, Cancer Trends: Comparison of Incidence, Mortality, and Survival For Blacks and Whites. Each graph contains two dashed, horizontal lines. These lines are for reference only; they do not represent levels or trends of cancer incidence or mortality.

Section I.
Data Sources



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Section I. Data Sources

Discussion

This report presents selected examples of cancer statistics in order to show comparisons between blacks, whites, and other racial and ethnic groups. The presentation displays in greater detail than in the past comparisons of the cancer experience of these groups. Differences between blacks and whites indicate where efforts must be directed to address the cancer needs of blacks in order to achieve improvement in incidence, mortality, and survival rates.

The data presented in this report are derived from two sources. Cancer mortality data are obtained from the National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS). Data tapes on all deaths in the United States are obtained annually from the NCHS and form the basis for all mortality statistics. Cancer incidence and survival data are derived from the Surveillance, Epidemiology and End Results (SEER) Program of the National Cancer Institute. The SEER Program collects information from 11 U.S. population-based cancer registries (Figure I-1). Cancer patients identified through SEER from 1978 to 1981 had the following racial/ethnic distribution:

Anglos (white)	84.7
Blacks	8.0
Hispanics	2.1
Native Americans	0.3
Chinese	0.8
Japanese	1.2
Filipinos	0.6
Native Hawaiians	0.4
Others	1.9
	100.0%

Table I-1 shows how the cancer cases for these eight racial/ethnic groups were distributed within the SEER geographic areas.

The SEER Program began in 1973 and presently includes six entire states (Connecticut, Hawaii, Iowa, New Mexico, New Jersey, and Utah), four large metropolitan areas (Atlanta, Detroit, San Francisco, and Seattle) and Puerto Rico. New Jersey joined the SEER Program in late 1983. It is now possible to analyze changes for the full ten years that SEER has been in operation. The majority of the SEER data on blacks is obtained from Atlanta, Detroit, and San Francisco. Information for this report comes from 9 of the 11 SEER registries; Puerto Rico and New Jersey are excluded.

Definitions

Rate: An expression of the frequency of an event in an entire population. It is characterized by "counts of an event" during a specified time period. The total number of events — the numerator — is divided by the population at risk (or mid-year population) — the denominator. For example, the crude death rate is calculated by dividing the total number of deaths registered during the calendar year (January 1 to December 31) by the total population at the middle of the year (July 1). This is then multiplied by 100,000.

Incidence rate: The cancer incidence rate is the number of cancer cases newly diagnosed during a calendar year divided by the mid-year population and multiplied by 100,000.

Mortality rate: The cancer mortality rate is the number of deaths from cancer that occur during a calendar year in a specified population. It is expressed as a number per 100,000 population and includes those deaths where cancer is the reported underlying cause of death. This can be calculated for each specific type of cancer as well as for all cancer sites combined.

Observed survival rate: The proportion of newly diagnosed cancer patients surviving for a specified period of time after diagnosis.

Relative survival rate: The ratio of the observed survival rate for the patient group to the expected survival rate for persons in the general population similar to the patient group with respect to age, sex, race, and calendar year of observation. Since almost half the cancers occur in persons 65 years or older, many of these individuals die of other causes with no evidence of recurrence of the cancer. Thus, because it is obtained by adjusting observed survival for the normal life expectancy of the general population of the same age, the relative survival rate is an estimate of the chance of surviving the effects of cancer. The *five-year relative survival rate* then can be considered the proportion potentially curable.

Age-specific Rate: Age-specific cancer rates are calculated because the frequency of cancer incidence and mortality varies with age. By calculating separate incidence and mortality rates for each age group diversities often hidden in overall rates are more evident.

- *Incidence:* The age-specific cancer incidence rate is the number of new cases of cancer occurring to persons in a given age group during a calendar year divided by the mid-year population of all persons in that same age group. This is then multiplied by 100,000.

- *Mortality:* The age-specific mortality rate is the number of cancer deaths occurring to persons in a given age group during a calendar year divided by the mid-year population of all persons in that same age group. This is then multiplied by 100,000.

Age-adjusted Rate: An age-adjusted cancer rate is a weighted average of the age-specific cancer mortality (or incidence) rates where the weights are the numbers of persons in age groups of a standard population. This has the effect of eliminating age distribution differences in the two populations as a factor when comparing their mortality (or incidence) for all ages combined. For this report, the 1970 U.S. population is used as the standard.

Standard error: The standard error of a survival rate indicates the amount of sampling variability in the rate. Throughout this report, those rates for which the standard error is between 5 and 10 percent are indicated by superscript[1] and those with a standard error greater than 10 percent by superscript[2]. All other survival rates have standard errors less than 5 percent.

Figure I-1

Surveillance, Epidemiology and End Results Program National Cancer Institute

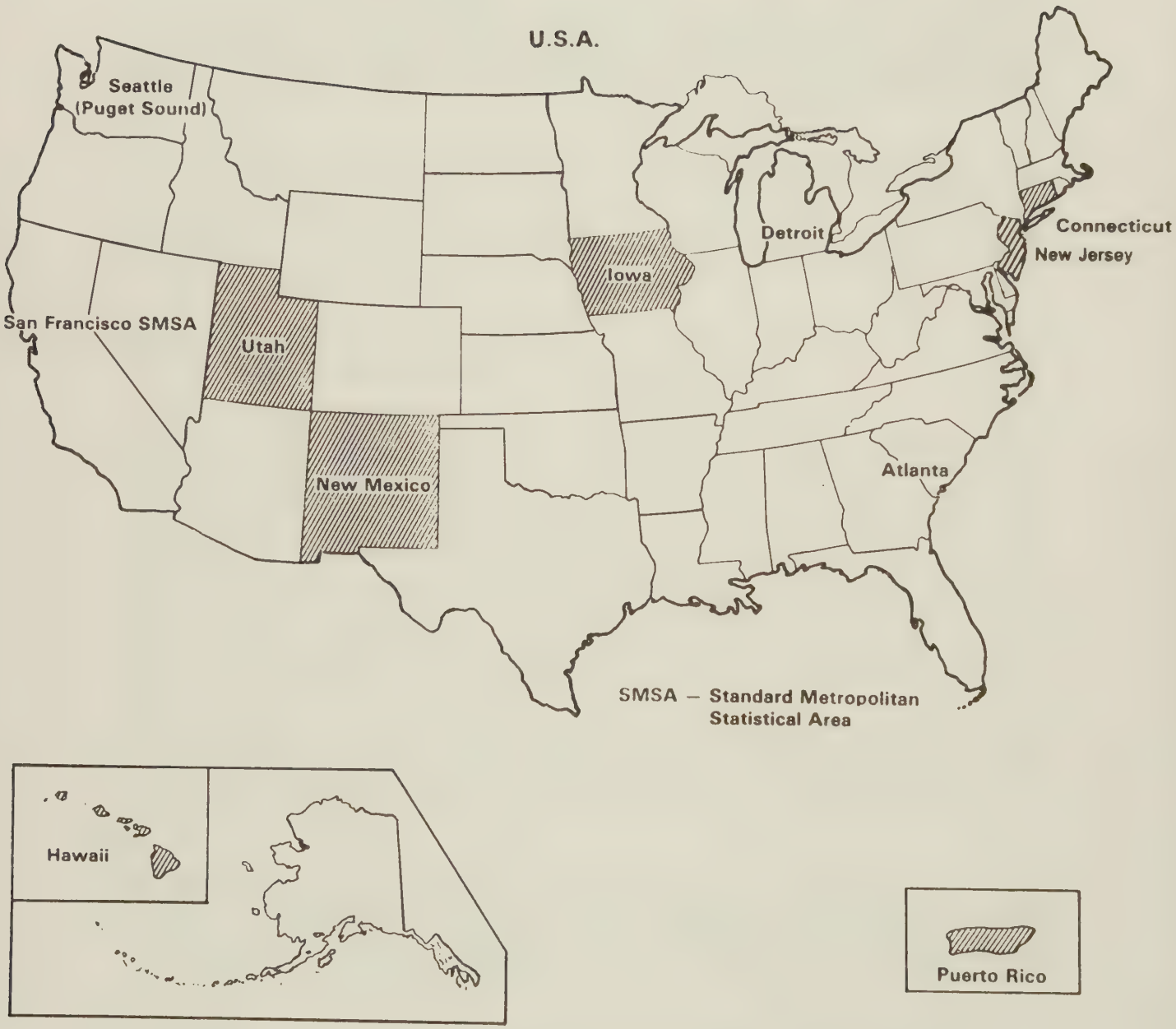


Table I-1

Percent Distribution of Cancer Cases by Geographic Area, for Eight Racial/Ethnic Groups, SEER Program, 1978-81

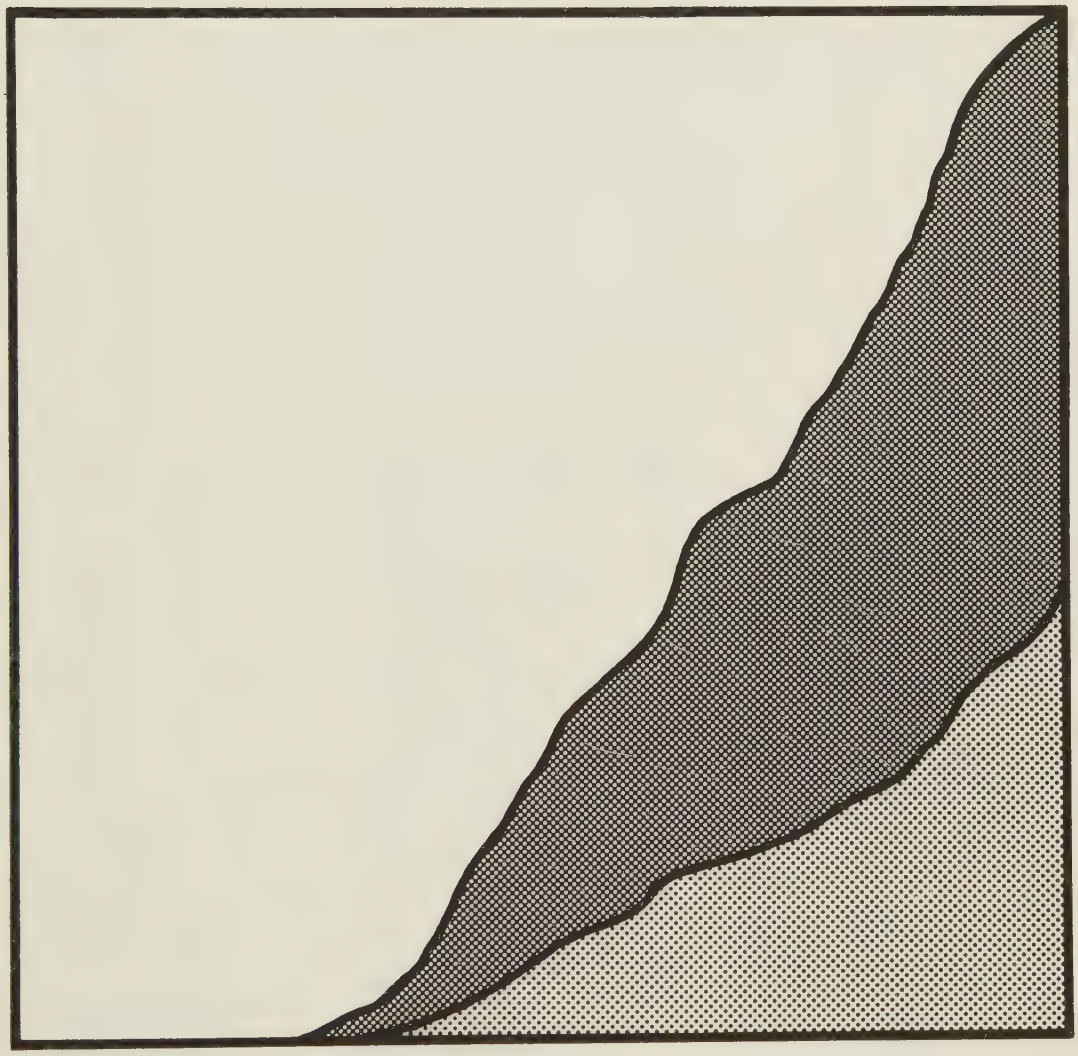
Area	Total for all racial/ethnic groups[2]	Anglos[3]	Blacks	Hispanics	Japanese	Chinese	Filipinos	Native Hawaiians	Native Americans
Total numbers of cases	297,571	252,095	23,952	6,158	3,682	2,299	1,815	1,331	872
Percent residing in:									
All areas[1]	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
San Francisco-Oakland	16.8	15.7	20.4	33.5	9.2	64.1	36.1	2.4	3.8
Connecticut	16.9	18.8	8.6	5.4	0.2	1.0	0.1	0.1	1.4
Detroit	19.4	18.3	45.9	1.4	0.4	1.4	1.7	0.1	1.5
Hawaii	3.4	1.4	0.2	—	82.9	28.6	55.8	97.0	—
Iowa	15.1	17.6	1.8	1.6	0.2	0.2	0.2	—	1.7
New Mexico	4.4	3.8	0.8	51.3	0.1	0.2	—	—	42.4
Seattle	12.7	13.7	3.2	1.6	5.6	3.8	6.6	0.4	12.6
Utah	4.3	4.8	0.2	4.8	1.3	0.2	0.2	—	3.2
Atlanta	3.1	5.6	16.6	0.6	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.4
Arizona Indians	0.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	32.7

[1] Puerto Rico and New Jersey are not included.

[2] Total includes 5,367 cases of unknown and other racial/ethnic background.

[3] Caucasians not of Hispanic origin or surname.

Section II.
Cancer Incidence For Blacks, Whites, And Other Groups



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Section II. Cancer Incidence for Blacks, Whites, and Other Groups

Discussion

The information about cancer incidence in this section is based on SEER data collected between 1978 and 1981. Cancer incidence rates measure the rate of occurrence of new cases of cancer during a year per 100,000 persons in that population. The cancer incidence rates presented here are an average of four annual cancer incidence rates: 1978, 1979, 1980, and 1981.

The first table presents average annual, age-adjusted cancer incidence rates for blacks, whites, and other racial/ethnic groups. Two sets of figures follow: 1) line graphs comparing age-specific incidence rates for selected cancer sites for blacks and whites, and 2) bar graphs showing age-adjusted cancer incidence rates for blacks, whites, and other racial/ethnic groups.

Highlights

- Among the major racial/ethnic groups, blacks had the highest overall incidence rate for cancer followed by Native Hawaiians and then whites. Native Americans had the lowest cancer incidence rate.

- Among the major racial/ethnic groups for which data are available:
  - — Blacks had the highest incidence rates for cancers of the female breast (for women under age 40), esophagus, colon, larynx, lung (male), multiple myeloma, pancreas, and prostate.
  - — Whites had the highest incidence rates for cancers of the bladder and ovary.
  - — Native Americans had the highest incidence rate for cancer of the cervix uteri. They had the lowest incidence rates for cancers of the bladder, colon, rectum, larynx, male and female lung, female breast, corpus uteri, pancreas, and ovary.
  - — Native Hawaiians had the highest incidence rates for cancers of the female breast (all ages combined and for women age 40 and above), ovary, corpus uteri, stomach, and lung (female).
  - — Japanese-Americans had the highest incidence rates for cancers of the rectum and for the colon and rectum combined. They had the lowest incidence rates for cancers of the cervix uteri and multiple myeloma.
  - — Hispanics had the lowest incidence rate for cancer of the esophagus.
  - — Chinese-Americans had the lowest incidence rate for cancer of the prostate gland.
  - — Filipinos had the lowest incidence rate for cancer of the stomach.

- Blacks were nearly four times as likely as whites to have cancer of the esophagus and more than twice as likely to have multiple myeloma.

- Black females were more than twice as likely as white females to have cancer of the cervix uteri.

- After ages 35-39 blacks had higher age-specific incidence rates for all cancer sites combined than whites. This difference increases to ages 55-59 and then decreases until ages 70-74 where it begins to increase again.

Table II-1

Average Annual Age-adjusted Cancer Incidence Rates per 100,000 by Primary Site and Racial/Ethnic Group, SEER Program, 1978-81

Primary Site	Whites	Blacks	Hispanics*	Japanese	Chinese	Filipinos	Native Hawaiians	Native Americans
All sites	335.0	372.5	246.2	247.8	252.9	222.4	357.9	164.2
Bladder	15.4	8.6	8.2	7.7	7.7	5.1	8.2	1.1
Breast, Female	86.5	71.9	54.1	53.1	54.0	43.4	111.1	28.5
Ages <40	8.2	10.7	7.9	8.6	7.4	7.1	7.1	4.0
Ages 40 +	221.1	179.3	134.9	146.5	141.0	117.0	300.0	71.4
Cervix Uteri	8.8	20.2	17.7	7.6	11.2	8.8	14.1	22.6
Colon & Rectum	49.6	48.9	25.2	50.4	40.8	30.1	32.7	9.9
Colon	34.6	37.9	15.8	34.0	27.7	17.7	18.4	8.0
Rectum	15.0	11.7	9.4	16.4	13.1	12.4	14.3	1.9
Corpus Uteri	25.1	13.4	11.1	18.6	17.6	11.7	27.1	2.6
Esophagus	3.0	11.5	1.6	2.4	3.4	3.6	6.4	2.4
Larynx	4.6	6.6	2.6	2.6	1.9	1.8	5.2	0.9
Lung, Male	81.0	119.0	34.3	45.1	62.6	38.1	100.9	14.6
Lung, Female	28.2	30.5	13.0	14.1	31.2	18.4	38.6	3.1
Multiple Myeloma	3.4	7.9	2.5	1.2	1.6	4.1	5.5	2.8
Ovary	13.6	9.5	10.4	8.7	9.1	9.4	13.5	3.2
Pancreas	8.9	13.6	10.8	7.4	9.3	6.7	10.0	6.0
Prostate	75.1	120.3	76.5	44.2	26.1	48.9	57.9	45.4
Stomach	8.0	13.8	15.7	27.9	9.0	7.0	32.4	19.3

* Cancer incidence data for Hispanics come from New Mexico only.

Figure II-1

Age-specific Cancer Incidence Rates per 100,000 for Blacks and Whites: 1978–81

All Sites Combined

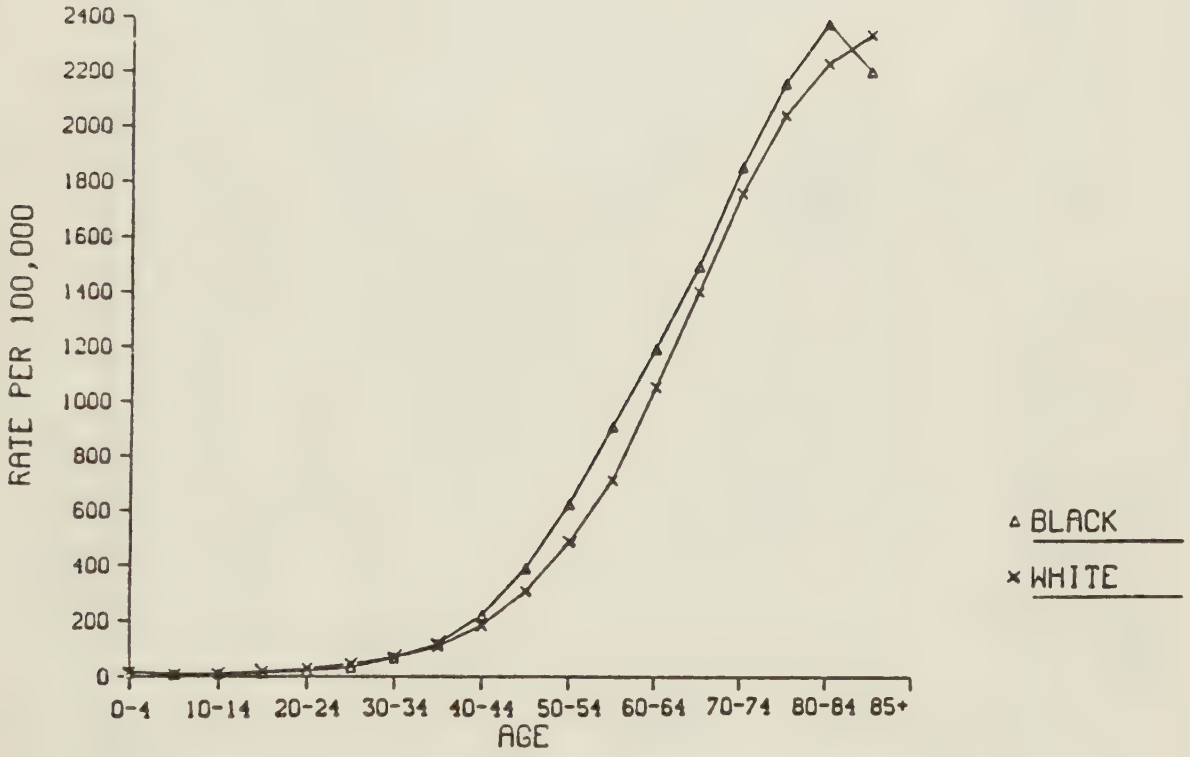


Figure II-2

Age-specific Cancer Incidence Rates per 100,000 by Age for Blacks and Whites: 1978-81

All Sites Combined
Male

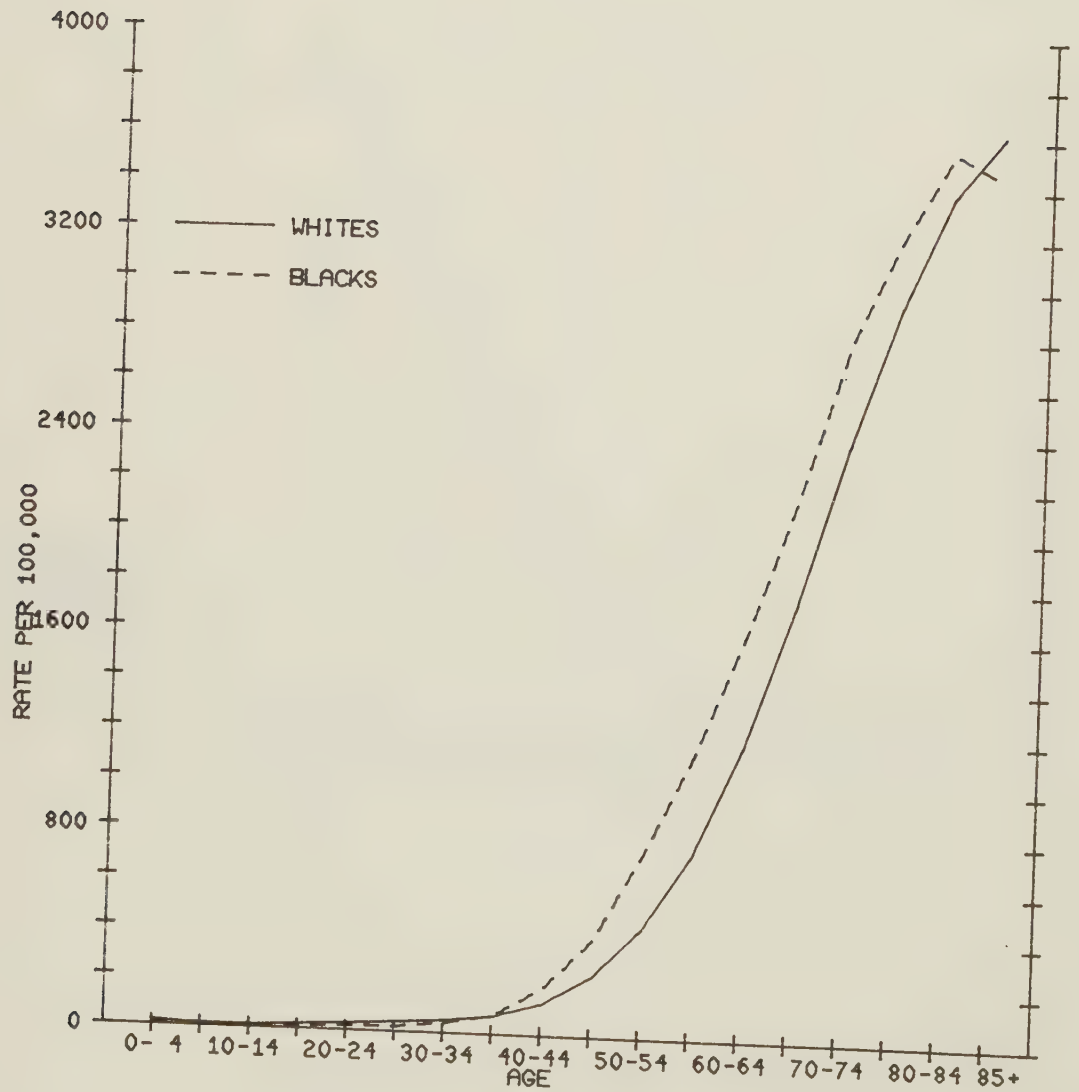


Figure II-3

Age-specific Cancer Incidence Rates per 100,000 for Blacks and Whites: 1978–81

All Sites Combined
Female

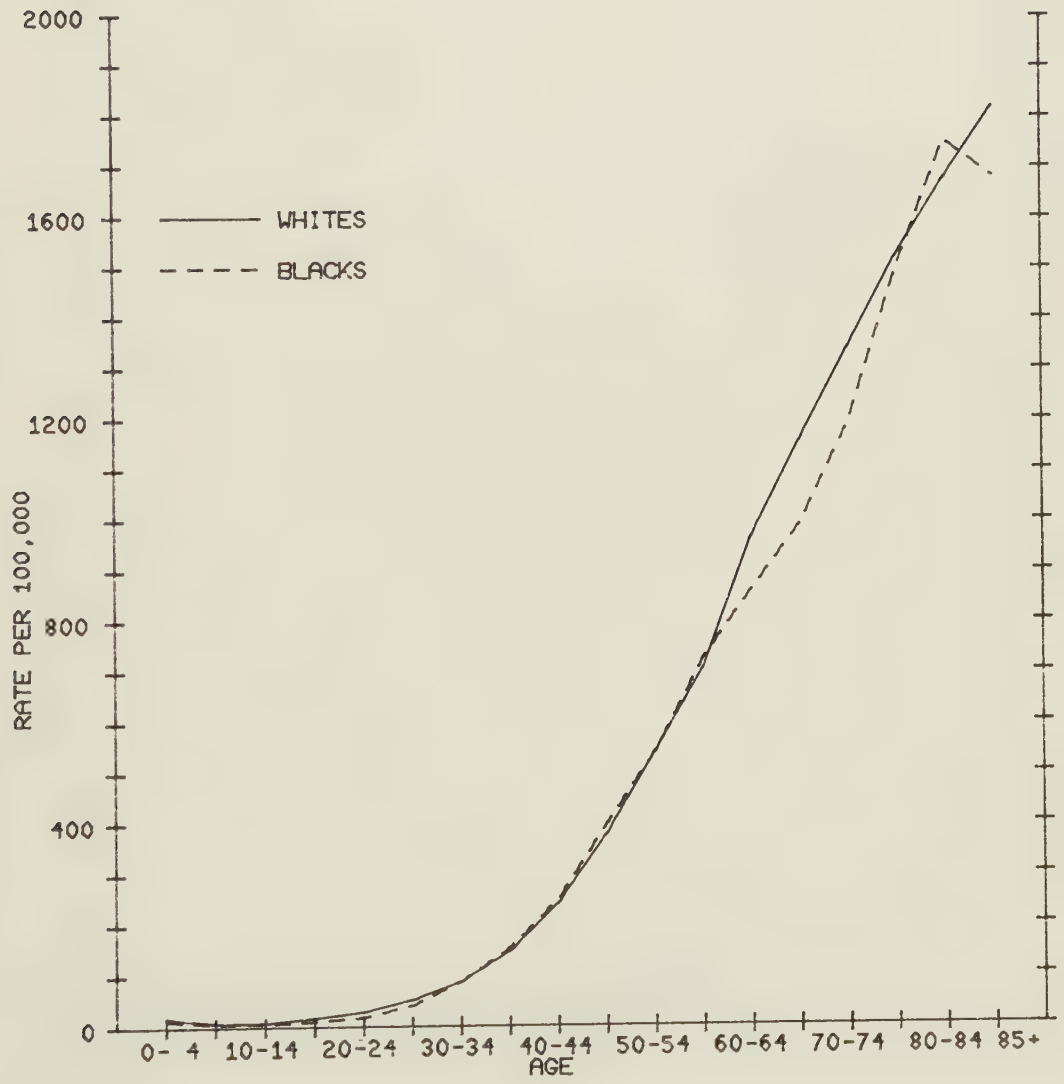


Figure II-4

Age-specific Cancer Incidence Rates per 100,000 for Blacks and Whites: 1978–81

Bladder
Male

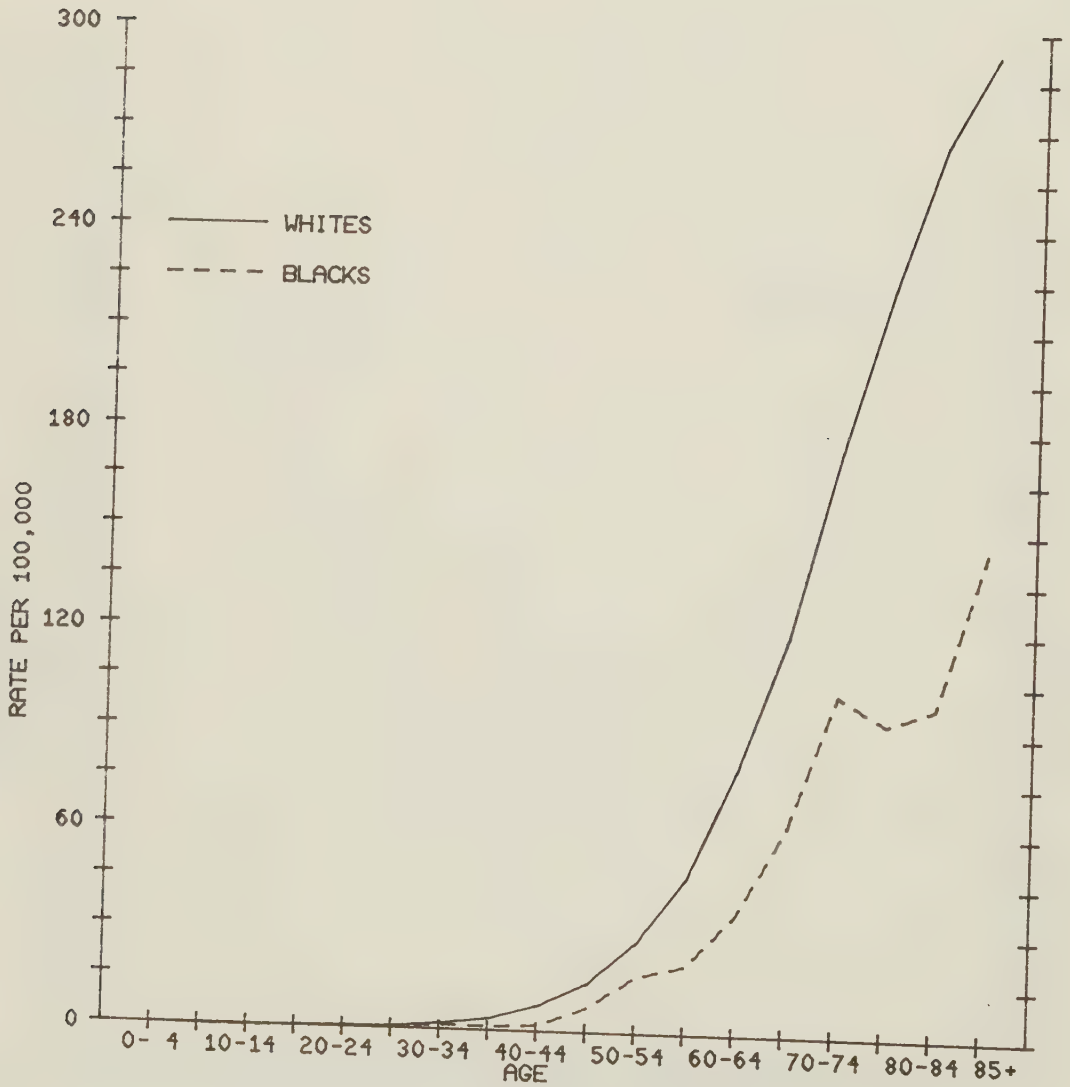


Figure II-5

Age-specific Cancer Incidence Rates per 100,000 for Blacks and Whites: 1978–81

Bladder
Female

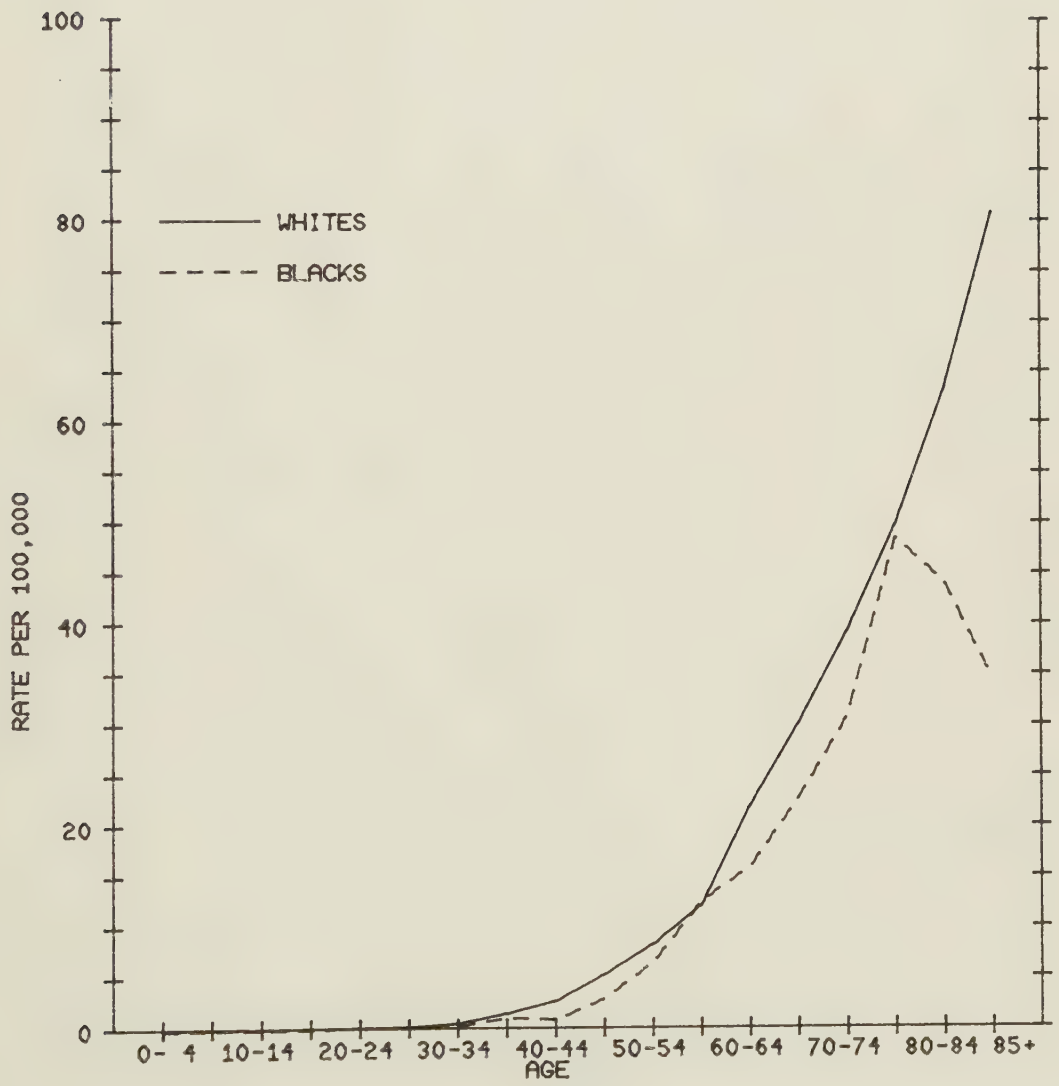


Figure II-6

Age-specific Cancer Incidence Rates per 100,000 for Blacks and Whites: 1978–81

Breast
Female

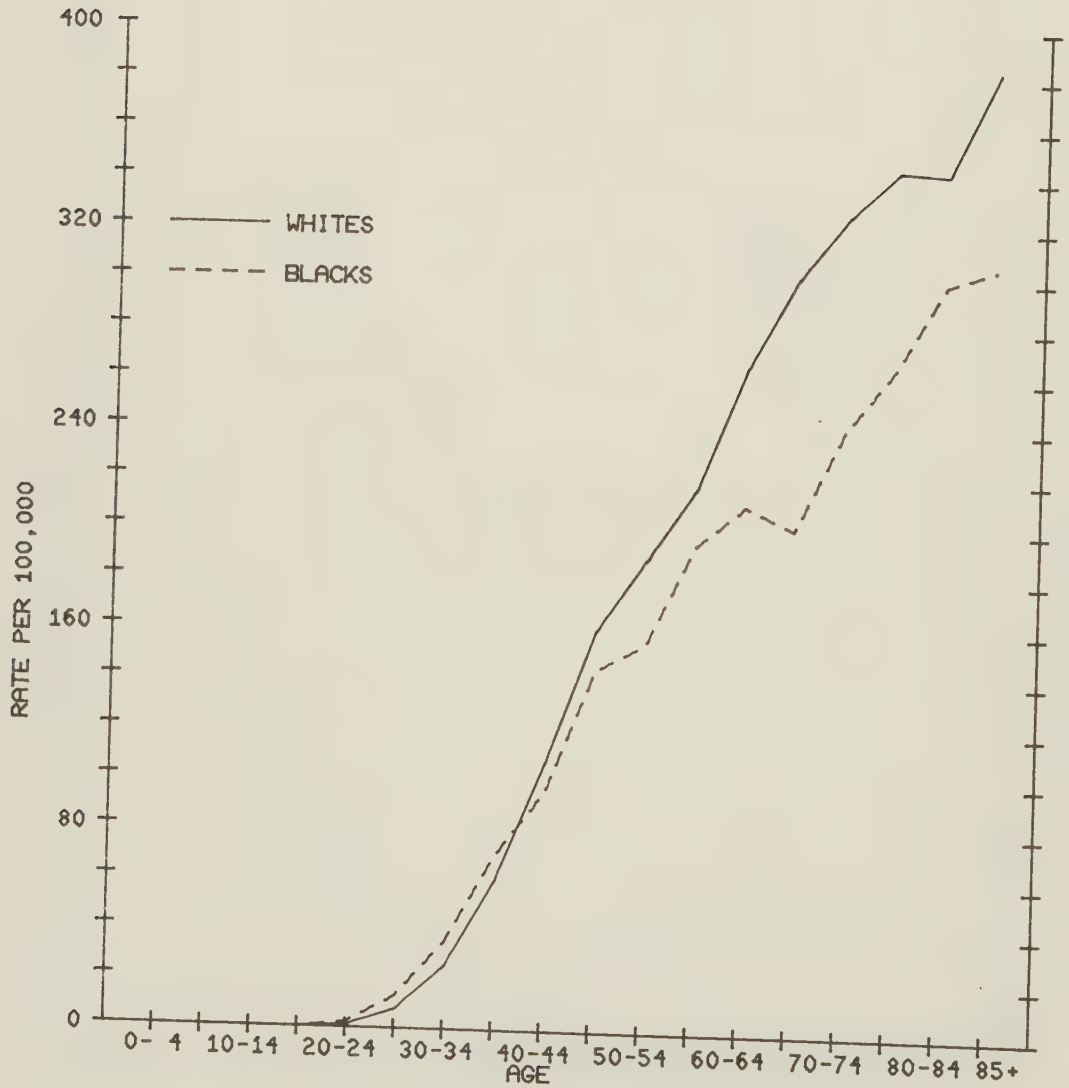


Figure II-7

Age-specific Cancer Incidence Rates per 100,000 for Blacks and Whites: 1978–81

Cervix Uteri

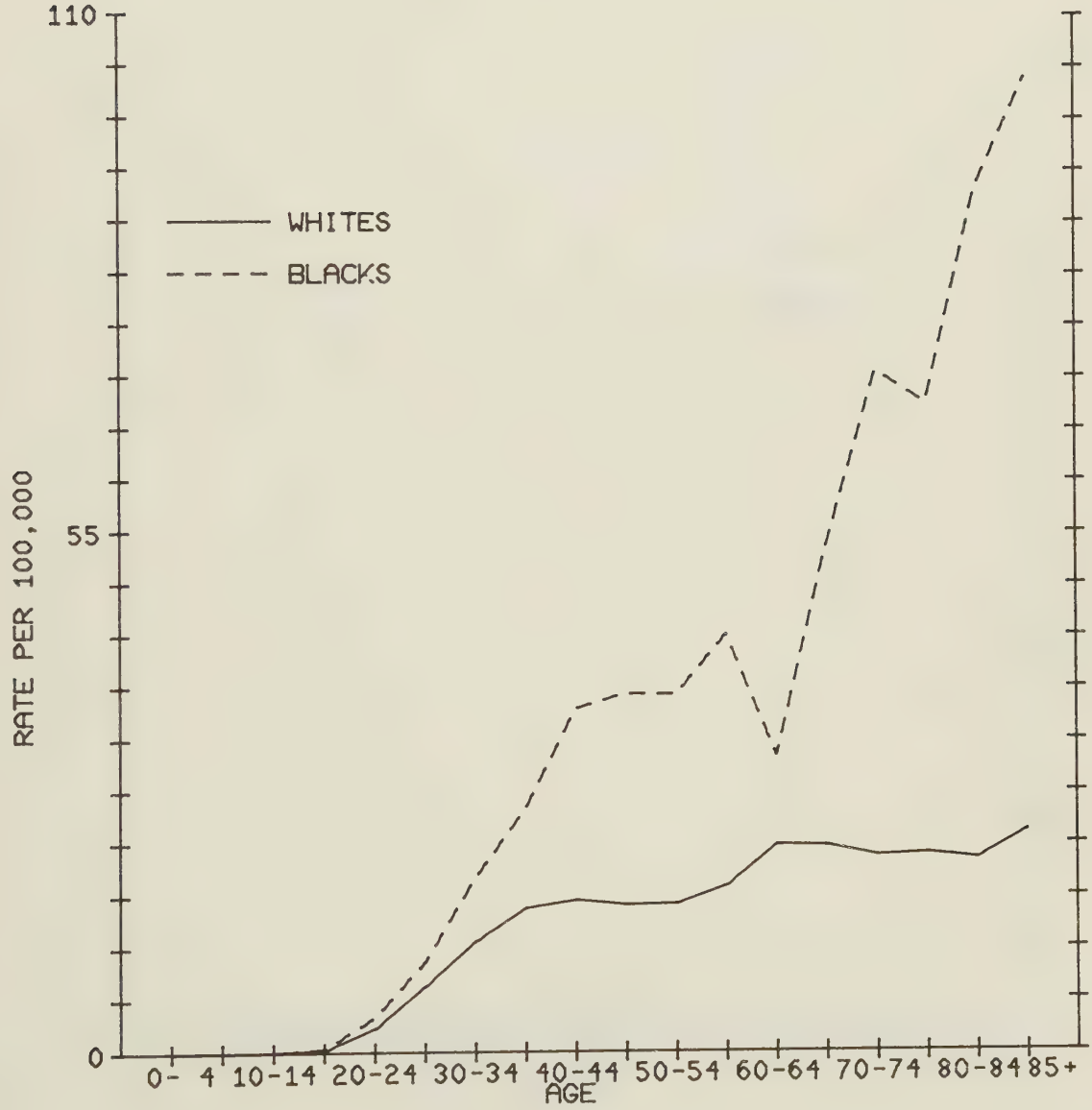


Figure II-8

Age-specific Cancer Incidence Rates per 100,000 for Blacks and Whites: 1978–81

Colon
Male

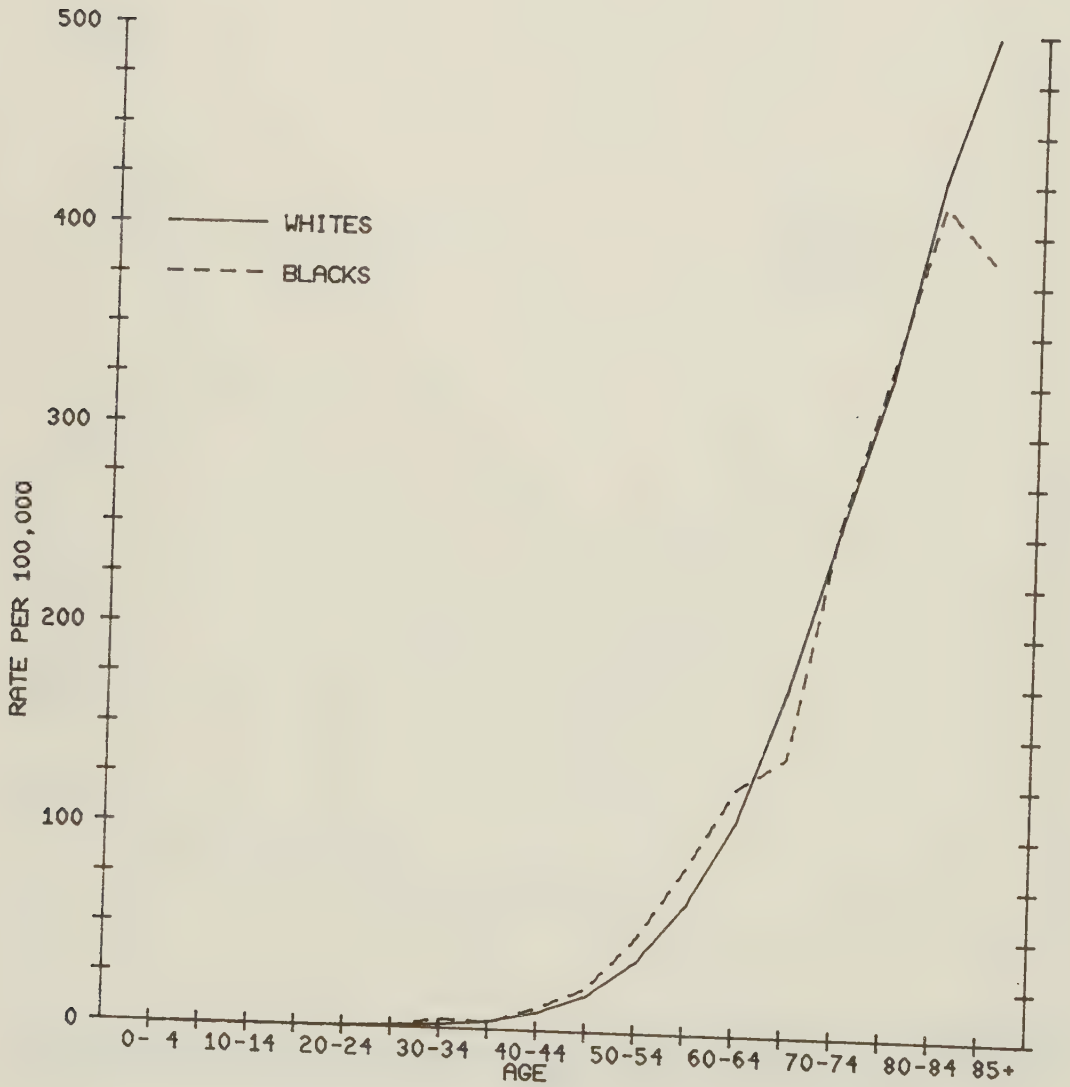


Figure II-9

Age-specific Cancer Incidence Rates per 100,000 for Blacks and Whites: 1978–81

Colon
Female

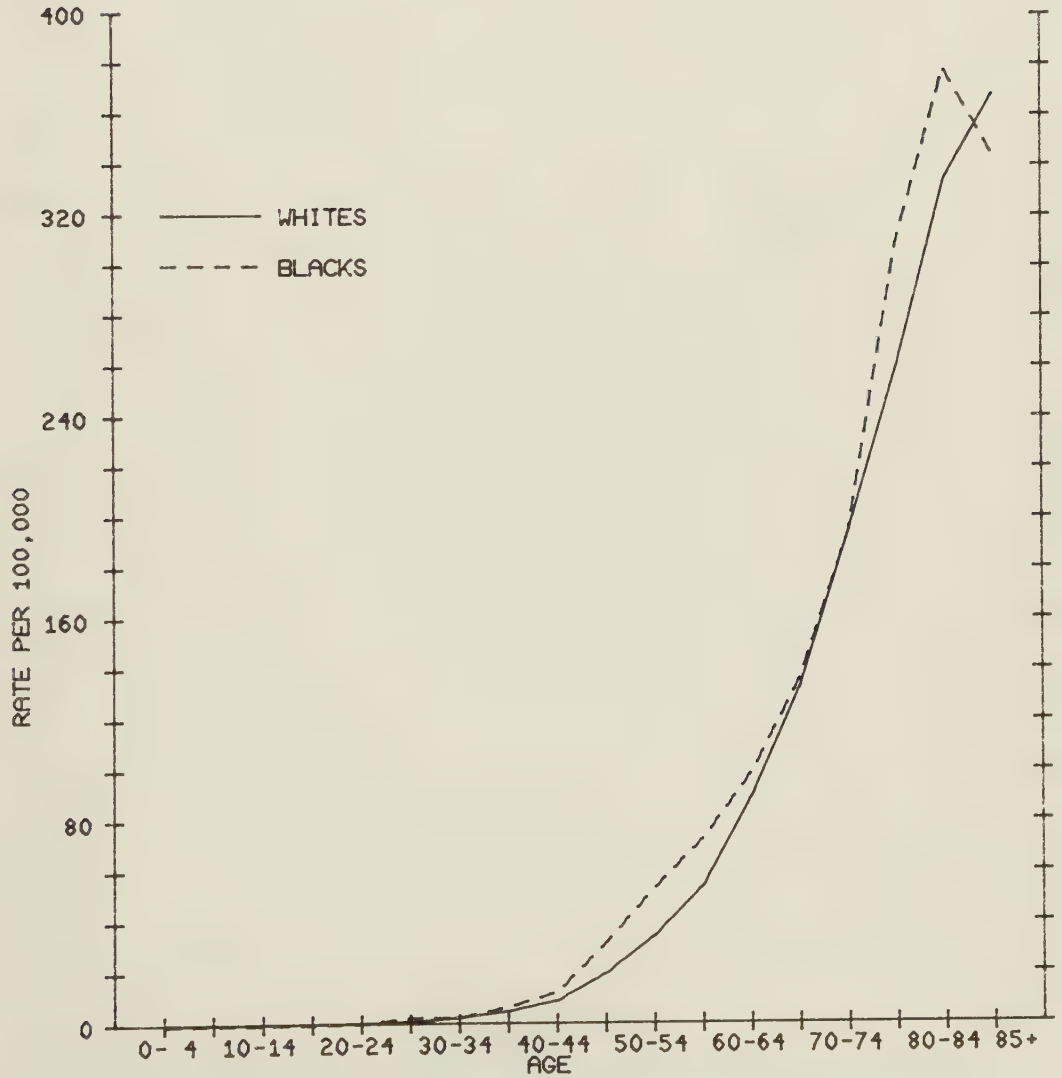


Figure II-10

Age-specific Cancer Incidence Rates per 100,000 for Blacks and Whites: 1978–81

Colon and Rectum
Male

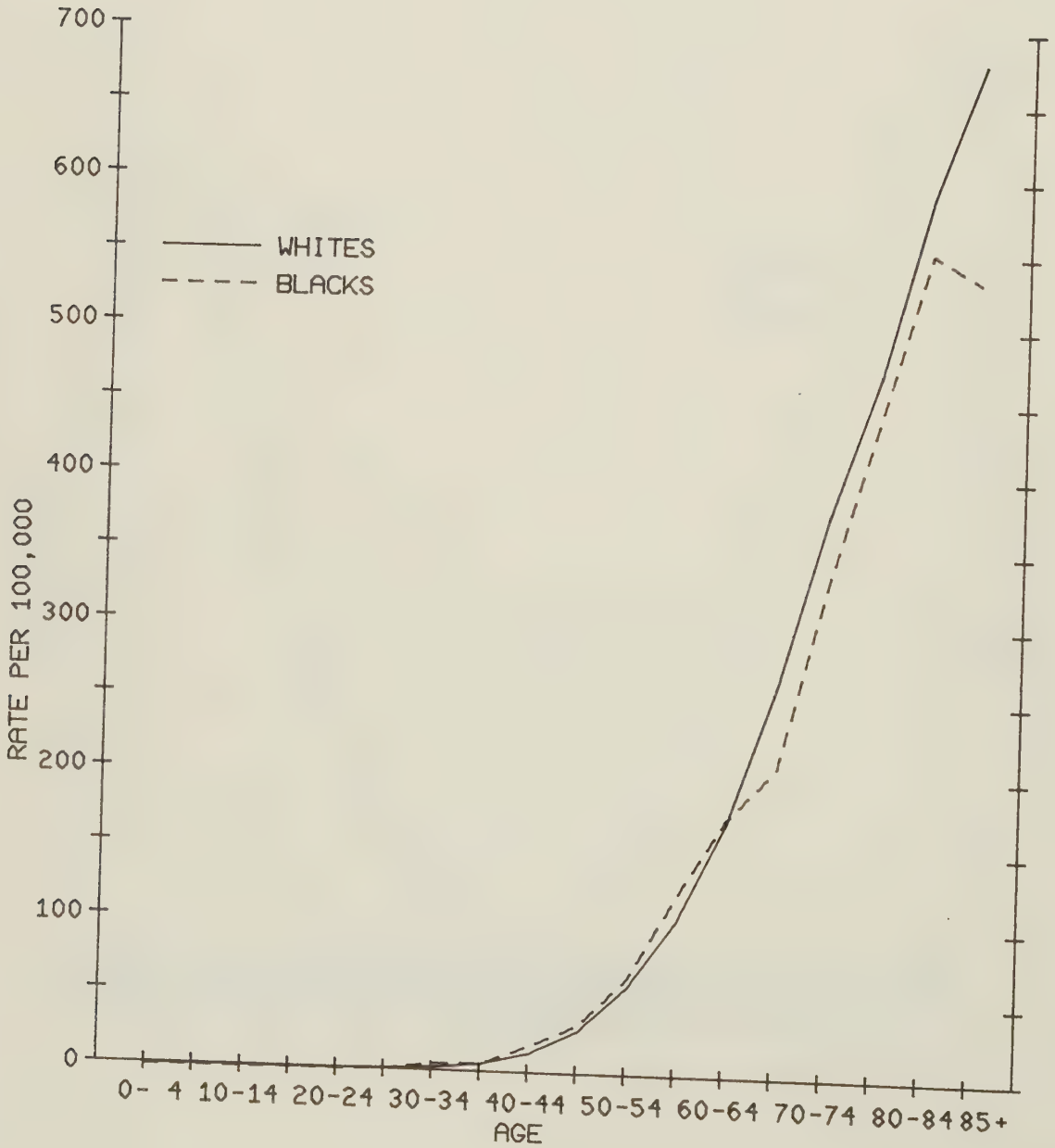


Figure II-11

Age-specific Cancer Incidence Rates per 100,000 for Blacks and Whites: 1978–81

Colon and Rectum
Female

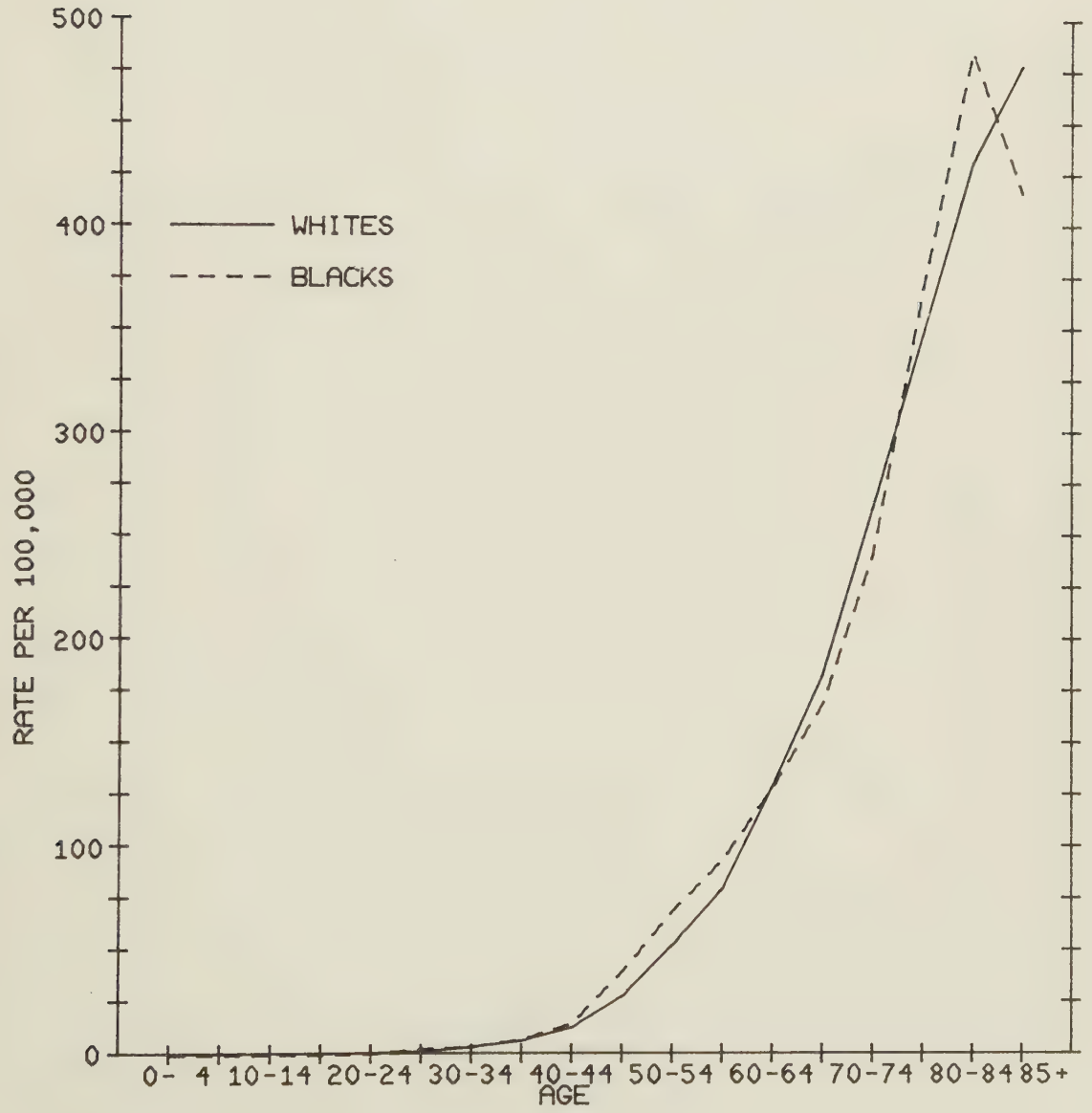


Figure II-12

Age-specific Cancer Incidence Rates per 100,000 for Blacks and Whites: 1978–81

Corpus Uteri

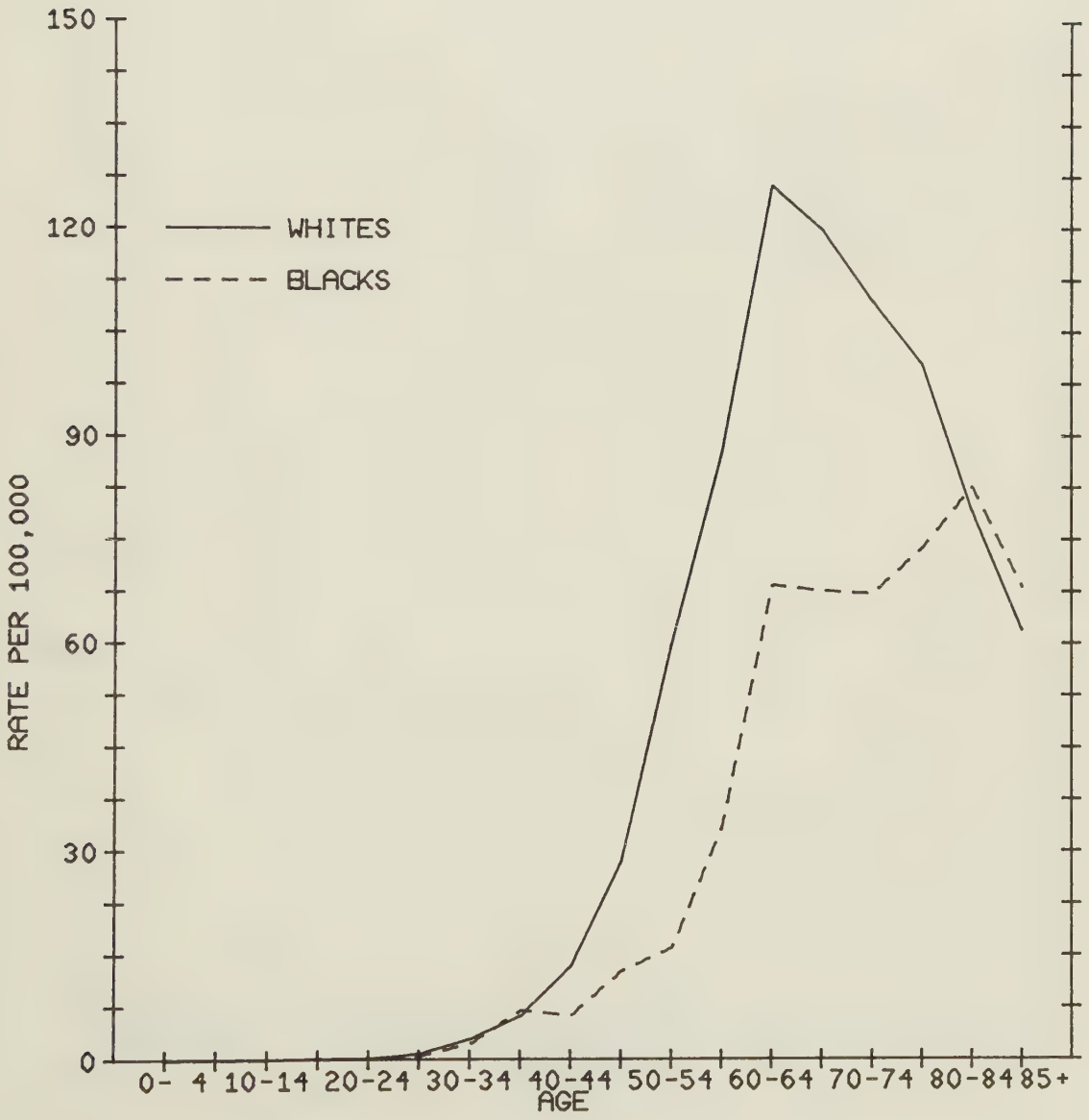


Figure II-13

Age-specific Cancer Incidence Rates per 100,000 for Blacks and Whites: 1978–81

Esophagus
Male

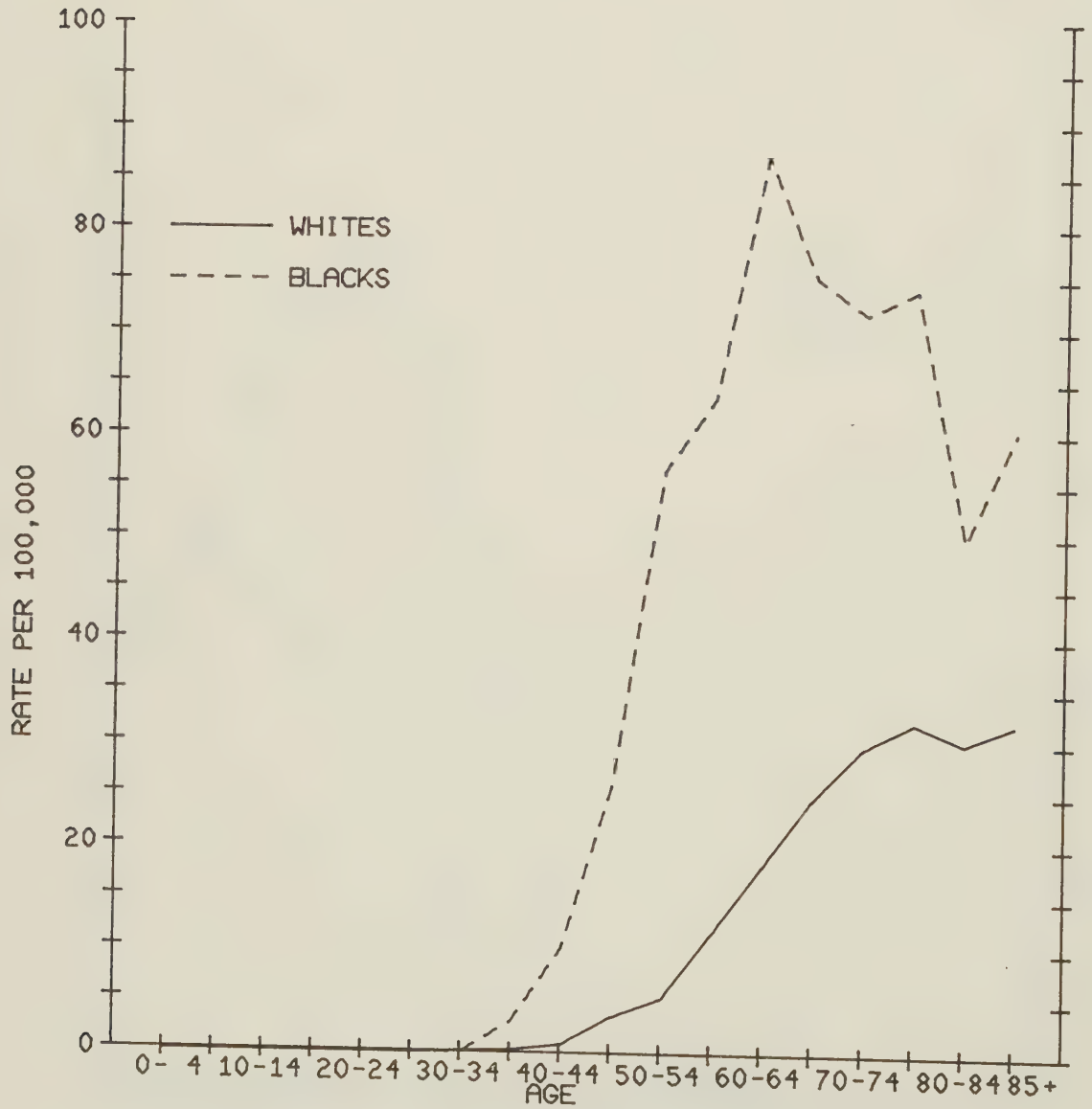


Figure II-14

Age-specific Cancer Incidence Rates per 100,000 for Blacks and Whites: 1978–81

Esophagus
Female

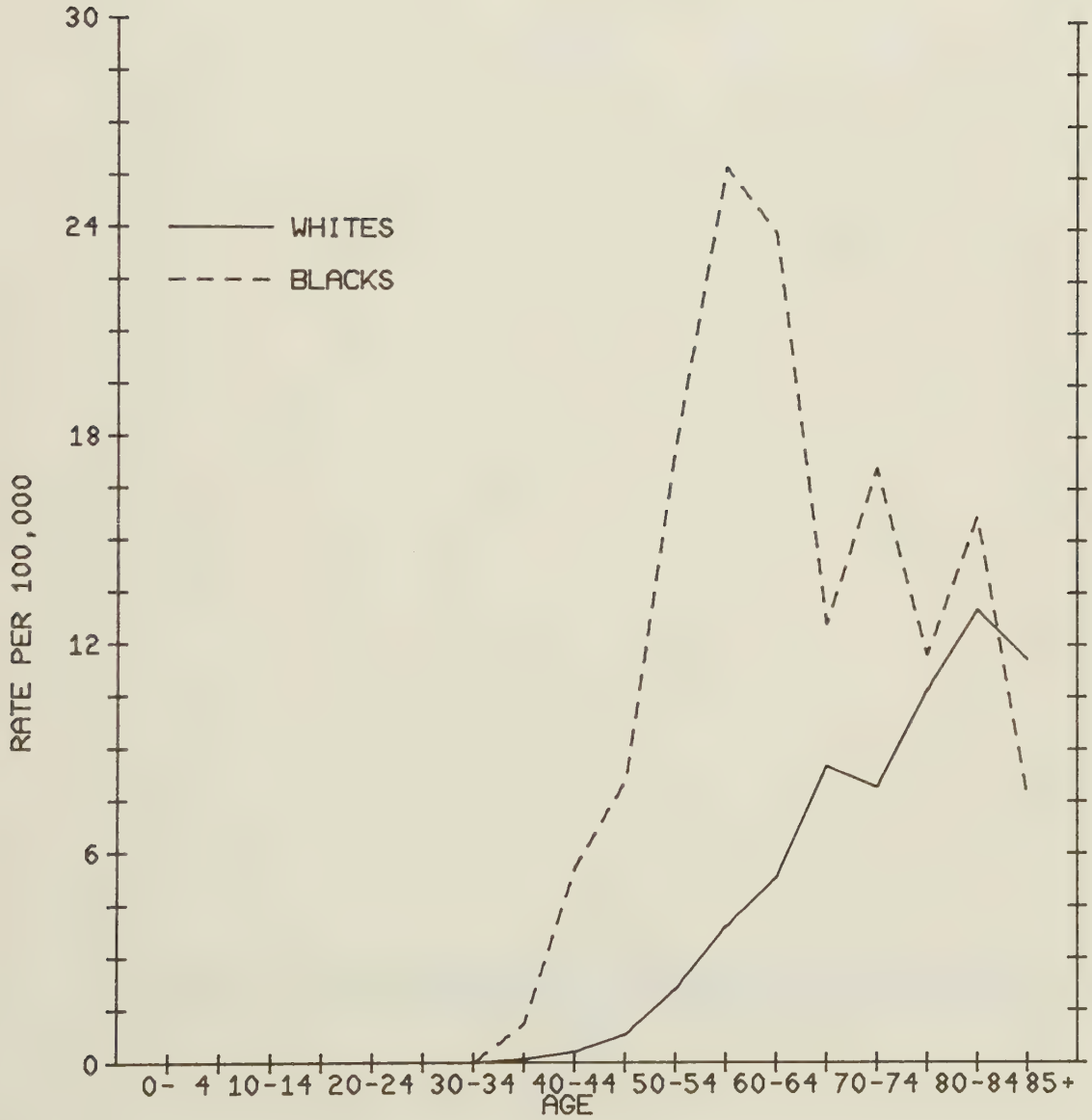


Figure II-15

Age-specific Cancer Incidence Rates per 100,000 for Blacks and Whites: 1978–81

Larynx
Male

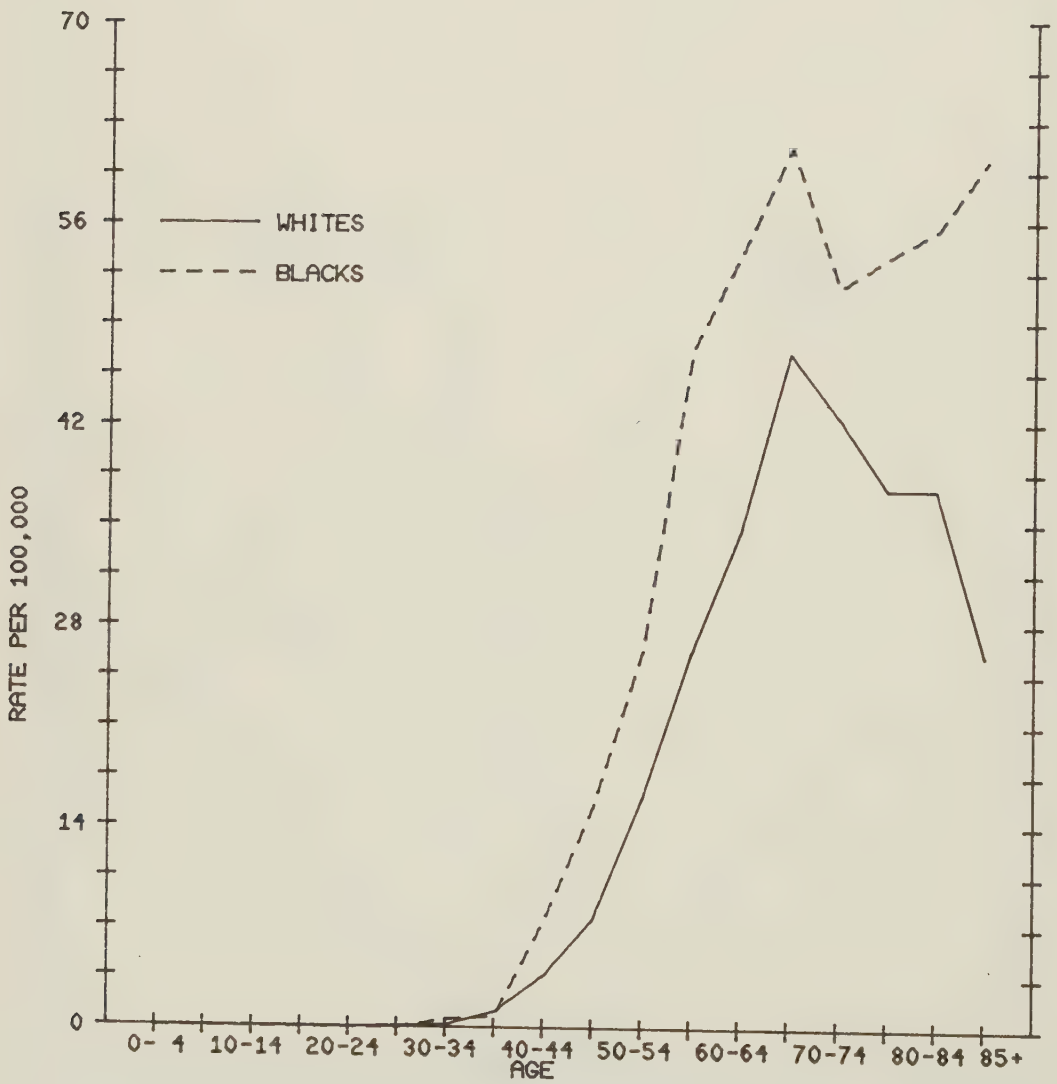


Figure II-16

Age-specific Cancer Incidence Rates per 100,000 for Blacks and Whites: 1978–81

Larynx
Female

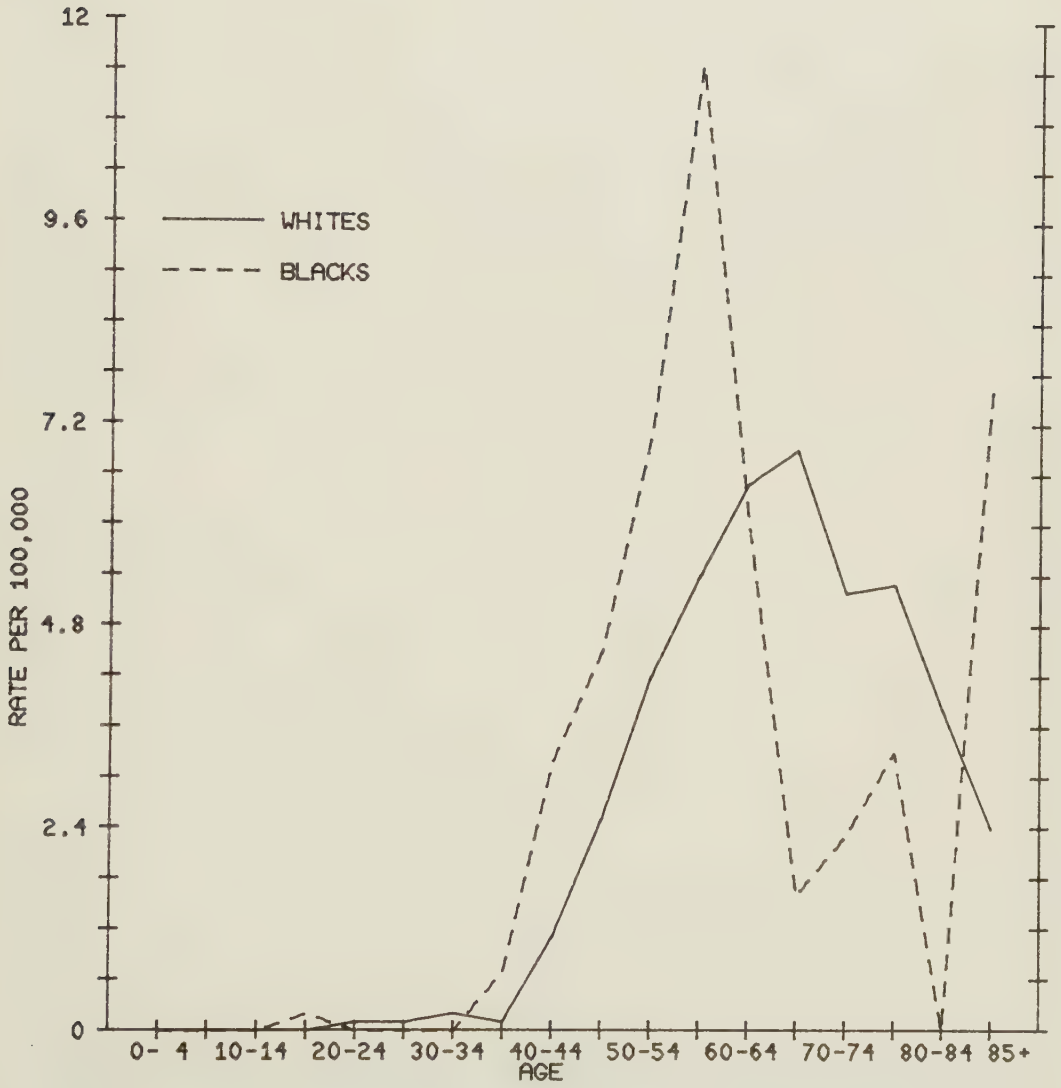


Figure II-17

Age-specific Cancer Incidence Rates per 100,000 for Blacks and Whites: 1978–81

Lung
Male

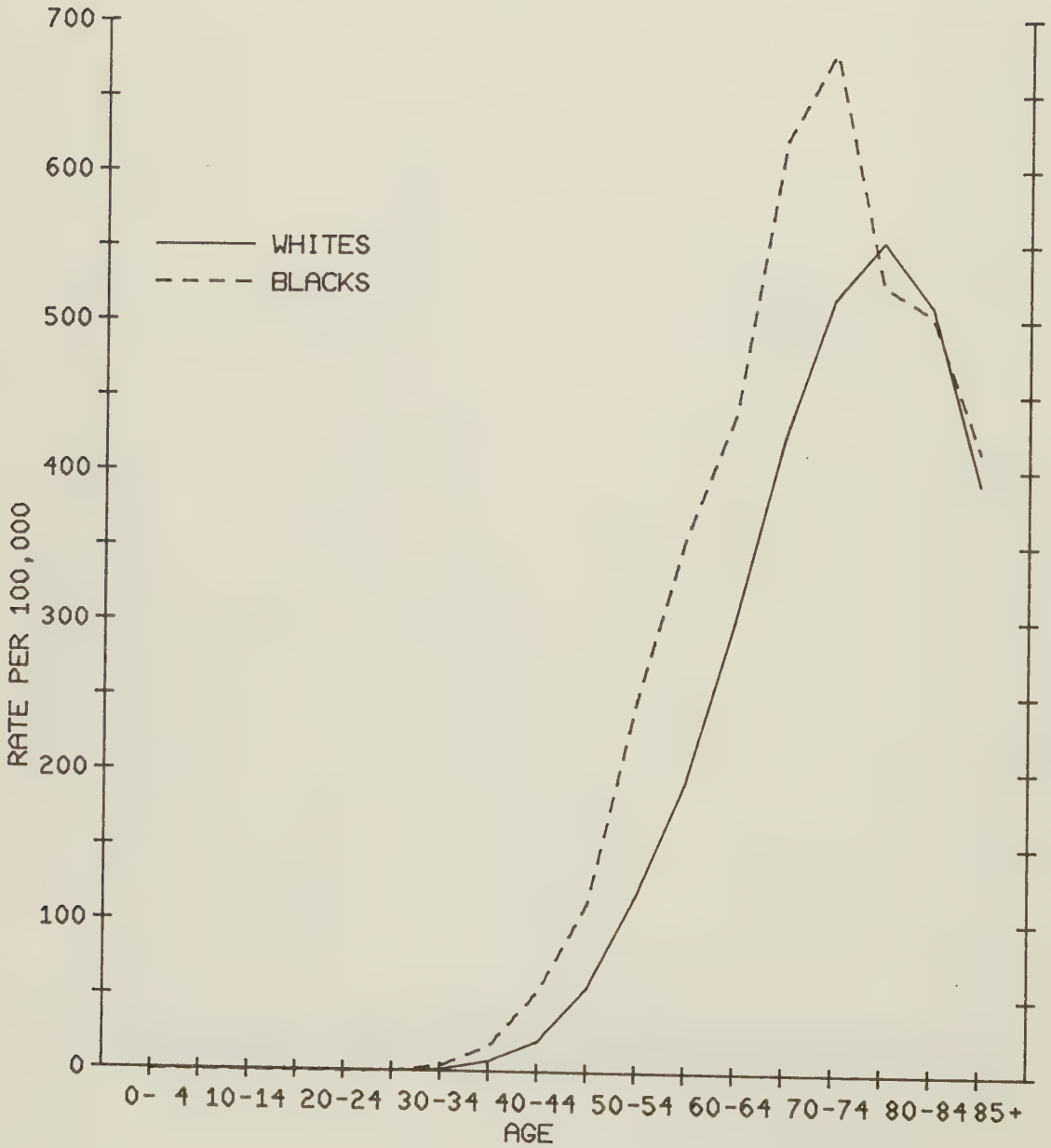


Figure II-18

Age-specific Cancer Incidence Rates per 100,000 for Blacks and Whites: 1978–81

Lung
Female

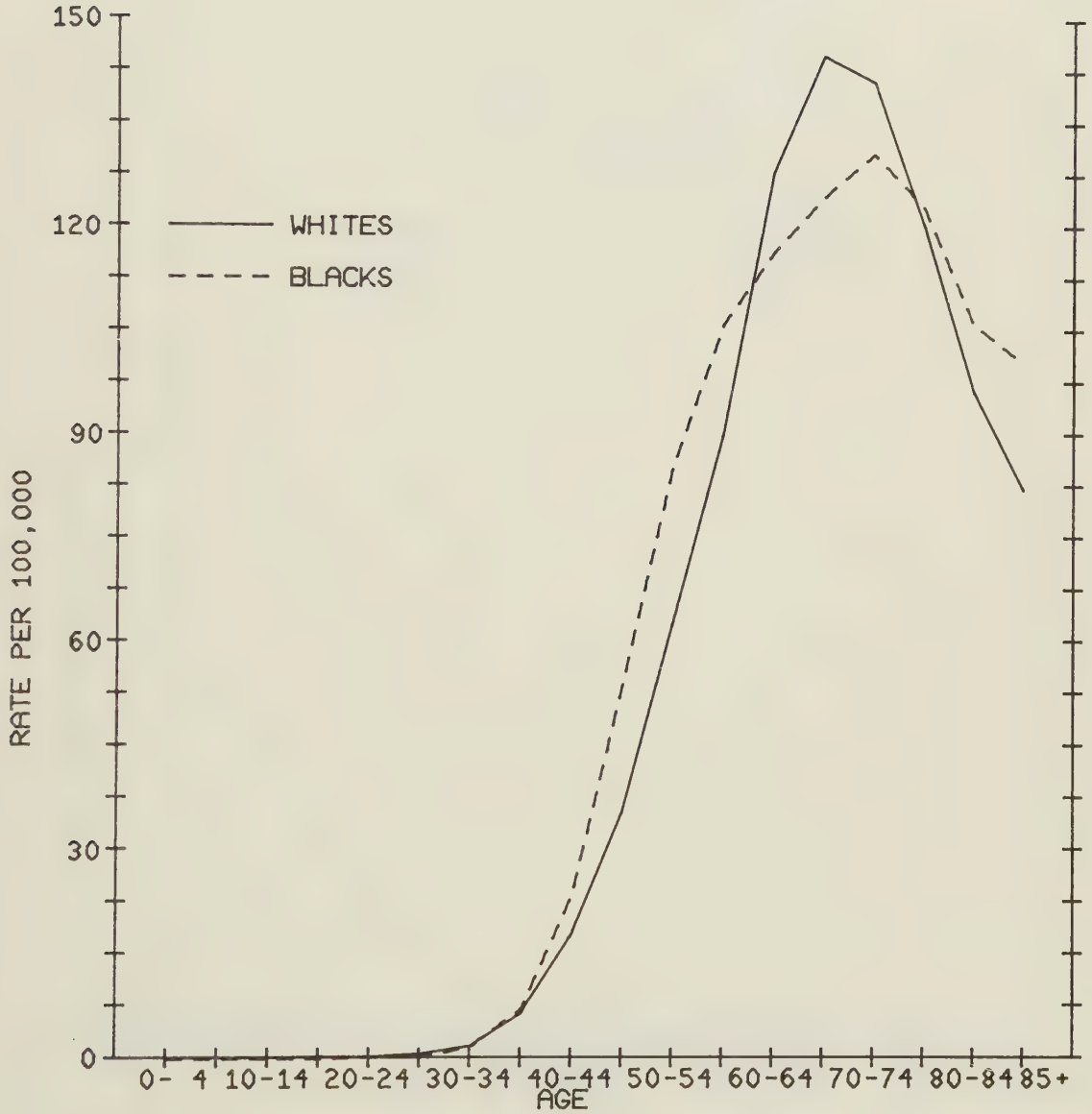


Figure II-19

Age-specific Cancer Incidence Rates per 100,000 for Blacks and Whites: 1978–81

Multiple Myeloma
Male

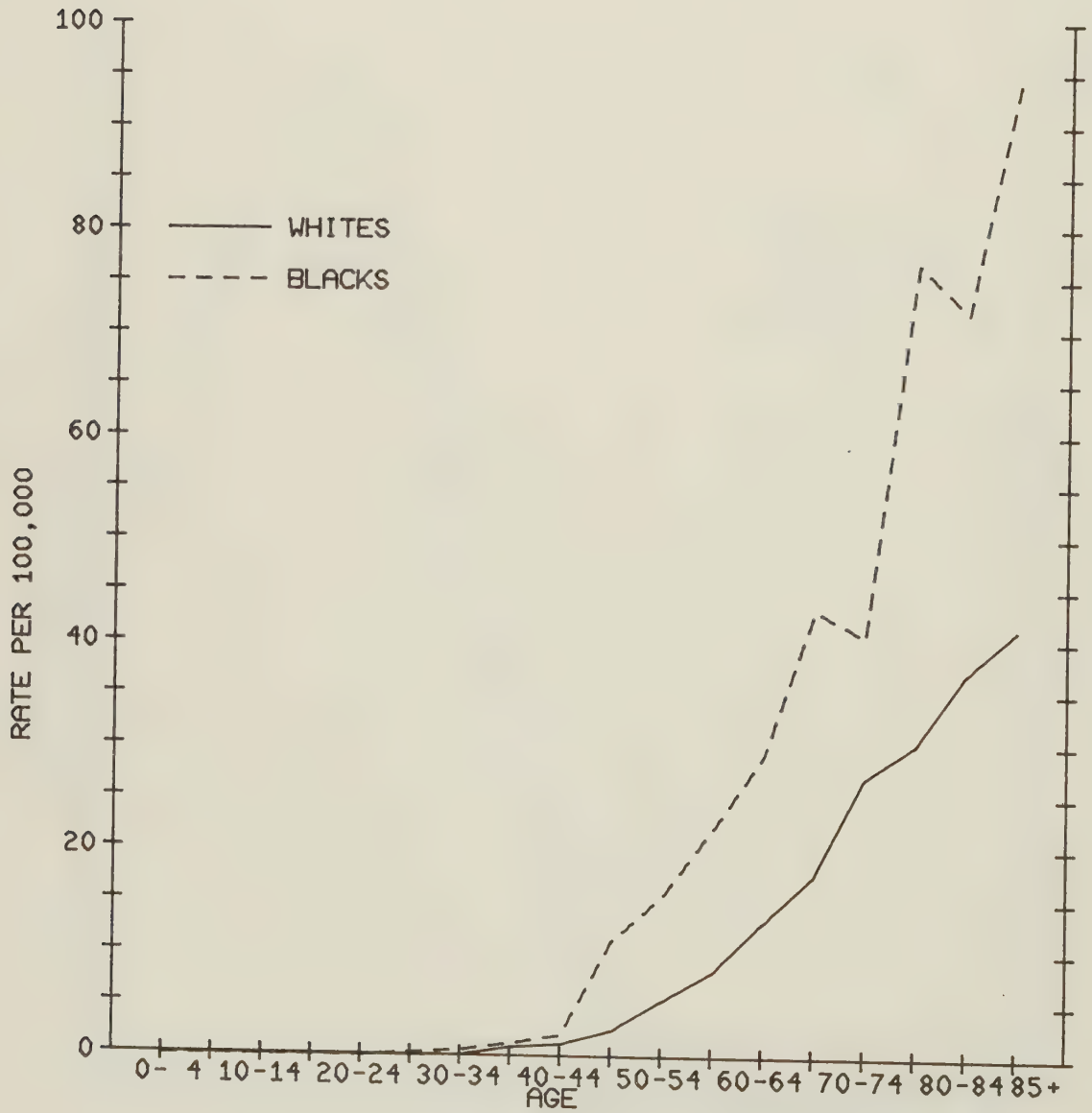


Figure II-20

Age-specific Cancer Incidence Rates per 100,000 for Blacks and Whites: 1978–81

Multiple Myeloma
Female

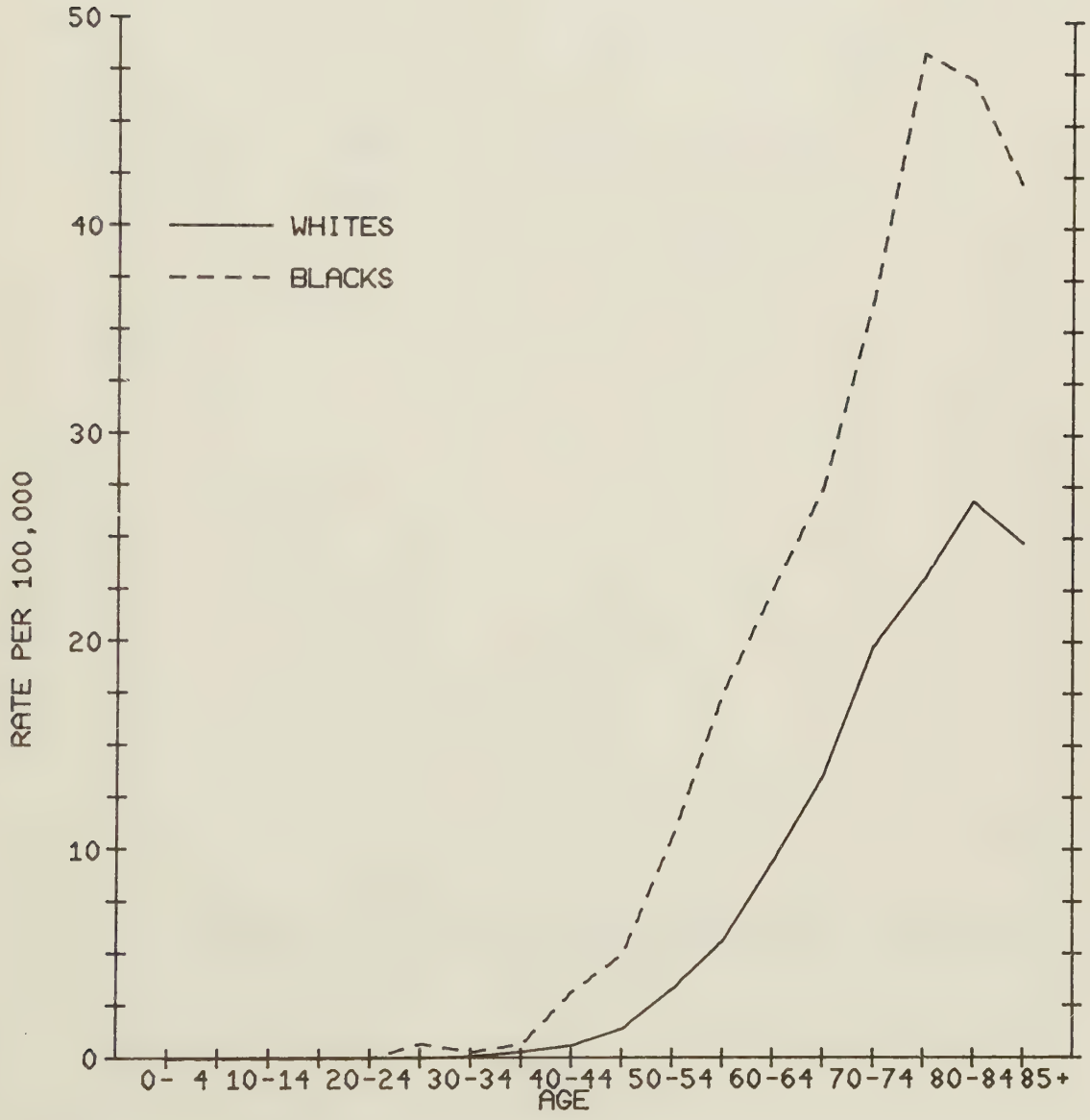


Figure II-21

Age-specific Cancer Incidence Rates per 100,000 for Blacks and Whites: 1978–81

Ovary

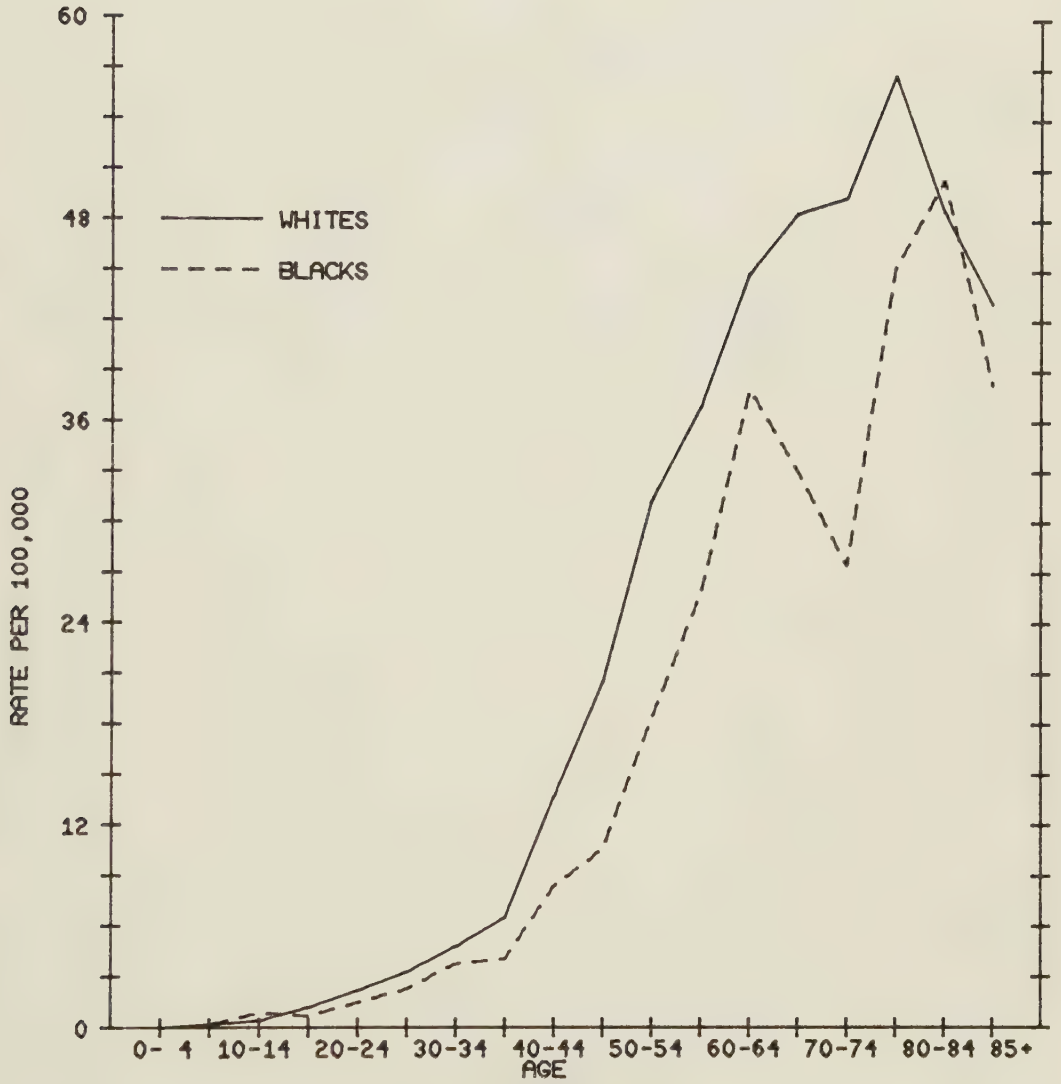


Figure II-22

Age-adjusted Cancer Incidence Rates per 100,000 by Racial/Ethnic Group: 1978–81

Pancreas
Male

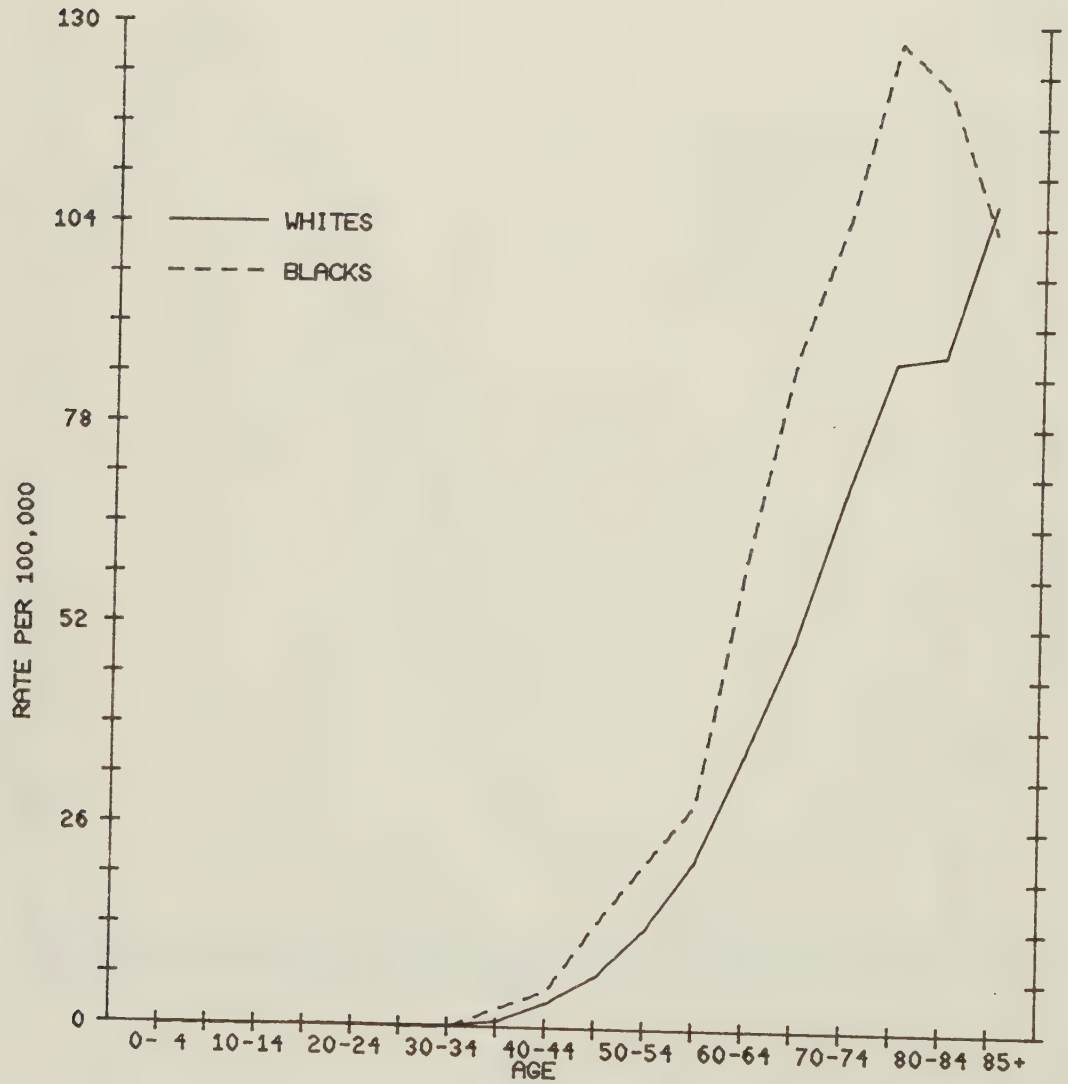


Figure II-23

Age-specific Cancer Incidence Rates per 100,000 for Blacks and Whites: 1978–81

Pancreas
Female

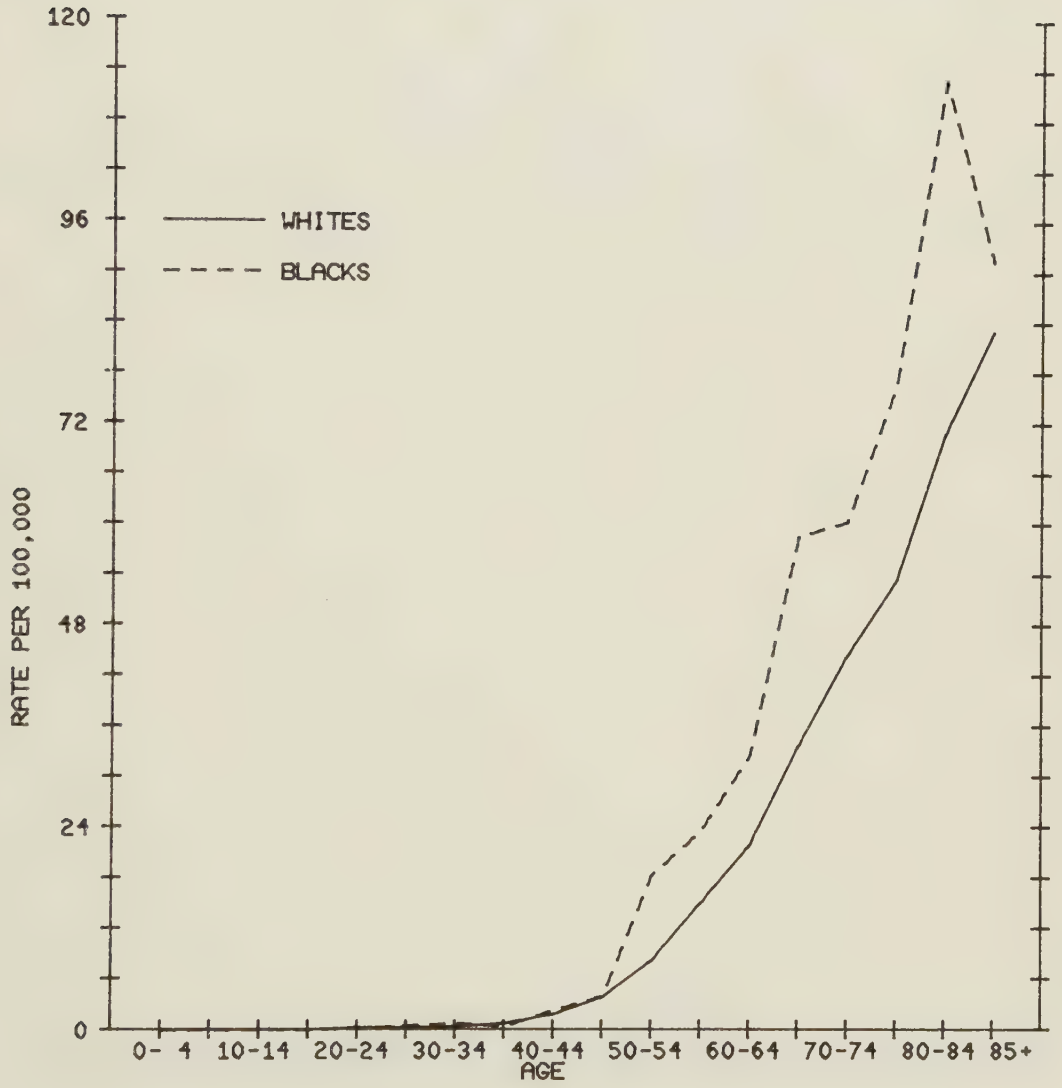


Figure II-24

Age-specific Cancer Incidence Rates per 100,000 by Age for Blacks and Whites: 1978-81

Prostate

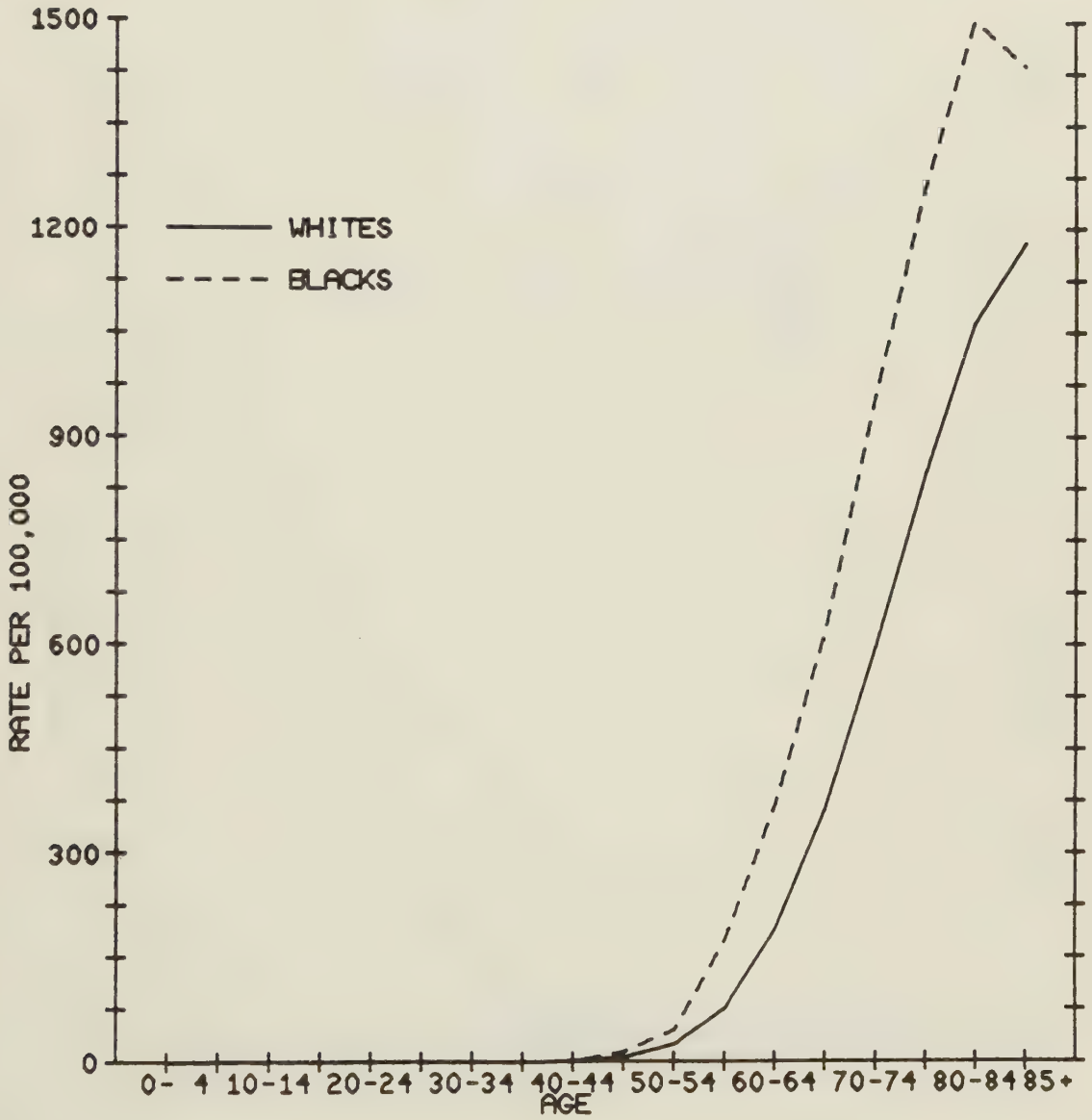


Figure II-25

Age-specific Cancer Incidence Rates per 100,000 for Blacks and Whites: 1978–81

Rectum
Male

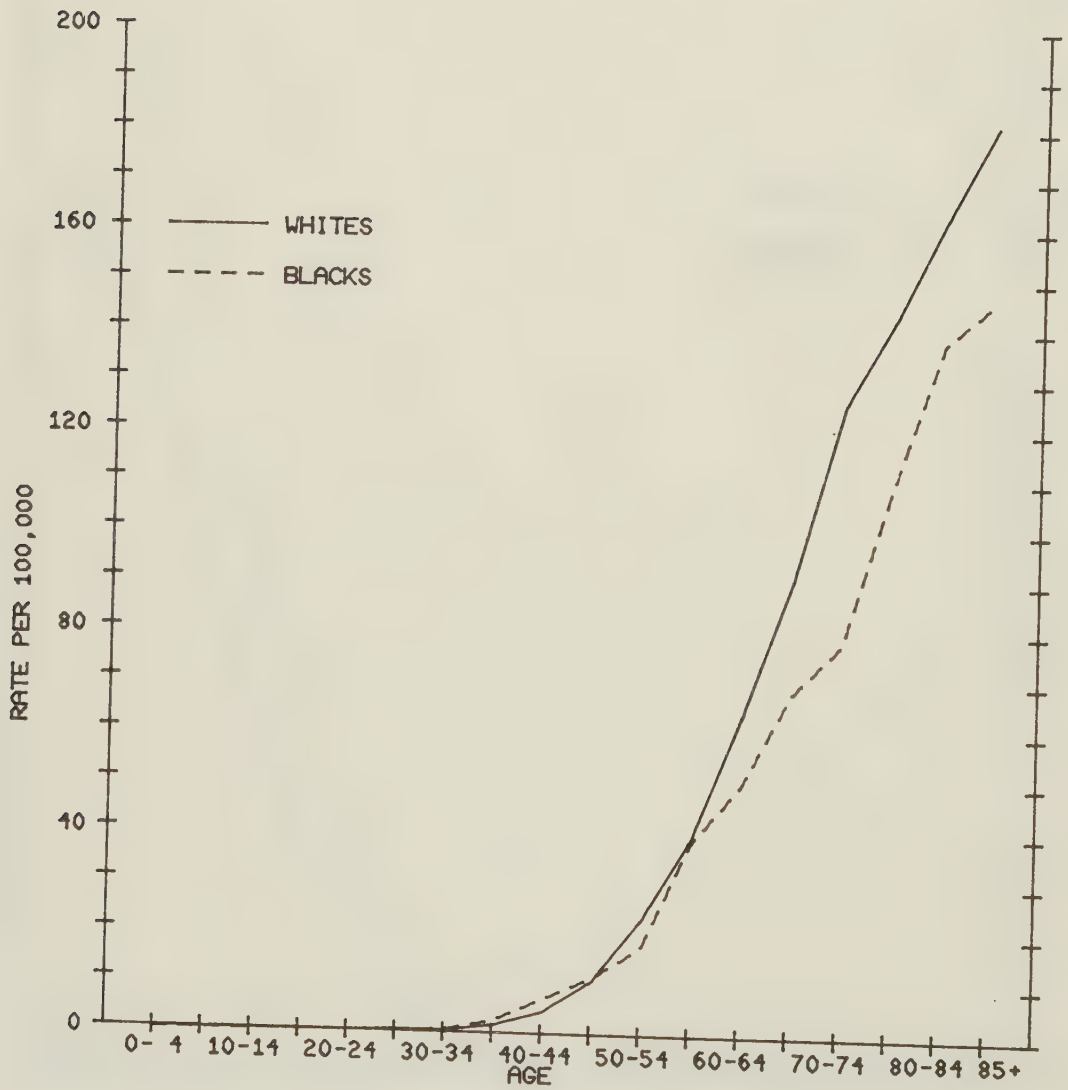


Figure II-26

Age-specific Cancer Incidence Rates per 100,000 for Blacks and Whites: 1978–81

Rectum
Female

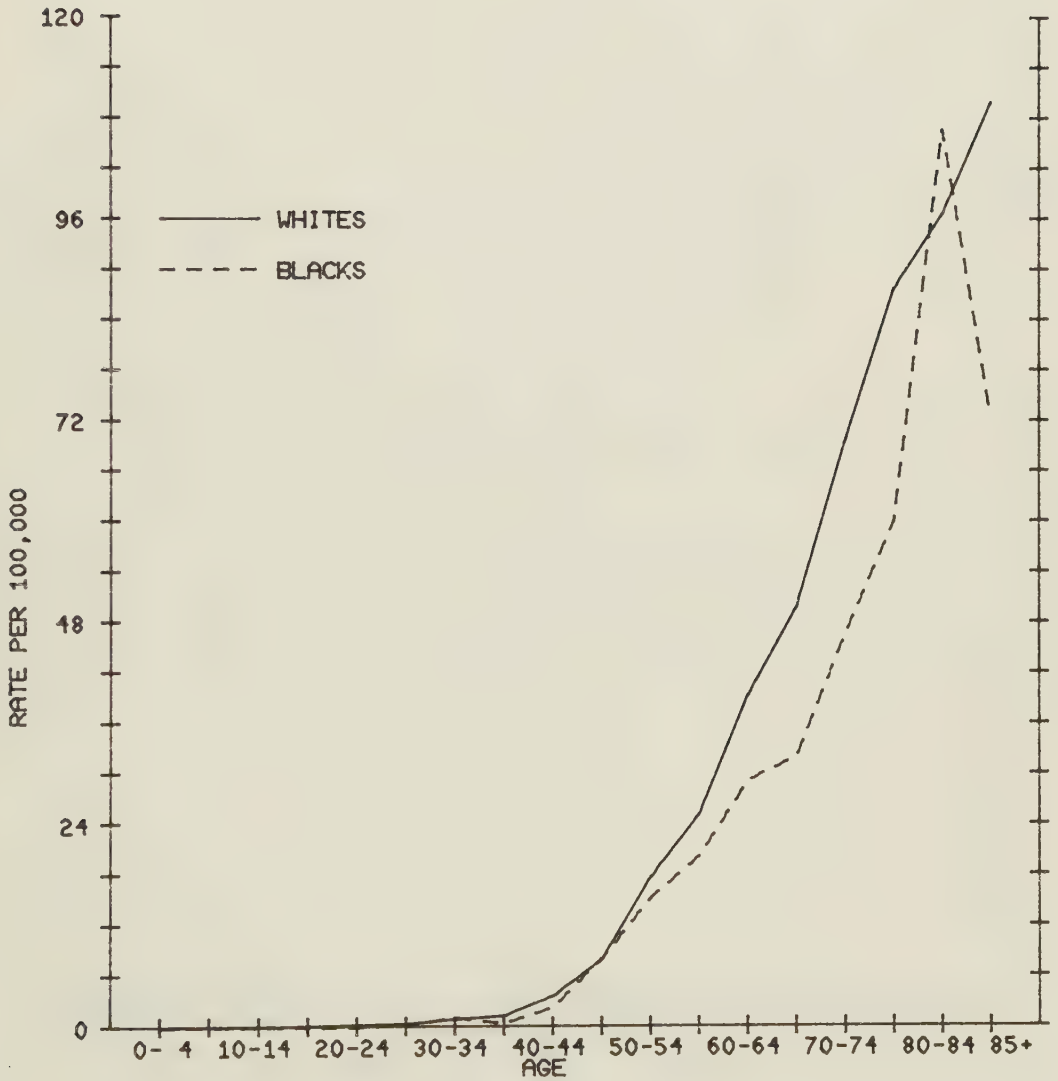


Figure II-27

Age-specific Cancer Incidence Rates per 100,000 for Blacks and Whites: 1978–81

Stomach
Male

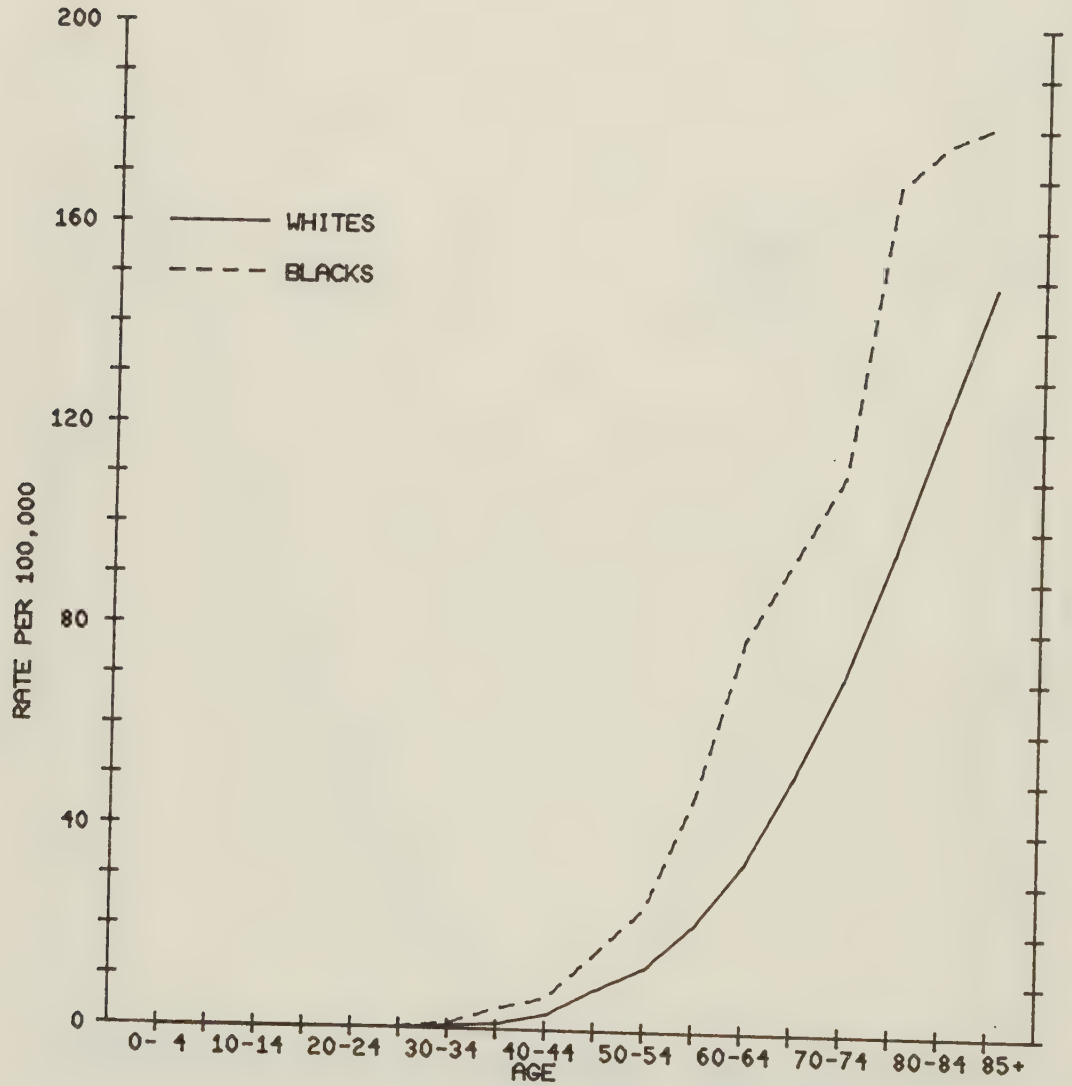


Figure II-28

Age-specific Cancer Incidence Rates per 100,000 for Blacks and Whites: 1978–81

Stomach
Female

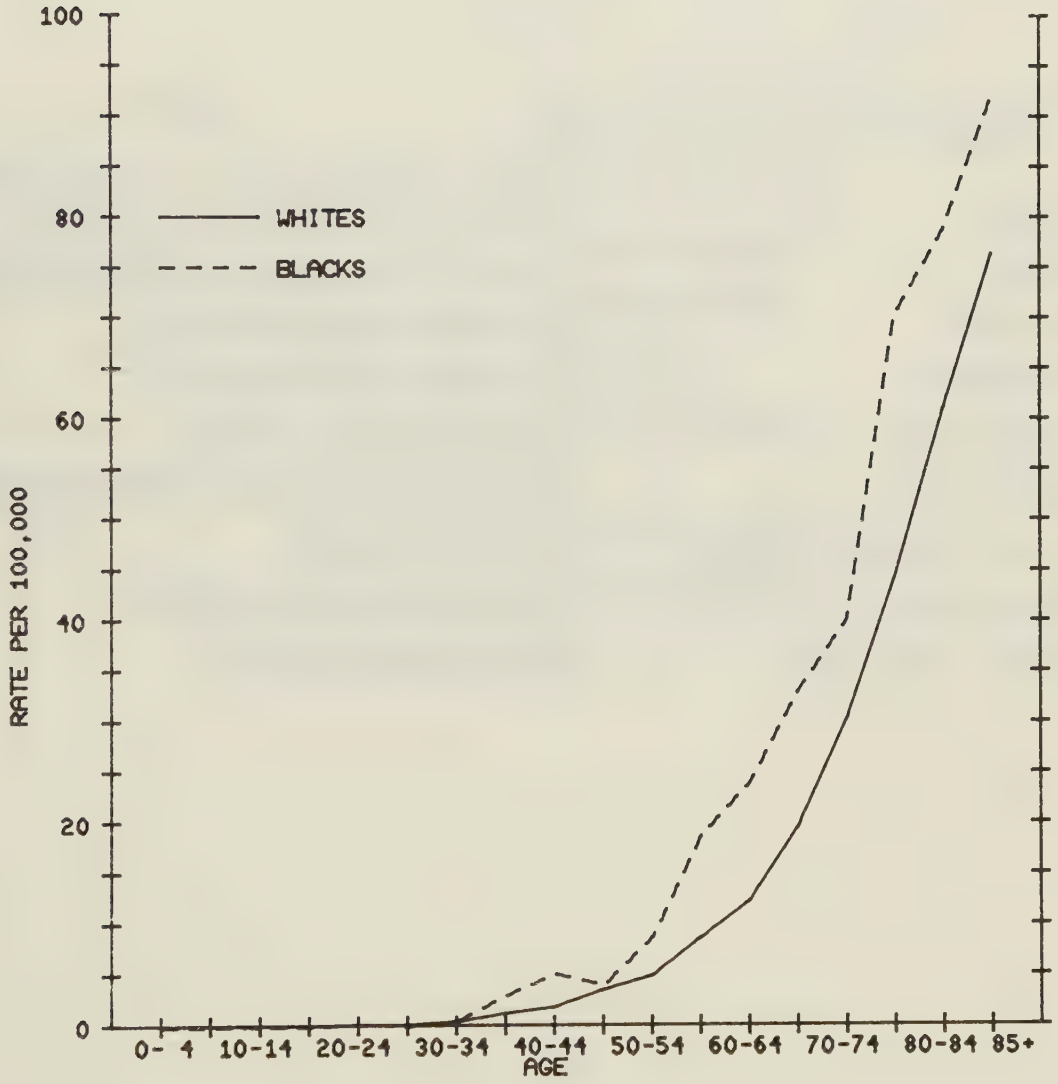


Figure II-29

Age-adjusted Cancer Incidence Rates per 100,000 by Racial/Ethnic Group: 1978–81

All Sites Combined

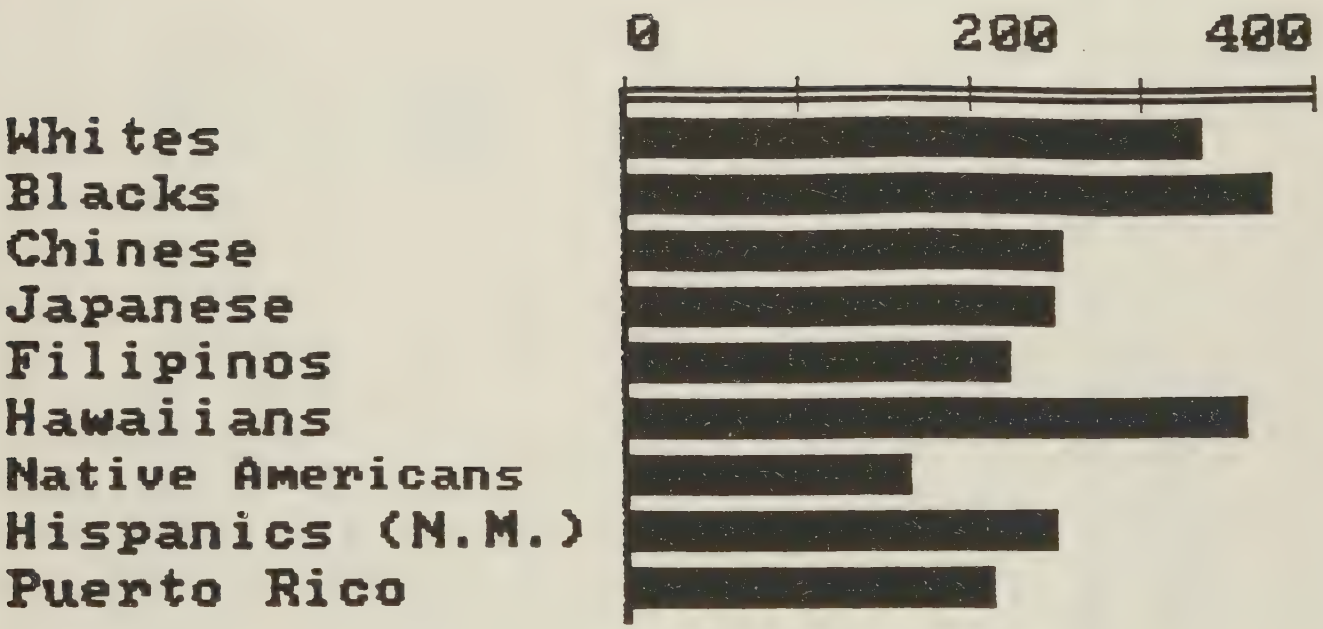


Figure II-30

Age-adjusted Cancer Incidence Rates per 100,000 by Racial/Ethnic Group: 1978–81

Bladder

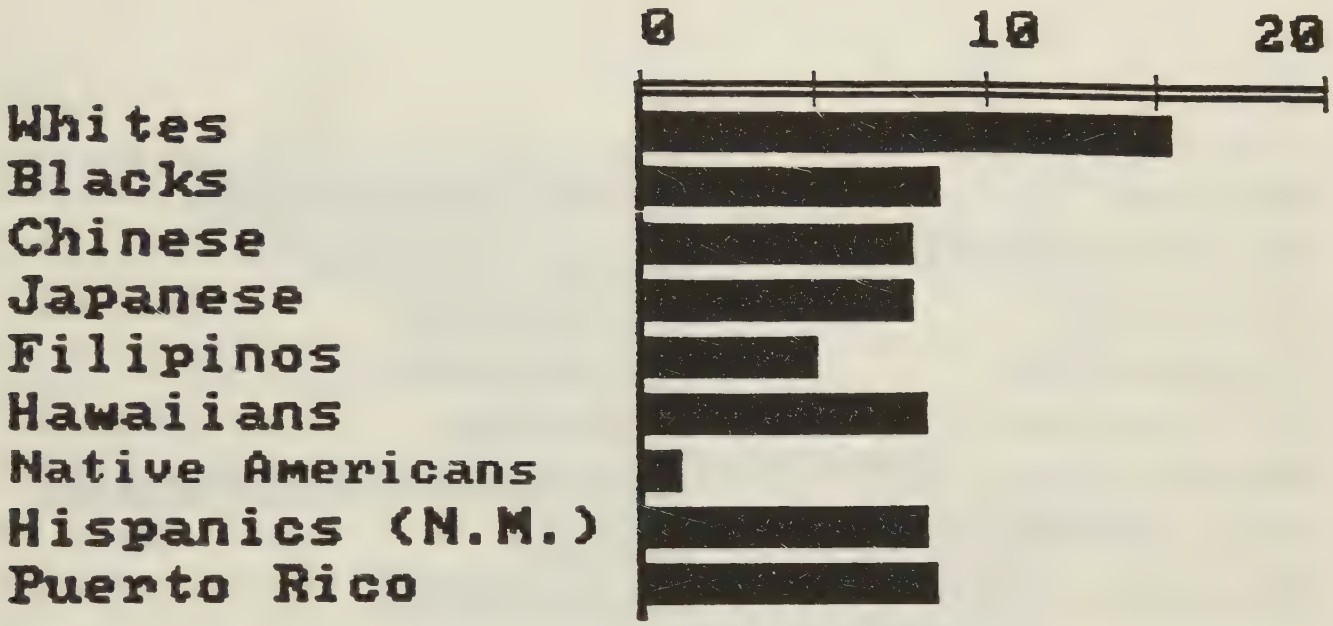


Figure II-31

Age-adjusted Cancer Incidence Rates per 100,000 by Racial/Ethnic Group: 1978–81

Breast
Female

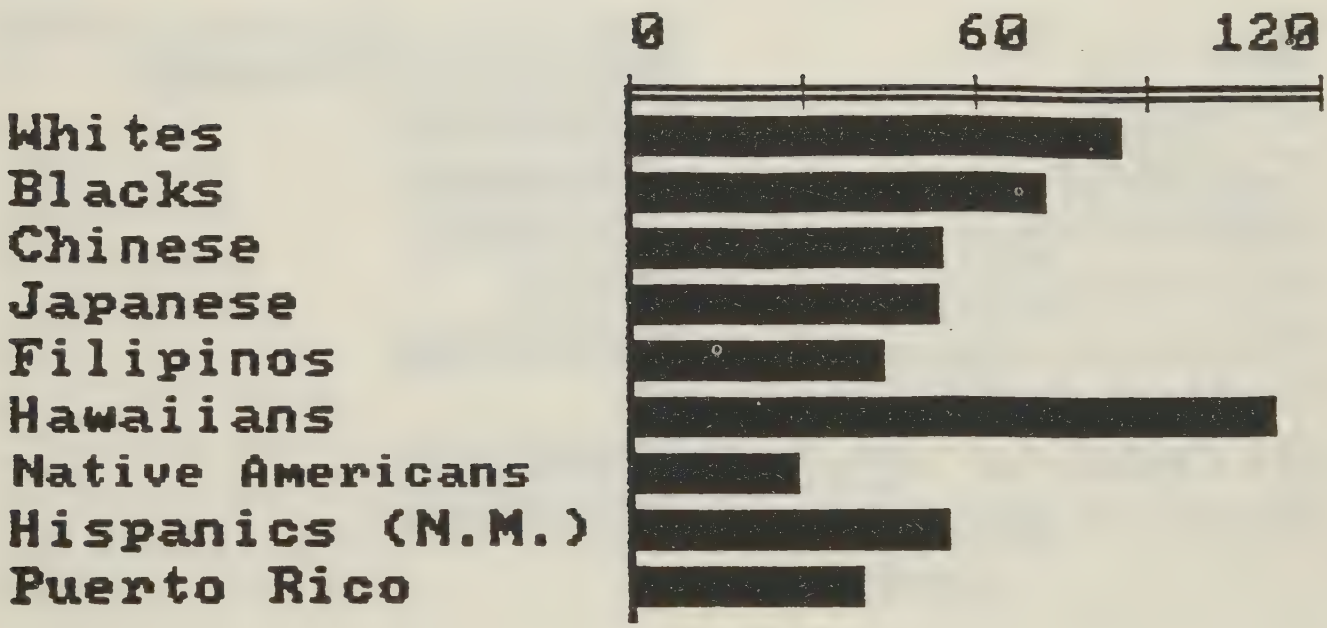


Figure II-32

Age-adjusted Cancer Incidence Rates per 100,000 by Racial/Ethnic Group: 1978–81

Cervix Uteri

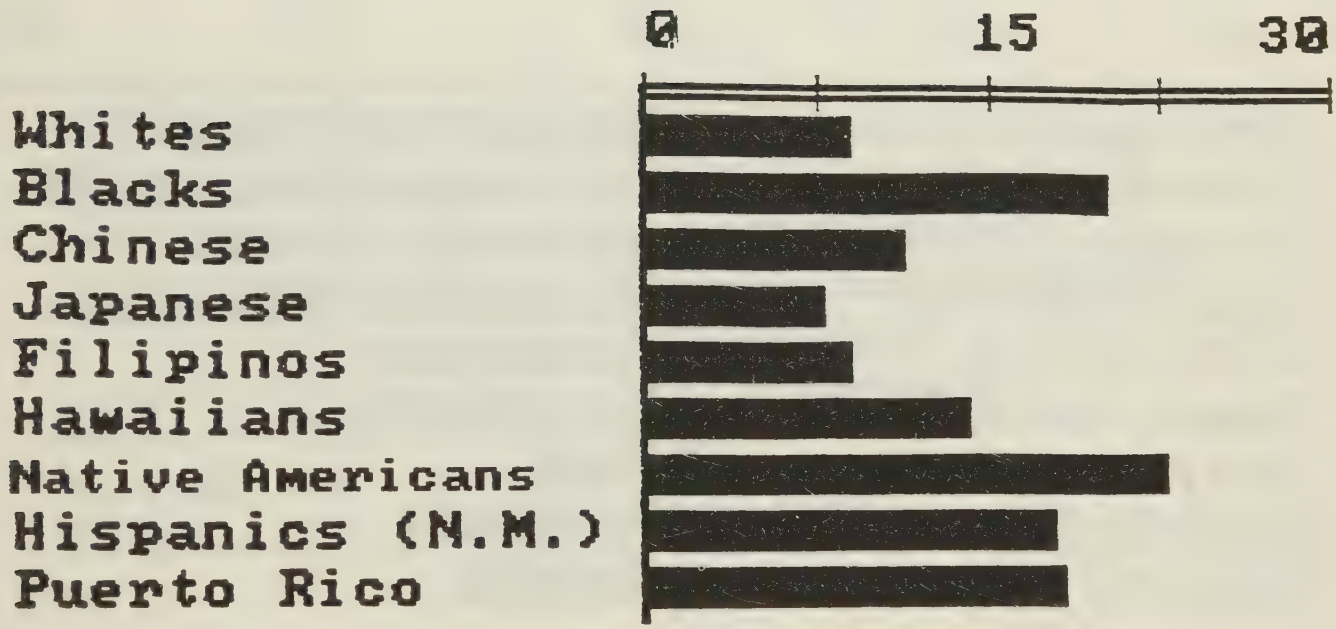


Figure II-33

Age-adjusted Cancer Incidence Rates per 100,000 by Racial/Ethnic Group: 1978–81

Colon

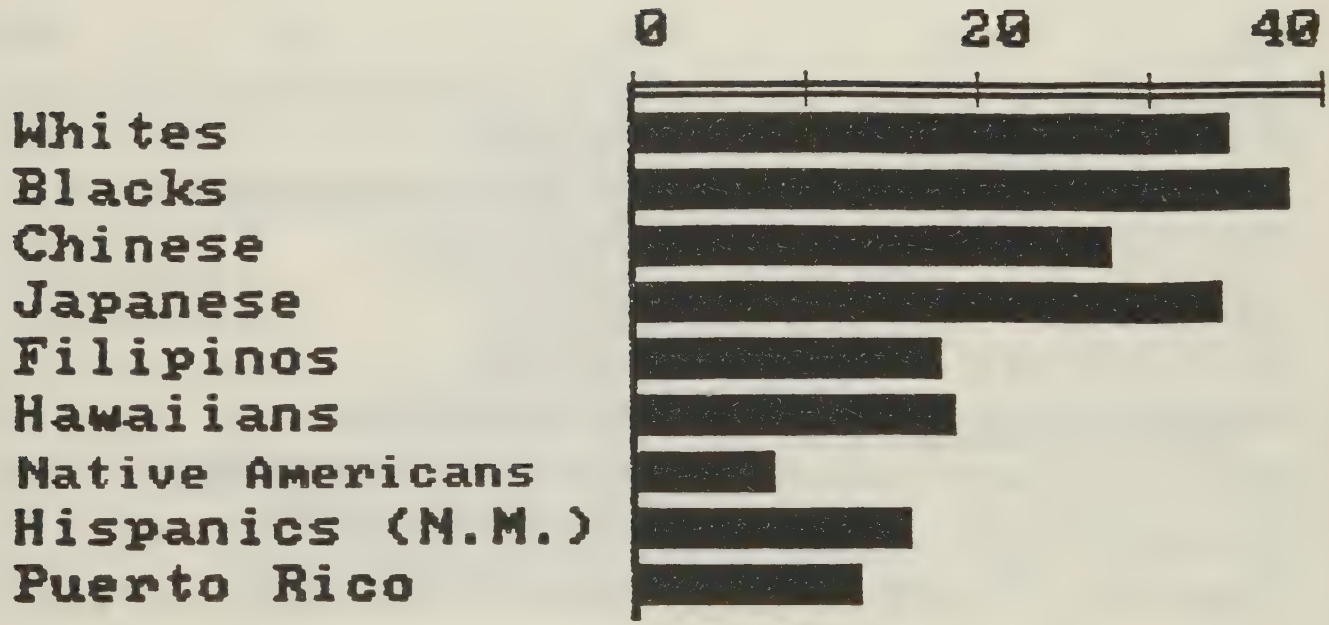


Figure II-34

Age-adjusted Cancer Incidence Rates per 100,000 by Racial/Ethnic Group: 1978–81

Colon and Rectum

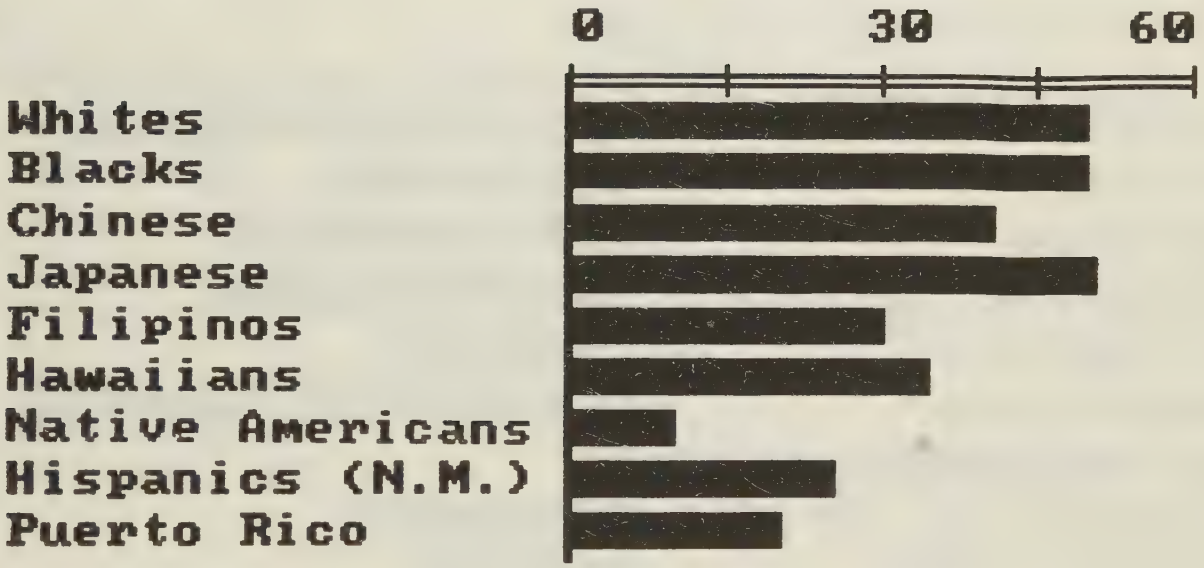


Figure II-35

Age-adjusted Cancer Incidence Rates per 100,000 by Racial/Ethnic Group: 1978–81

Corpus Uteri

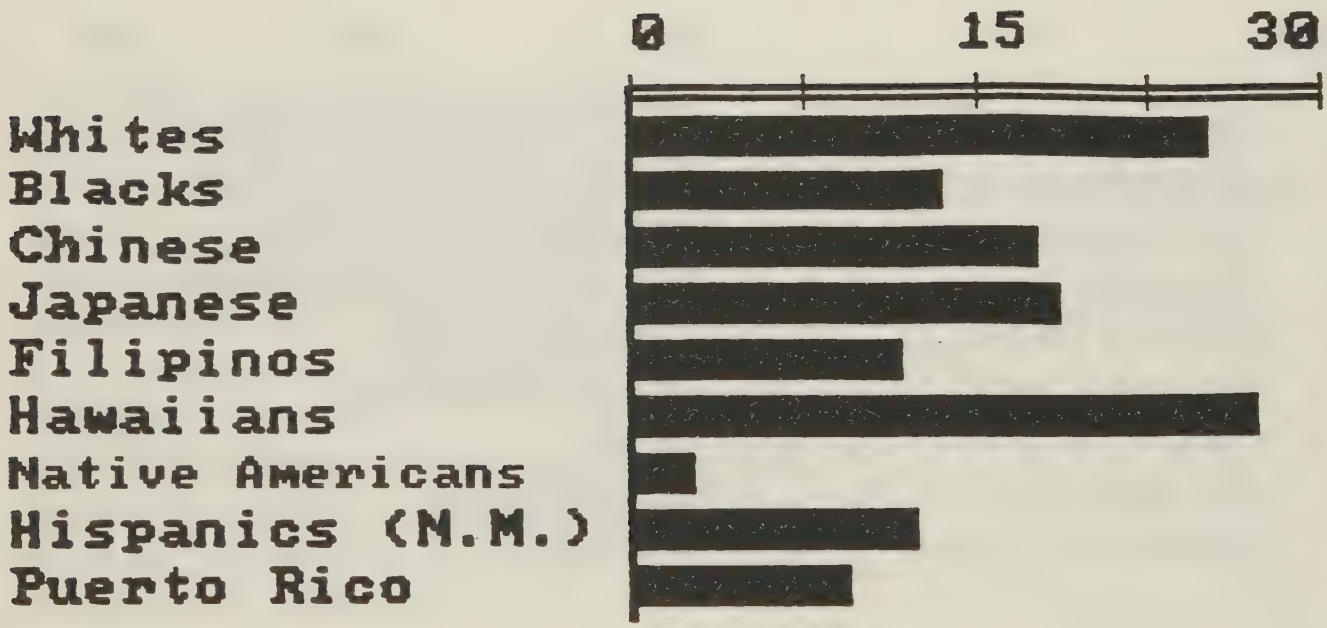


Figure II-36

Age-adjusted Cancer Incidence Rates per 100,000 by Racial/Ethnic Group: 1978–81

Esophagus

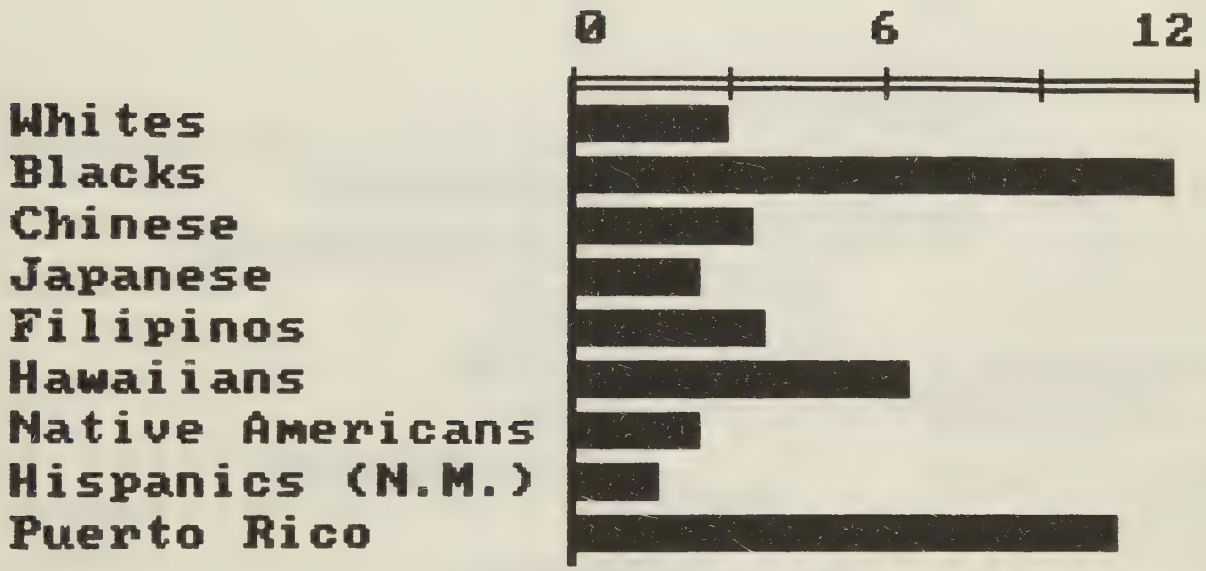


Figure II-37

Age-adjusted Cancer Incidence Rates per 100,000 by Racial/Ethnic Group: 1978–81

Larynx

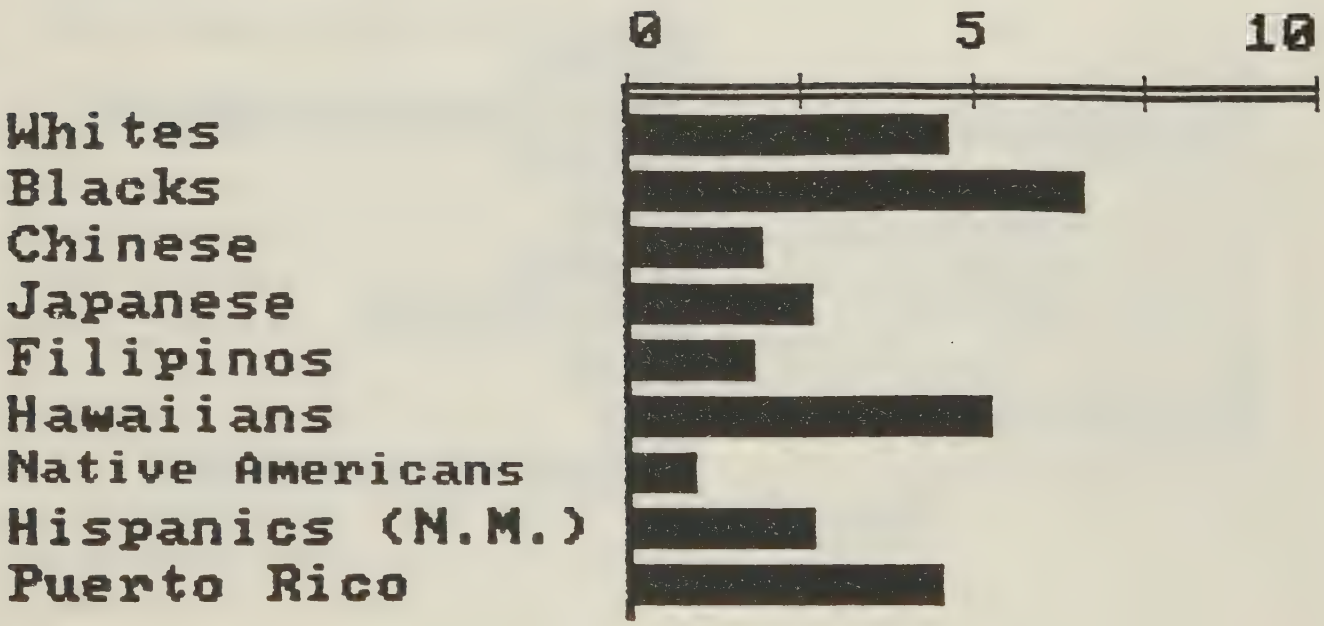


Figure II-38

Age-adjusted Cancer Incidence Rates per 100,000 by Racial/Ethnic Group: 1978–81

Lung

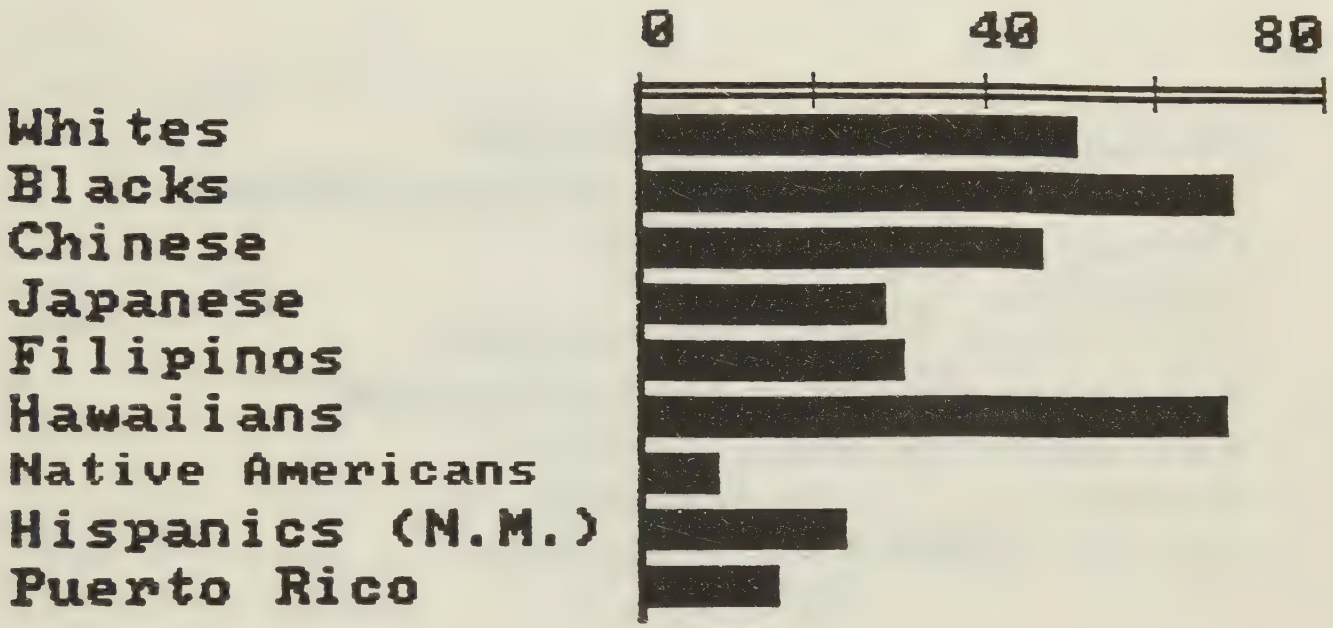


Figure II-39

Age-adjusted Cancer Incidence Rates per 100,000 by Racial/Ethnic Group: 1978–81

Multiple Myeloma

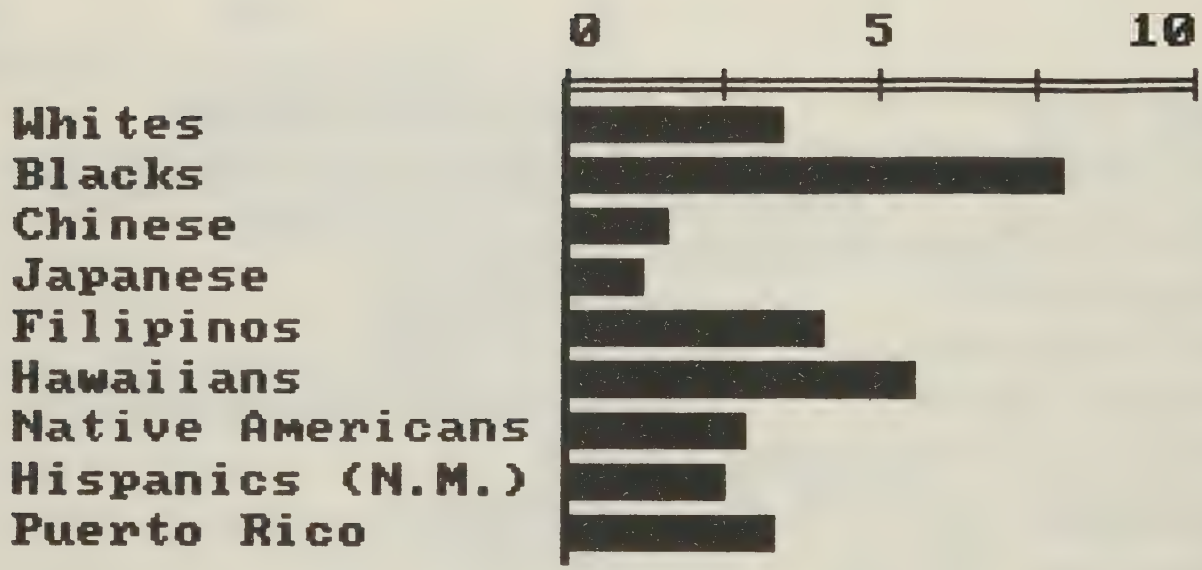


Figure II-40

Age-adjusted Cancer Incidence Rates per 100,000 by Racial/Ethnic Group: 1978–81

Ovary

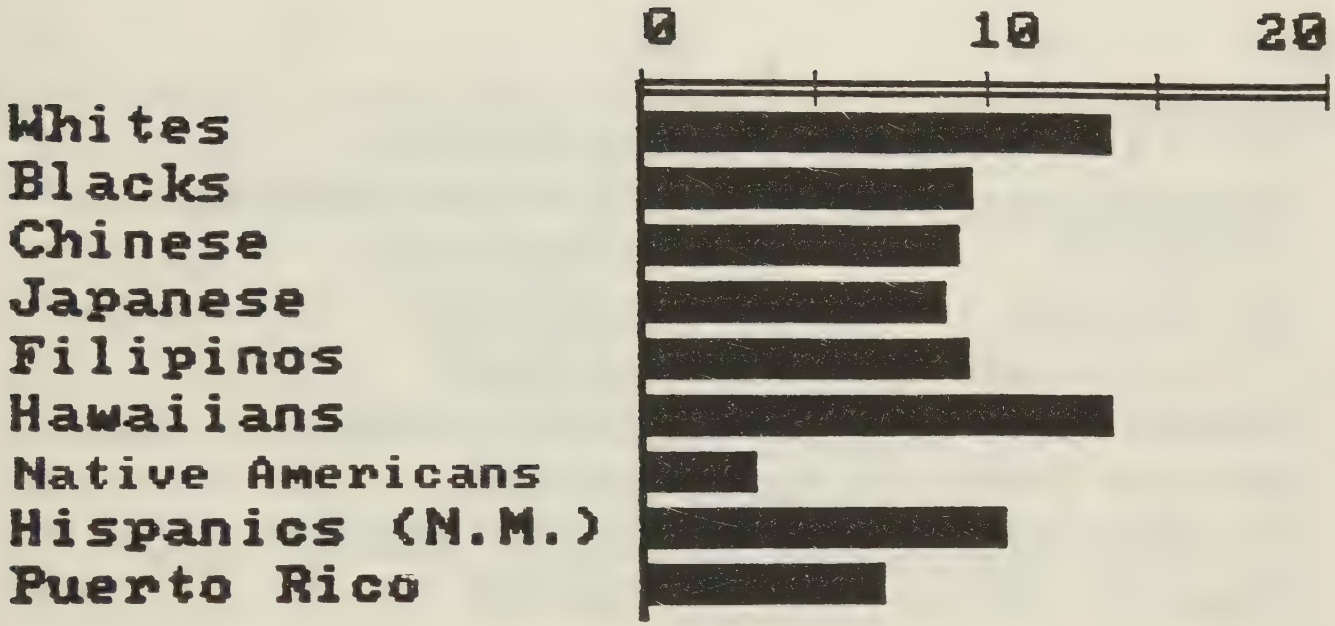


Figure II-41

Age-adjusted Cancer Incidence Rates per 100,000 by Racial/Ethnic Group: 1978–81

Pancreas

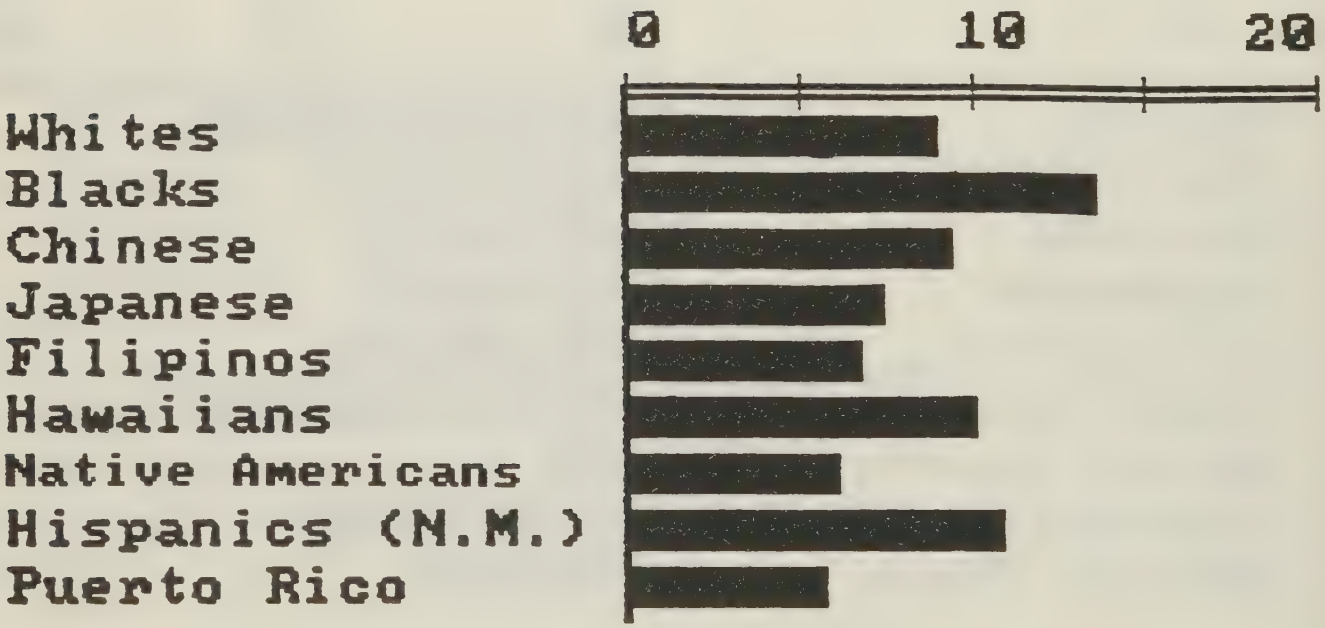


Figure II-42

Age-adjusted Cancer Incidence Rates per 100,000 by Racial/Ethnic Group: 1978–81

Prostate

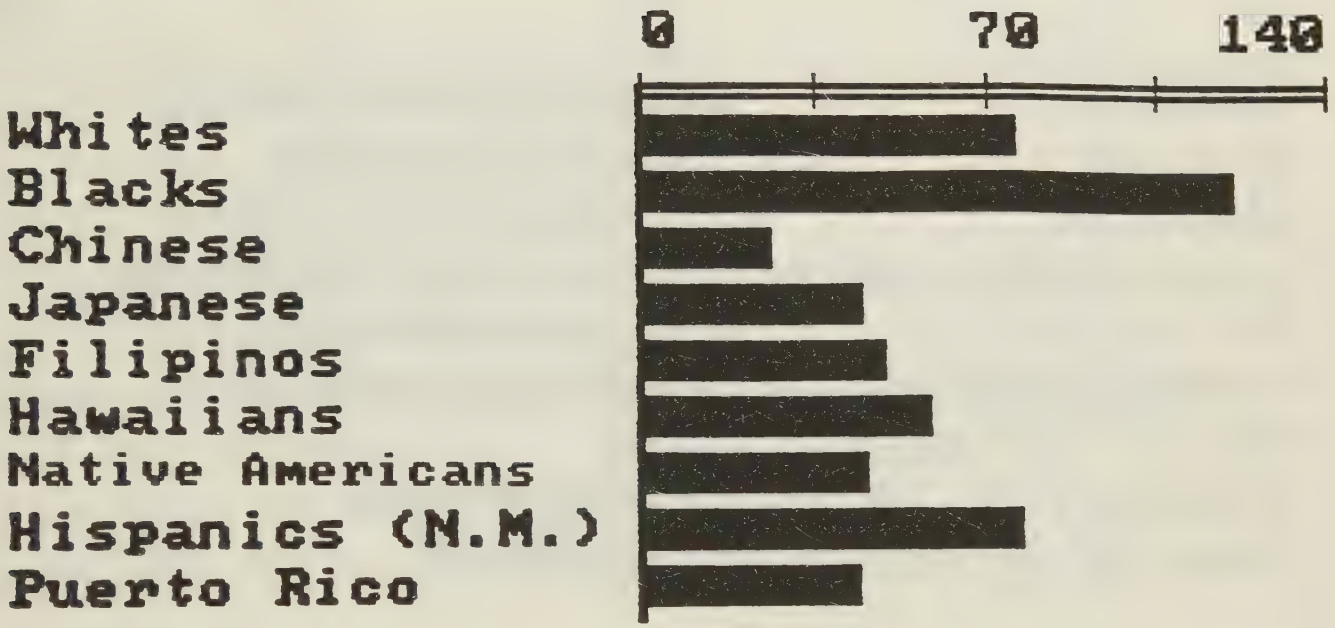


Figure II-43

Age-adjusted Cancer Incidence Rates per 100,000 by Racial/Ethnic Group: 1978–81

Rectum

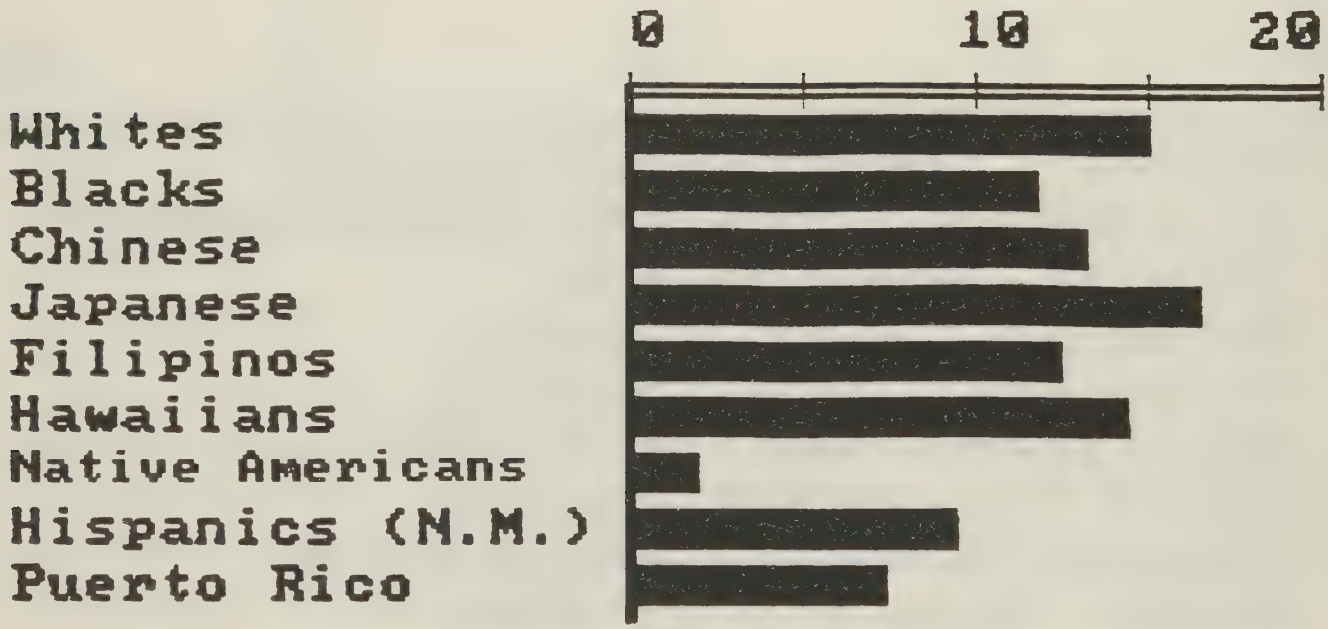
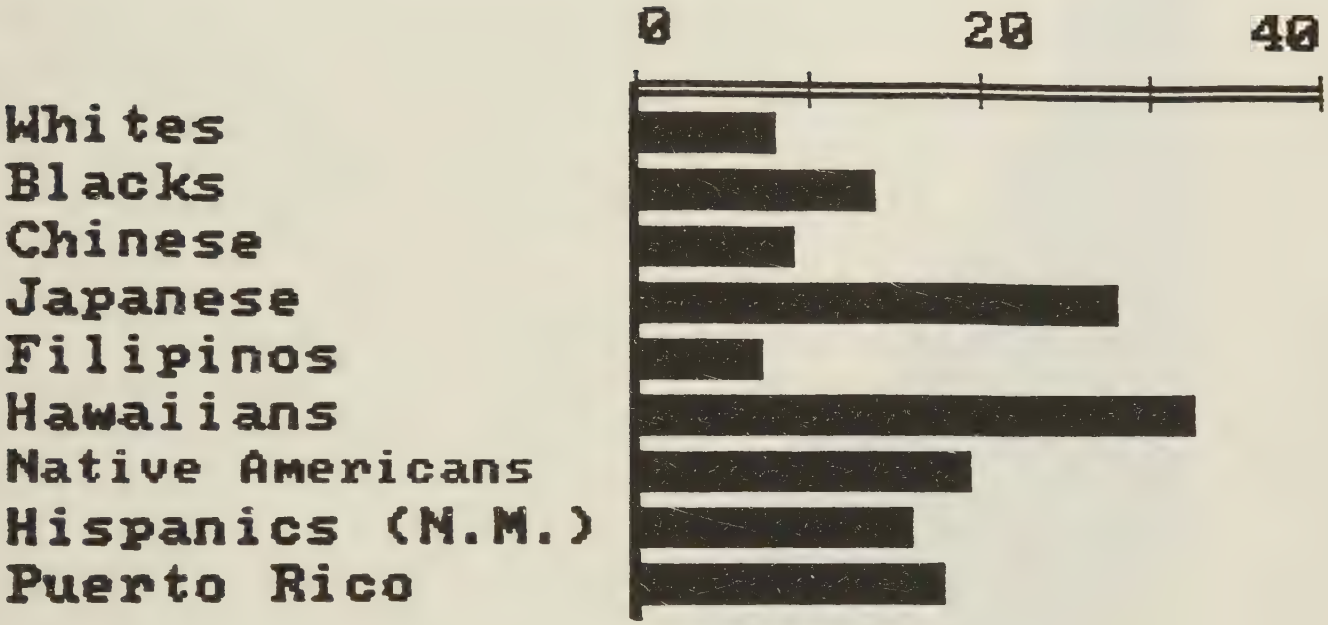


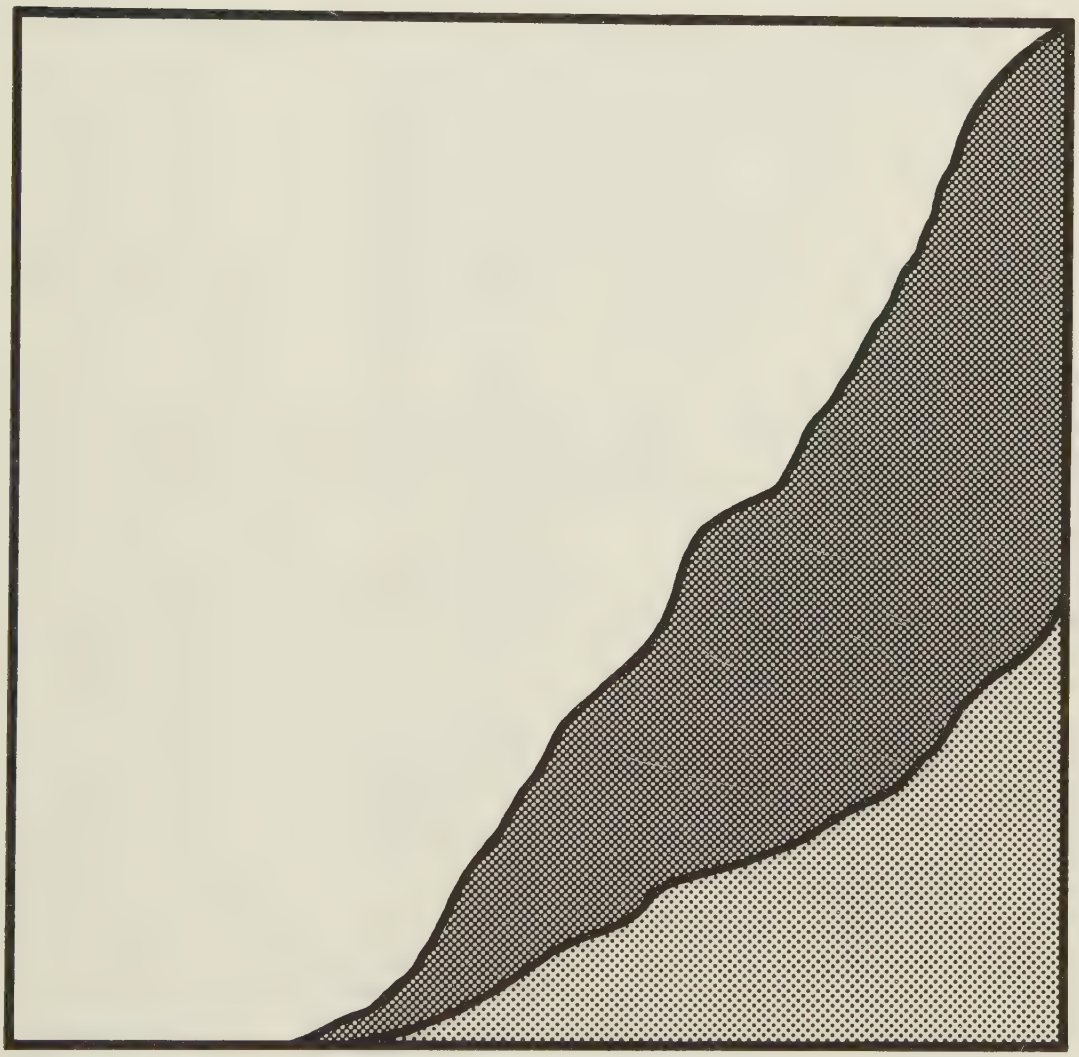
Figure II-44

Age-adjusted Cancer Incidence Rates per 100,000 by Racial/Ethnic Group: 1978–81

Stomach



Section III.
Cancer Mortality For Blacks, Whites, And Other Groups



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Section III: Cancer Mortality for Blacks, Whites, and Other Groups

Discussion

The mortality data presented in this section are collected by the National Center for Health Statistics. The mortality rates are an average of four annual cancer mortality rates: 1978,1979,1980, and 1981 (comparable to the incidence data presented in Section II).

The first table presents average annual, age-adjusted cancer mortality rates for all sites combined and for selected cancer sites for blacks, whites, and other racial/ethnic groups. This is followed by a series of line graphs showing age-specific mortality rates for blacks and whites for selected cancer sites.

Highlights

- Among the major racial/ethnic groups, blacks had the highest overall age-adjusted mortality rate for cancer, followed by Native Hawaiians and then whites.
- Blacks had the highest mortality rates for cancers of the female breast (for women under age 40), colon, colon and rectum combined, cervix uteri, corpus uteri, esophagus, larynx, lung (male), multiple myeloma, pancreas, and prostate.
- Native Hawaiians had the highest mortality rates for cancers of the female breast (all ages combined, and for women age 40 and above), lung (female), and stomach.
- Whites had the highest mortality rates for cancers of the bladder and ovary.
- Chinese-Americans had the highest mortality rate for cancer of the rectum.
- Blacks had mortality rates that were over three times the rate of whites for cancer of the esophagus, and more than twice the rate for cancers of the cervix uteri, multiple myeloma, and prostate.
- Blacks experienced higher age-specific mortality rates for all sites combined than whites after ages 30-40.
- Mortality rates for colon and rectal cancer for black males and females suggest that the excess rate experienced by blacks is mainly present in black females.

Table III-1

Average Annual Age-adjusted Cancer Mortality Rates per 100,000 by Primary Site and Racial/Ethnic Group, Total United States, 1978-81

Primary Site	Whites*	Blacks	Japanese	Chinese	Filipinos	Native Hawaiians	Native Americans
All sites	163.6	208.5	104.2	131.5	69.7	200.5	87.4
Bladder	3.9	3.8	1.8	1.7	1.5	1.6	1.0
Breast, Female	26.6	26.3	9.9	13.0	8.0	33.0	8.2
Ages <40	1.6	2.5	1.1	0.8	0.9	1.2	1.1
Ages 40+	70.2	68.1	25.2	34.6	20.6	88.7	20.6
Cervix Uteri	3.2	8.8	2.7	2.9	1.6	4.2	5.8
Colon & Rectum	21.6	22.3	17.2	19.3	8.1	15.0	8.6
Colon	18.1	18.8	13.6	15.5	5.8	11.4	6.8
Rectum	3.5	3.5	3.6	3.8	2.3	3.6	1.8
Corpus Uteri	3.9	6.6	3.9	4.3	2.0	3.0	1.8
Esophagus	2.6	9.2	1.9	3.3	1.9	6.5	2.1
Larynx	1.3	2.5	0.2	0.7	0.4	1.4	0.9
Lung, Male	69.3	91.4	32.7	48.2	20.0	88.0	28.0
Lung, Female	20.2	20.1	8.6	21.2	6.8	31.5	8.6
Multiple Myeloma	2.4	5.0	1.2	1.2	1.2	2.8	1.9
Ovary	8.1	6.4	4.3	4.2	2.8	7.0	3.3
Pancreas	8.4	11.0	7.0	7.4	3.3	10.9	4.5
Prostate	21.0	43.9	8.8	7.5	8.2	11.6	15.5
Stomach	5.3	10.0	17.5	7.8	3.3	25.3	6.2

* The National Center for Health Statistics from which these data are derived does not code ethnicity for Hispanics.

Figure III-1

Age-specific Cancer Mortality Rates per 100,000 for Blacks and Whites: 1978–81

All Sites Combined

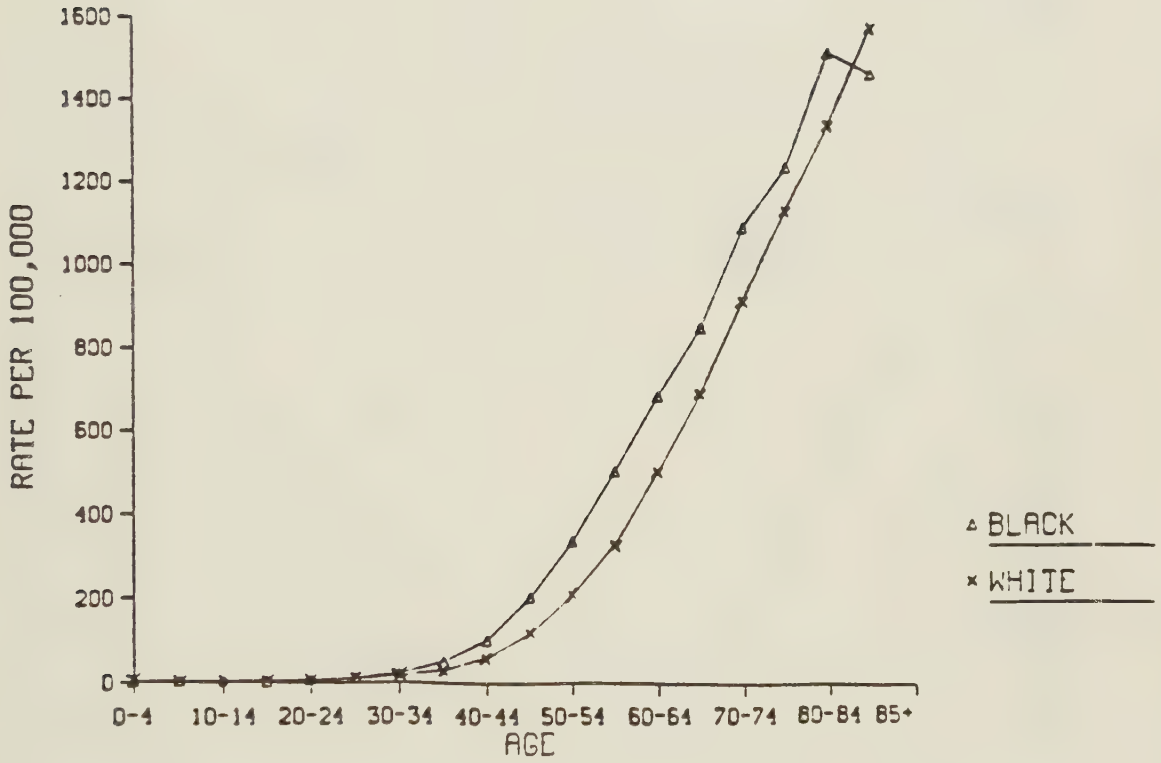


Figure III-2

Age-specific Cancer Mortality Rates per 100,000 for Blacks and Whites: 1978–81

All Sites Combined
Male

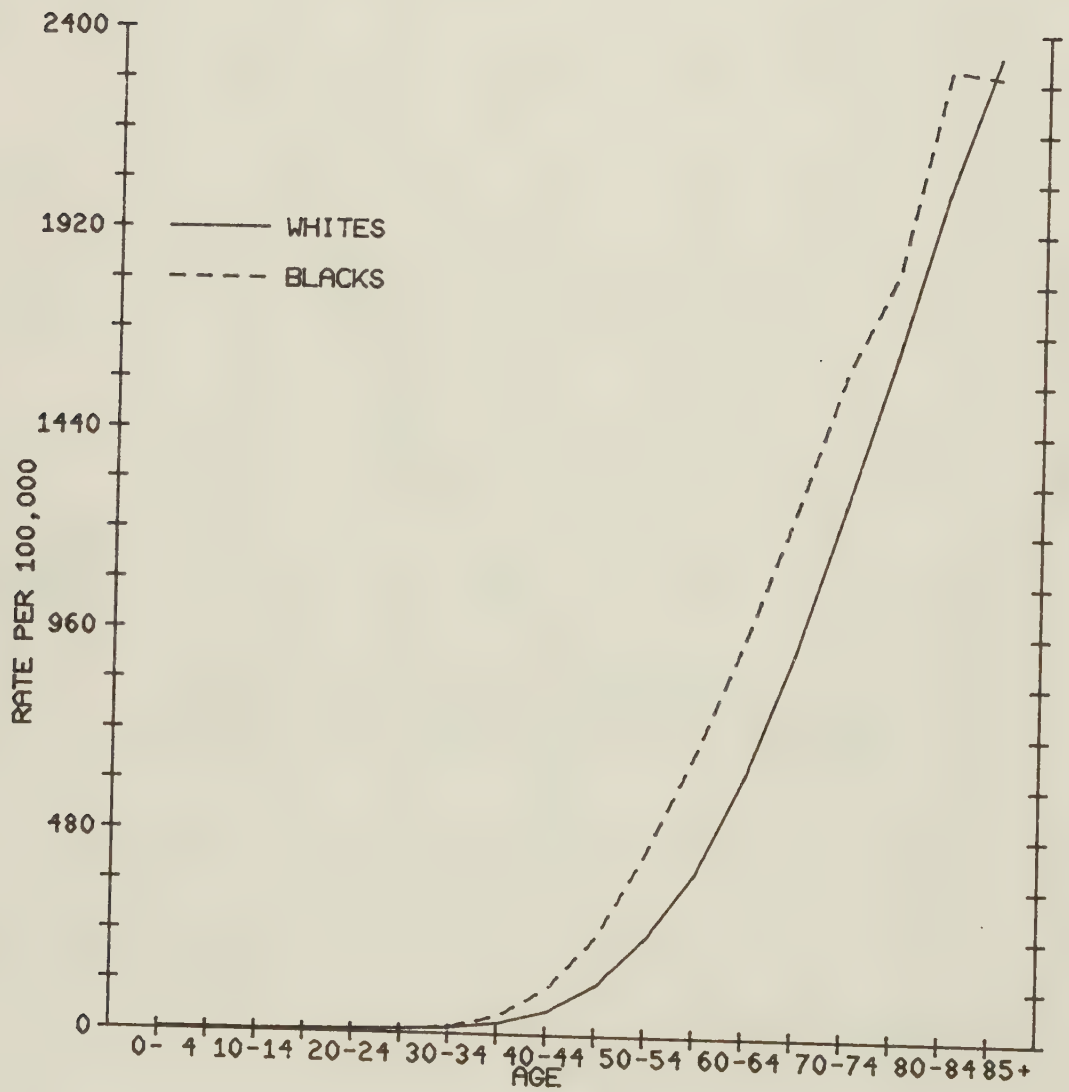


Figure III-3

Age-specific Cancer Mortality Rates per 100,000 for Blacks and Whites: 1978–81

All Sites Combined
Female

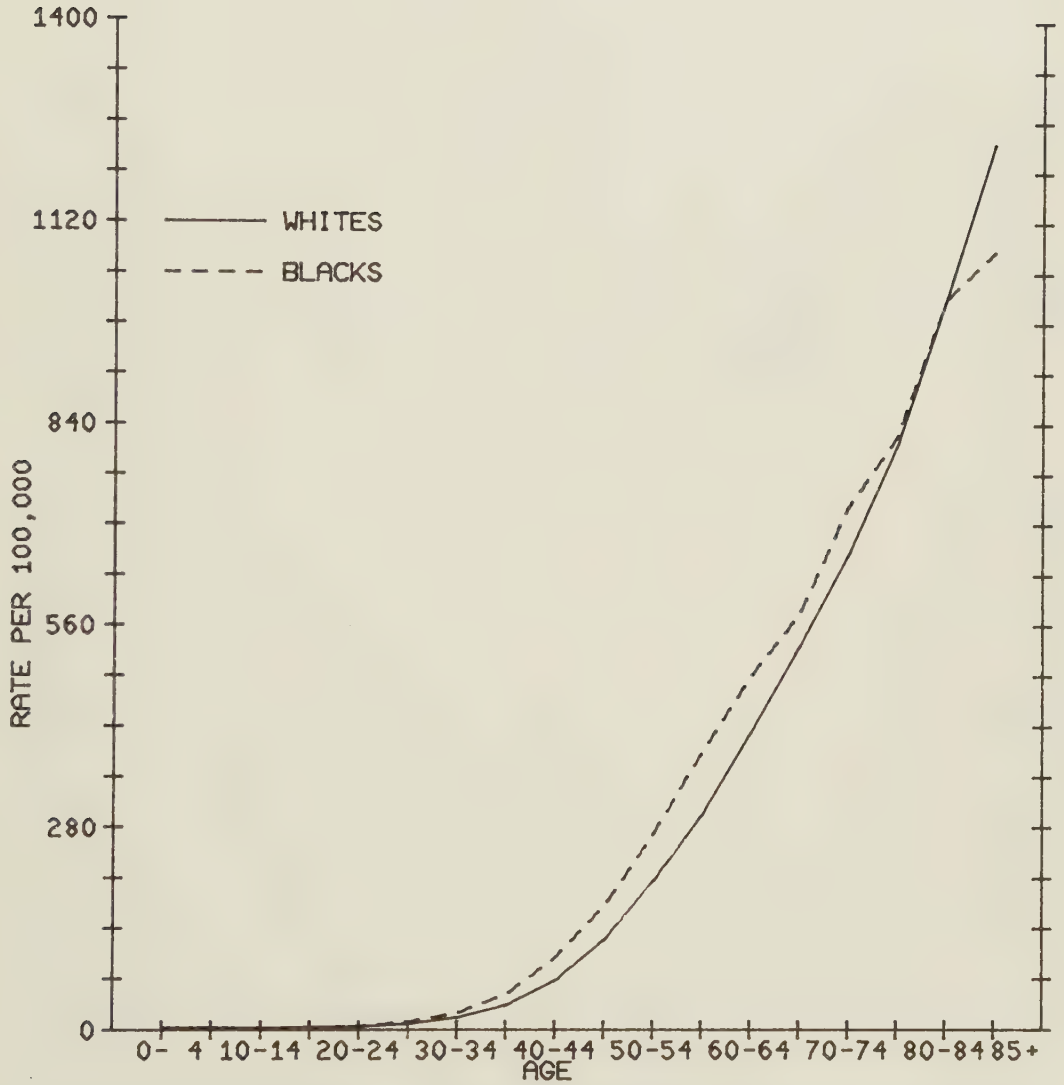


Figure III-4

Age-specific Cancer Mortality Rates per 100,000 for Blacks and Whites: 1978–81

Bladder
Male

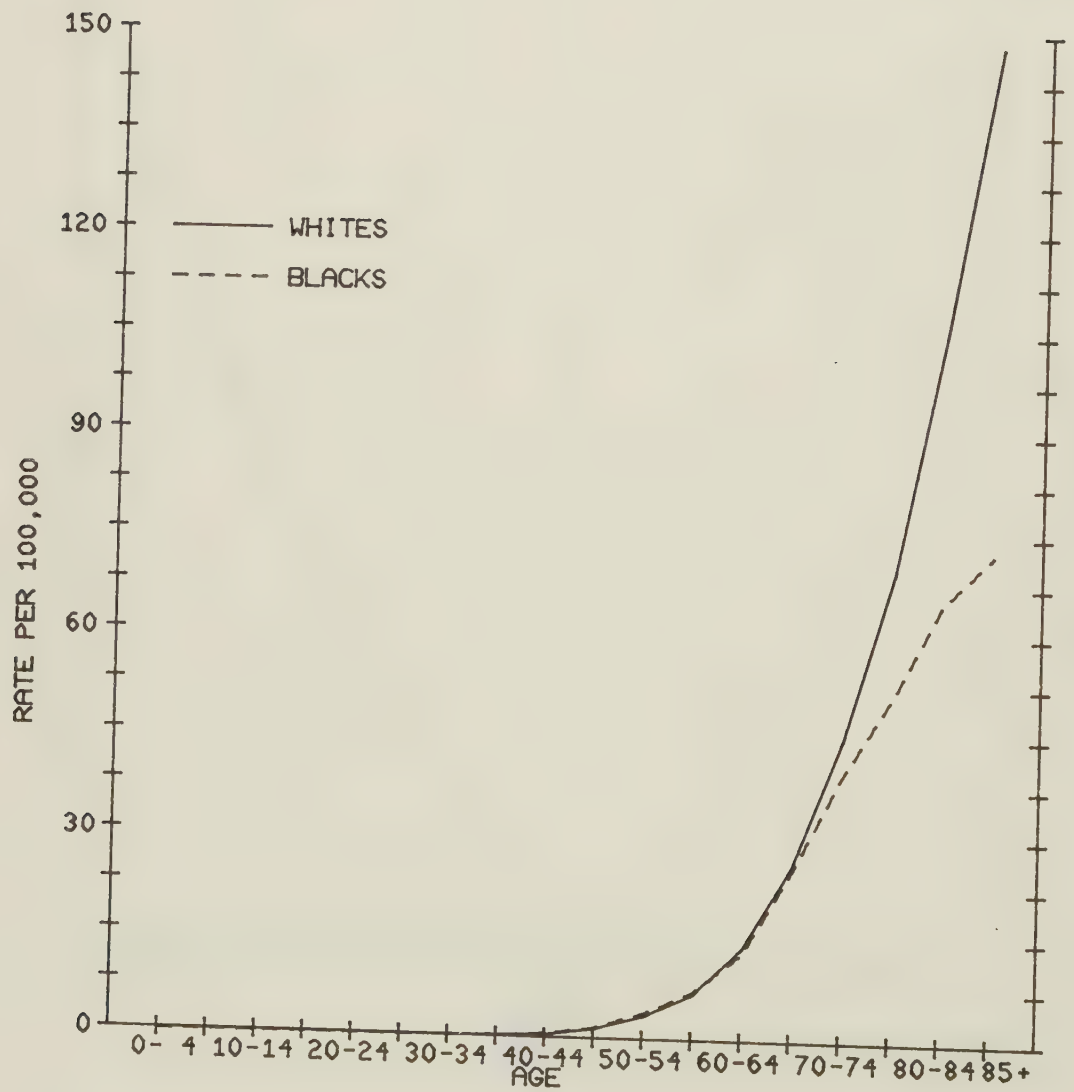


Figure III-5

Age-specific Cancer Mortality Rates per 100,000 for Blacks and Whites: 1978–81

Bladder
Female

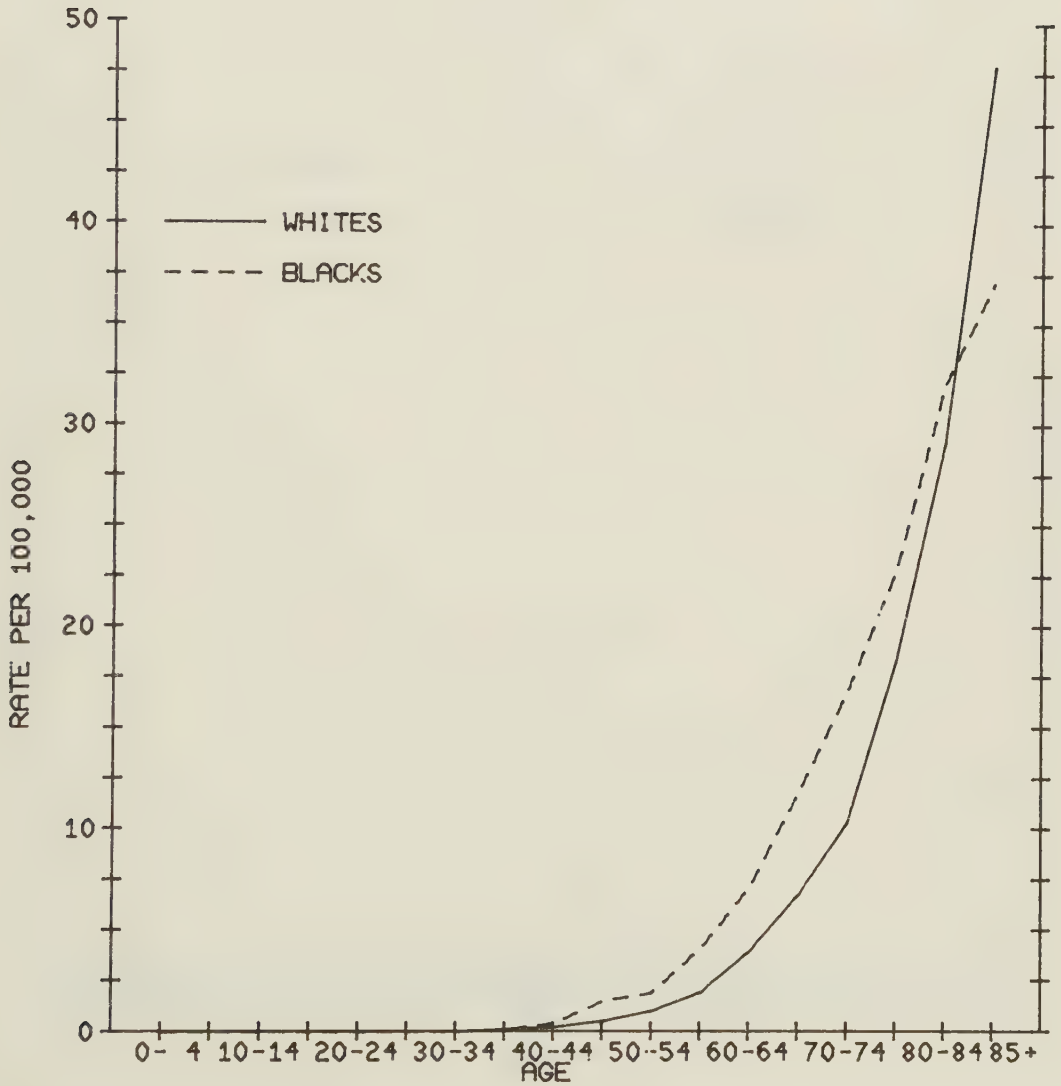


Figure III-6

Age-specific Cancer Mortality Rates per 100,000 for Blacks and Whites: 1978–81

Breast
Female

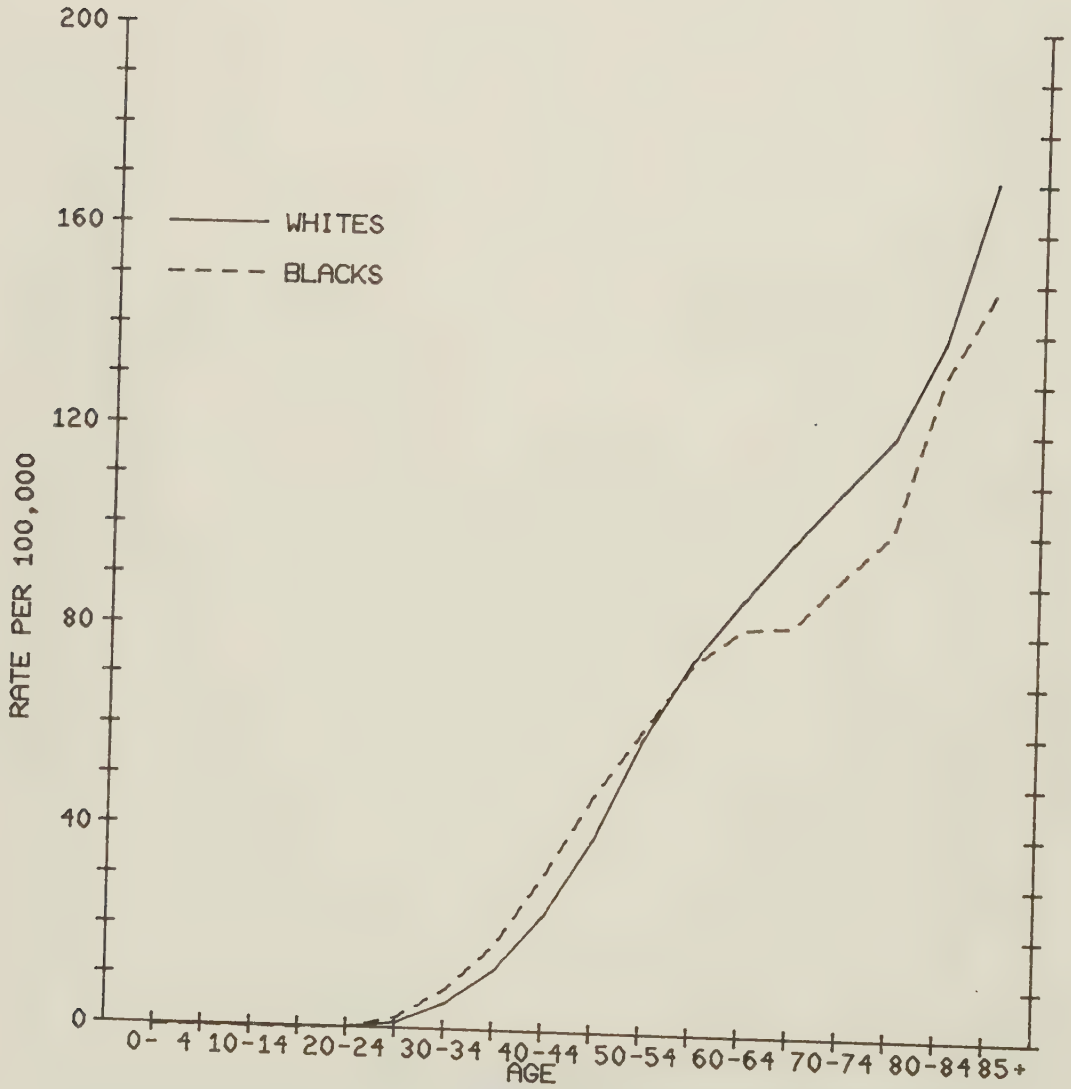


Figure III-7

Age-specific Cancer Mortality Rates per 100,000 for Blacks and Whites: 1978–81

Cervix Uteri

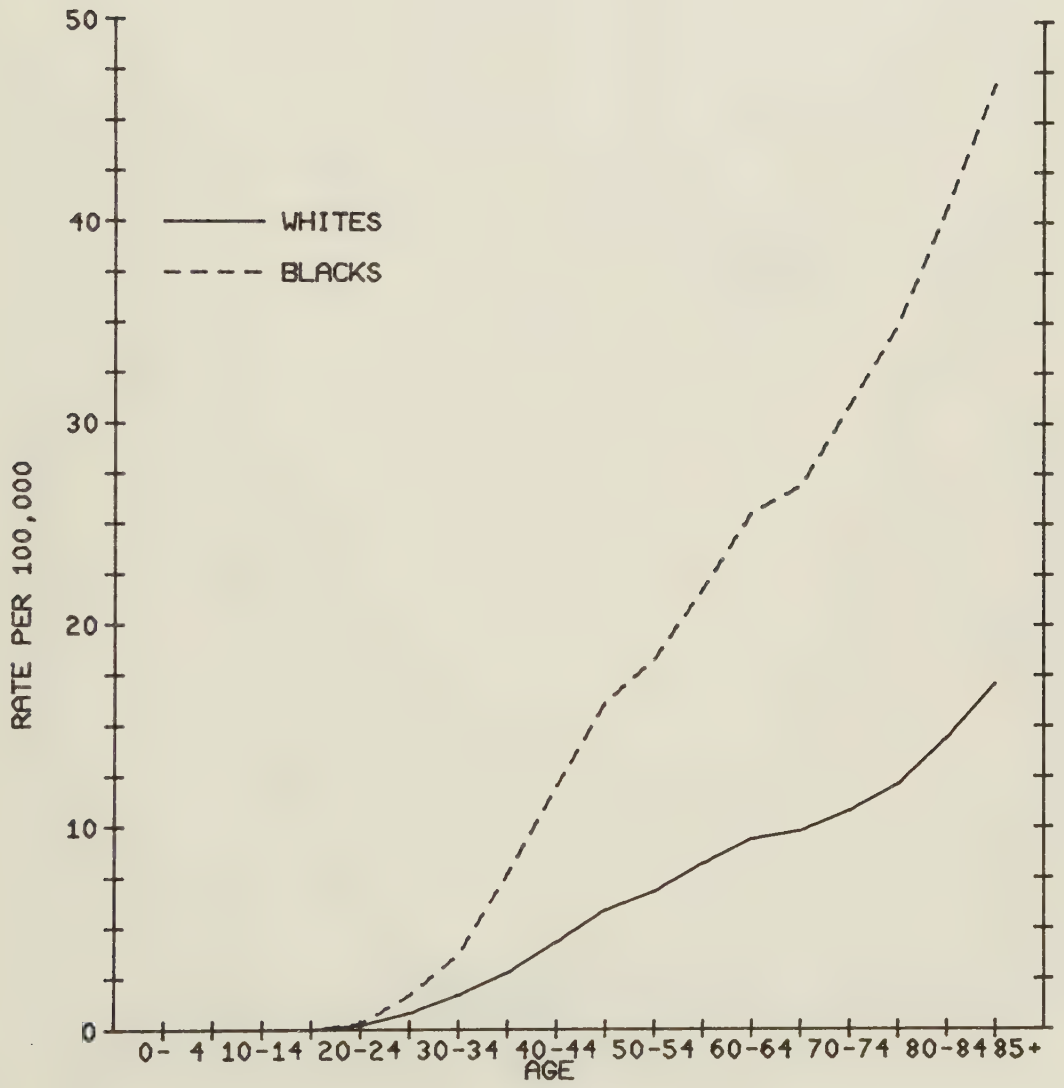


Figure III-8

Age-specific Cancer Mortality Rates per 100,000 for Blacks and Whites: 1978–81

Colon
Male

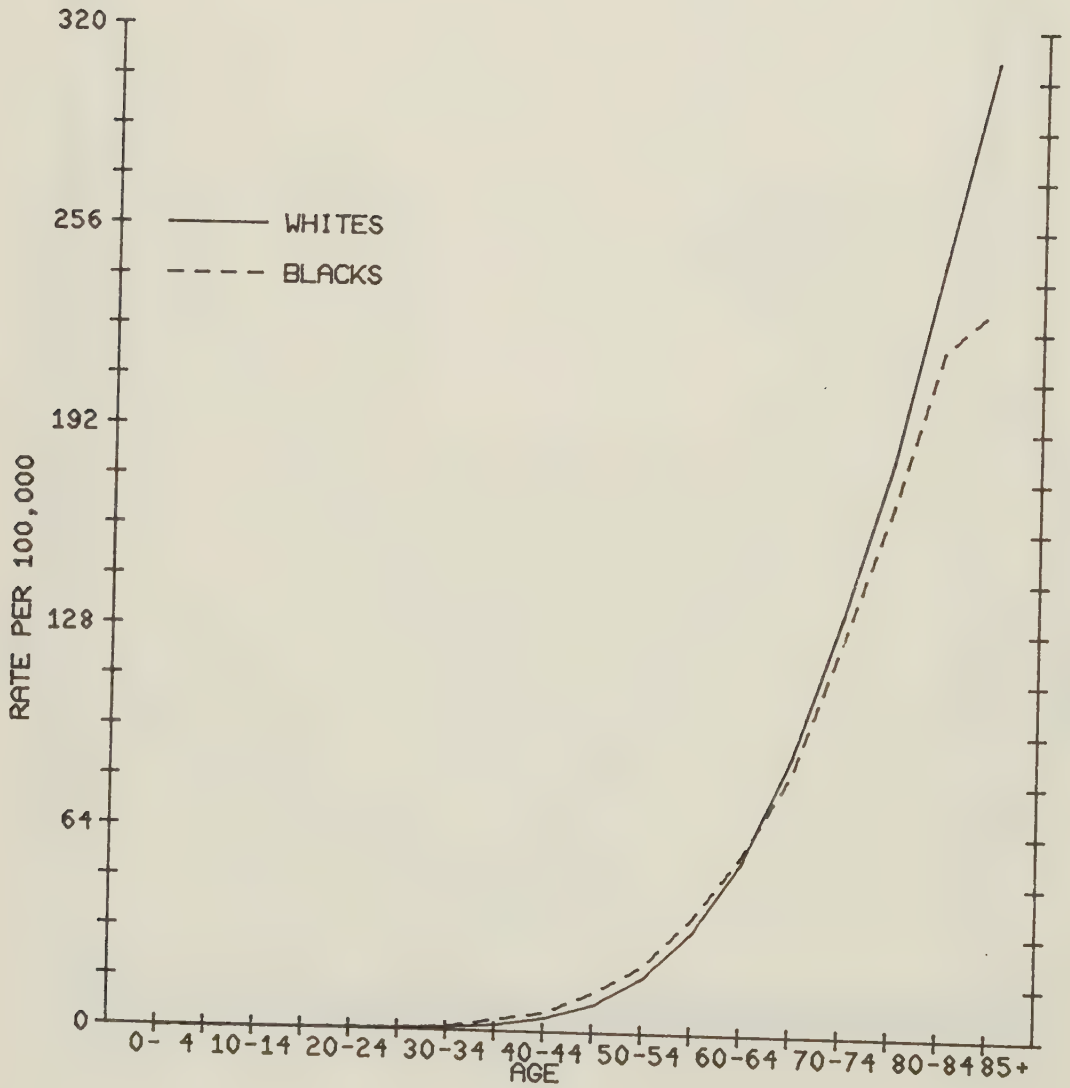


Figure III-9

Age-specific Cancer Mortality Rates per 100,000 for Blacks and Whites: 1978–81

Colon
Female

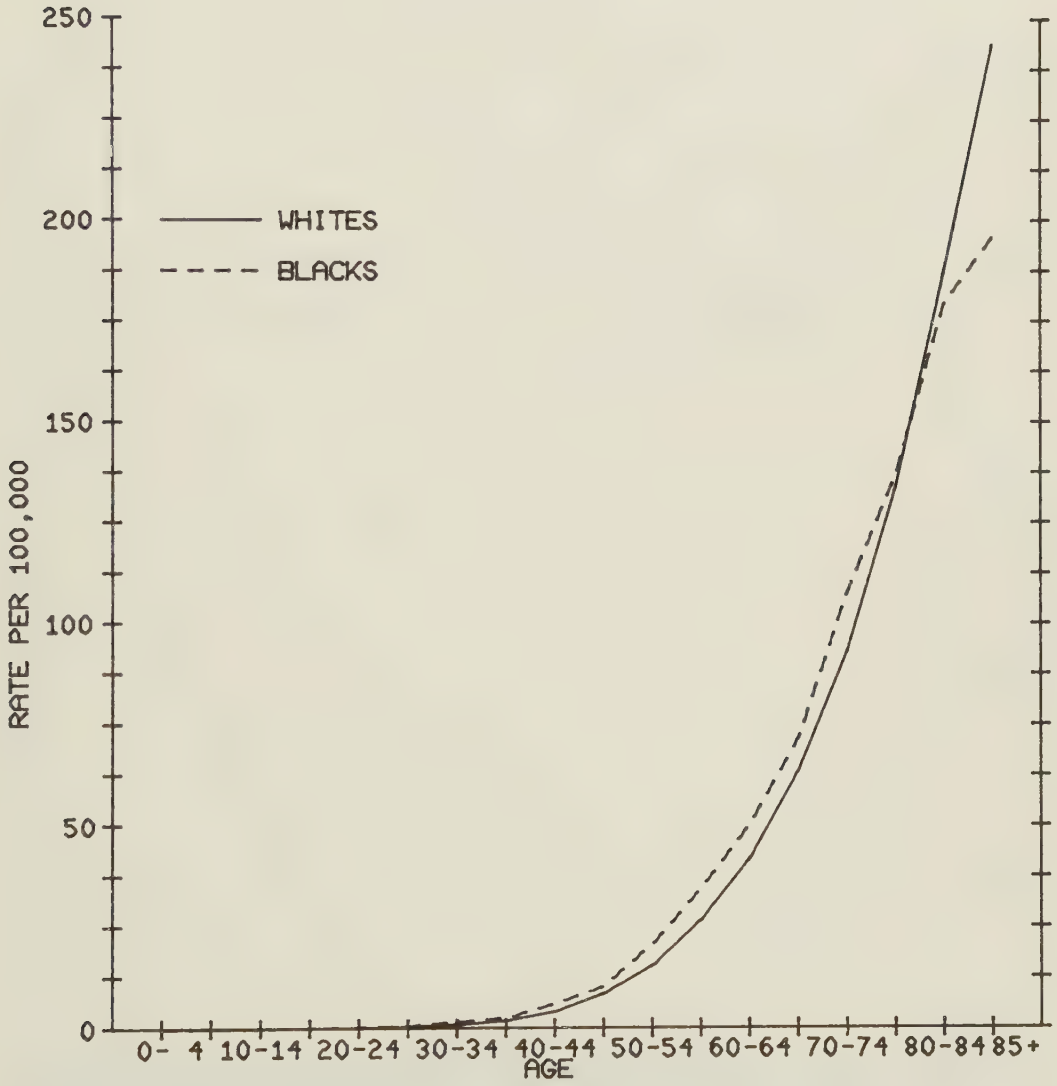


Figure III-10

Age-specific Cancer Mortality Rates per 100,000 for Blacks and Whites: 1978–81

Colon and Rectum
Male

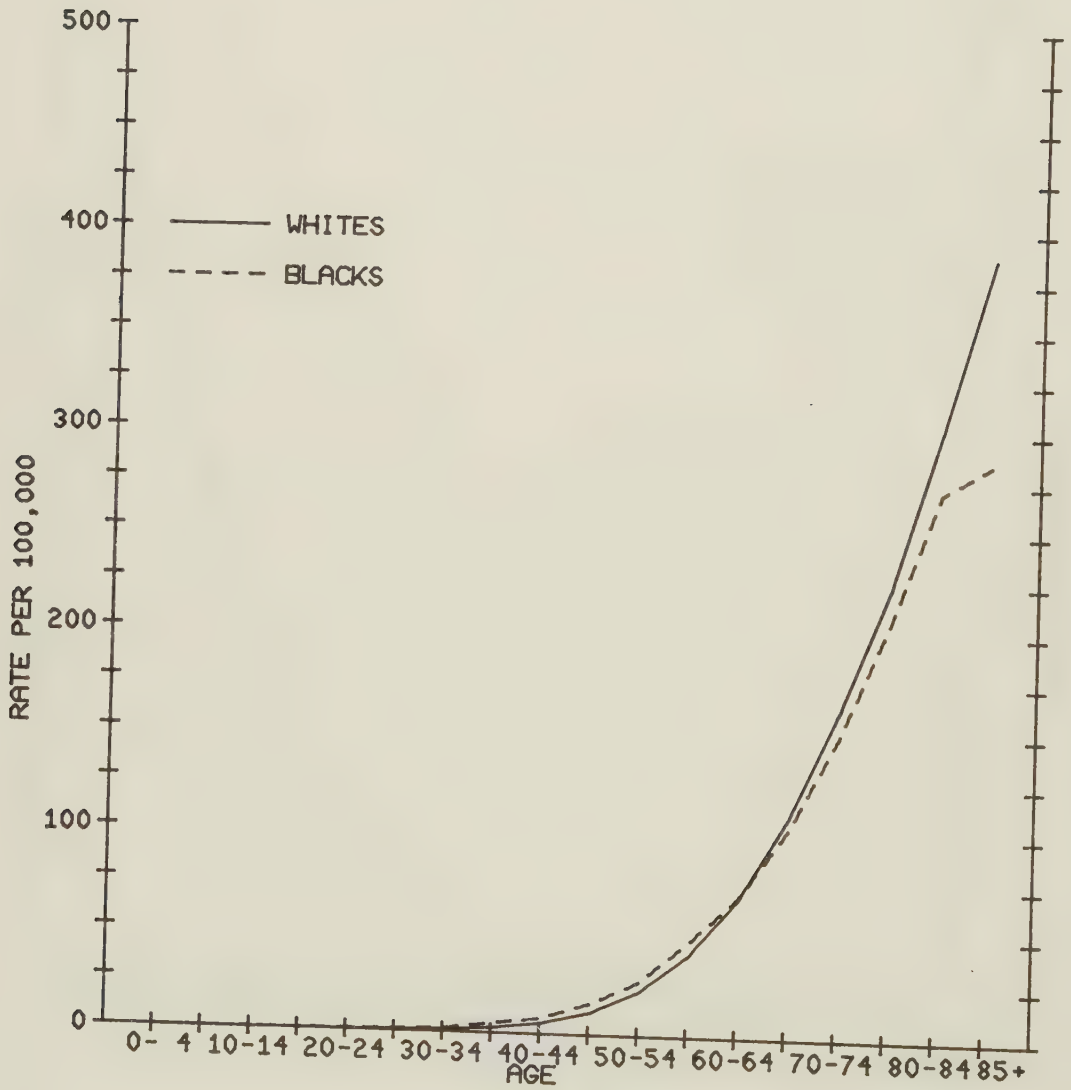


Figure III-11

Age-specific Cancer Mortality Rates per 100,000 for Blacks and Whites: 1978–81

Colon and Rectum
Female

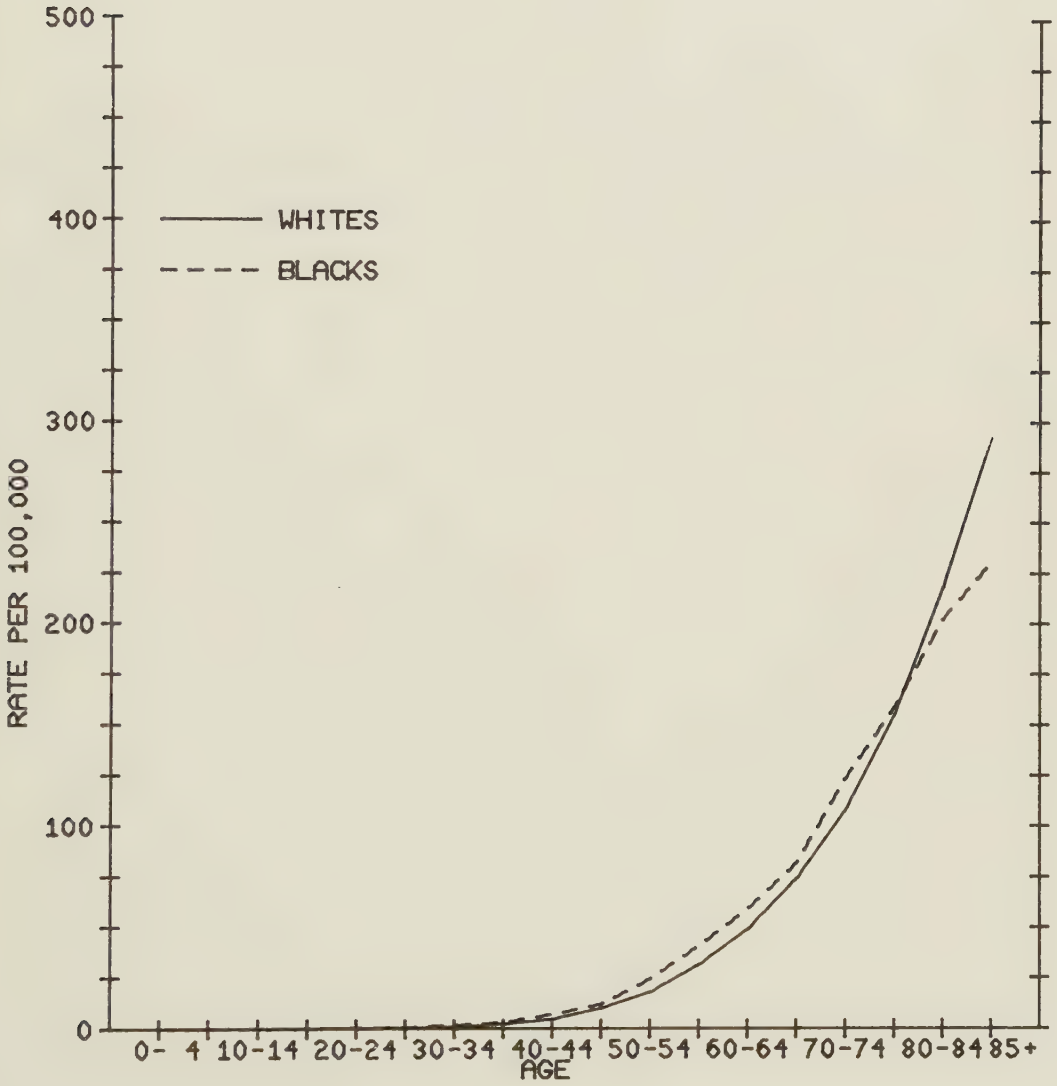


Figure III-12

Age-specific Cancer Mortality Rates per 100,000 for Blacks and Whites: 1978–81

Corpus Uteri

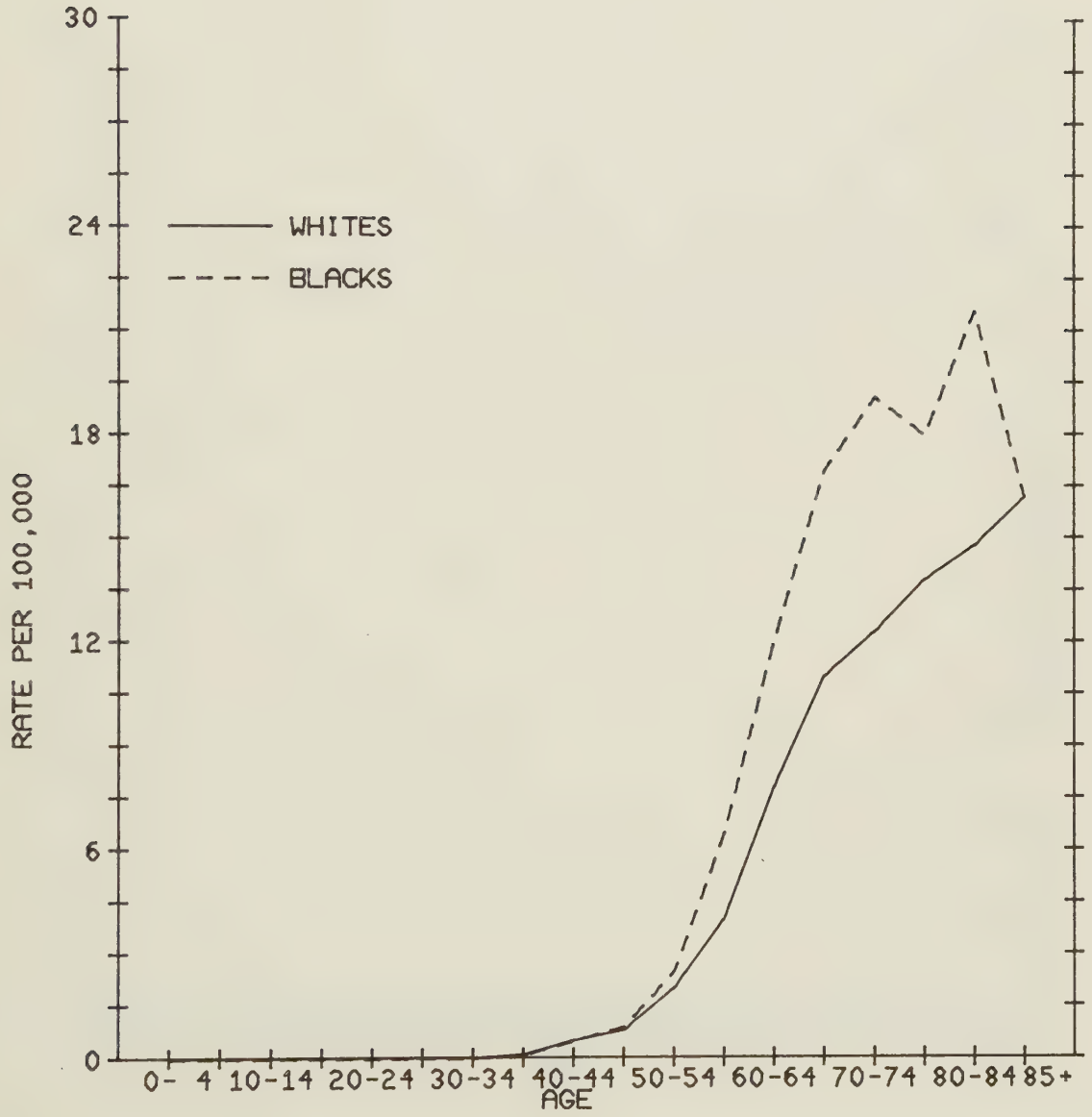


Figure III-13

Age-specific Cancer Mortality Rates per 100,000 for Blacks and Whites: 1978–81

Esophagus
Male

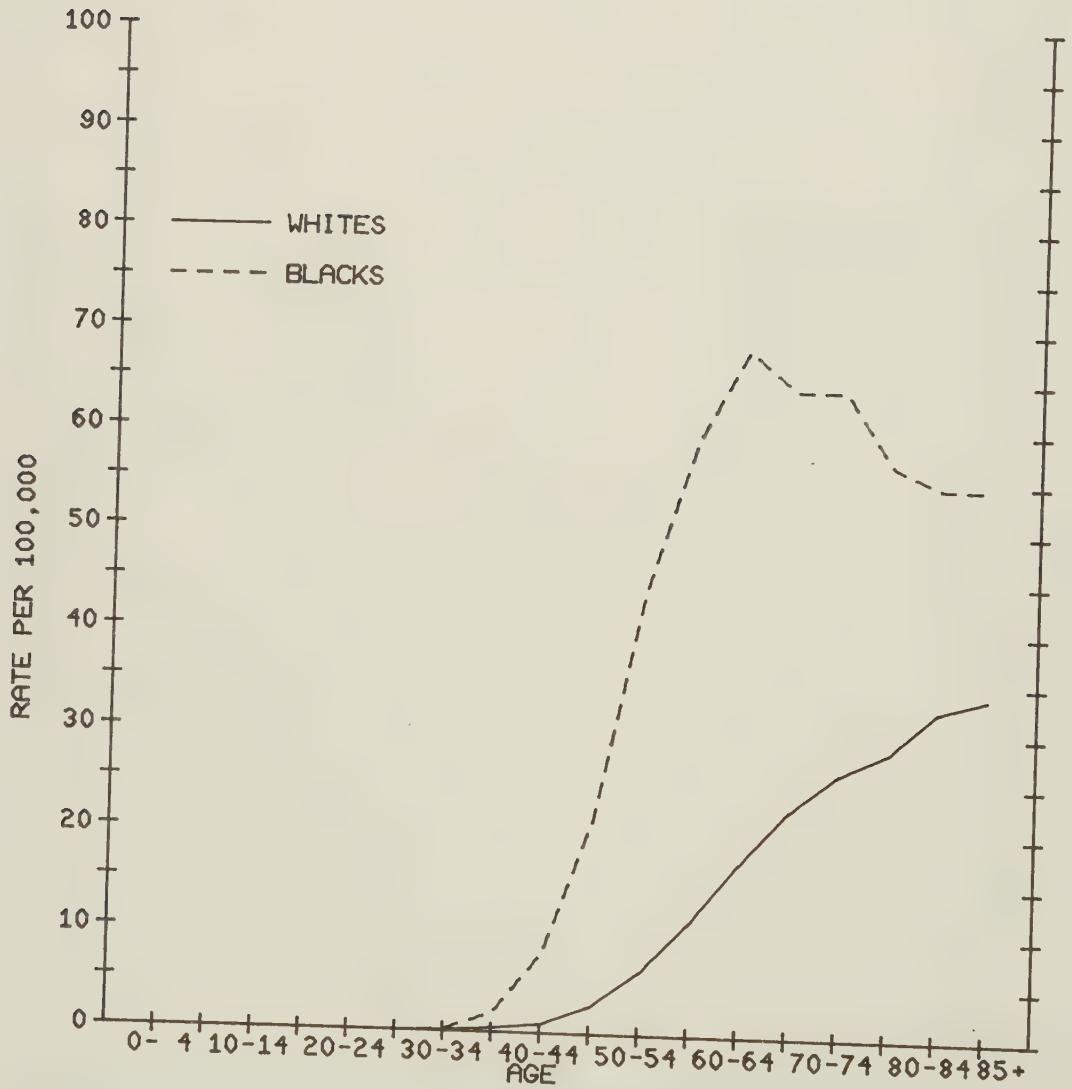


Figure III-14

Age-specific Cancer Mortality Rates per 100,000 for Blacks and Whites: 1978–81

Esophagus
Female

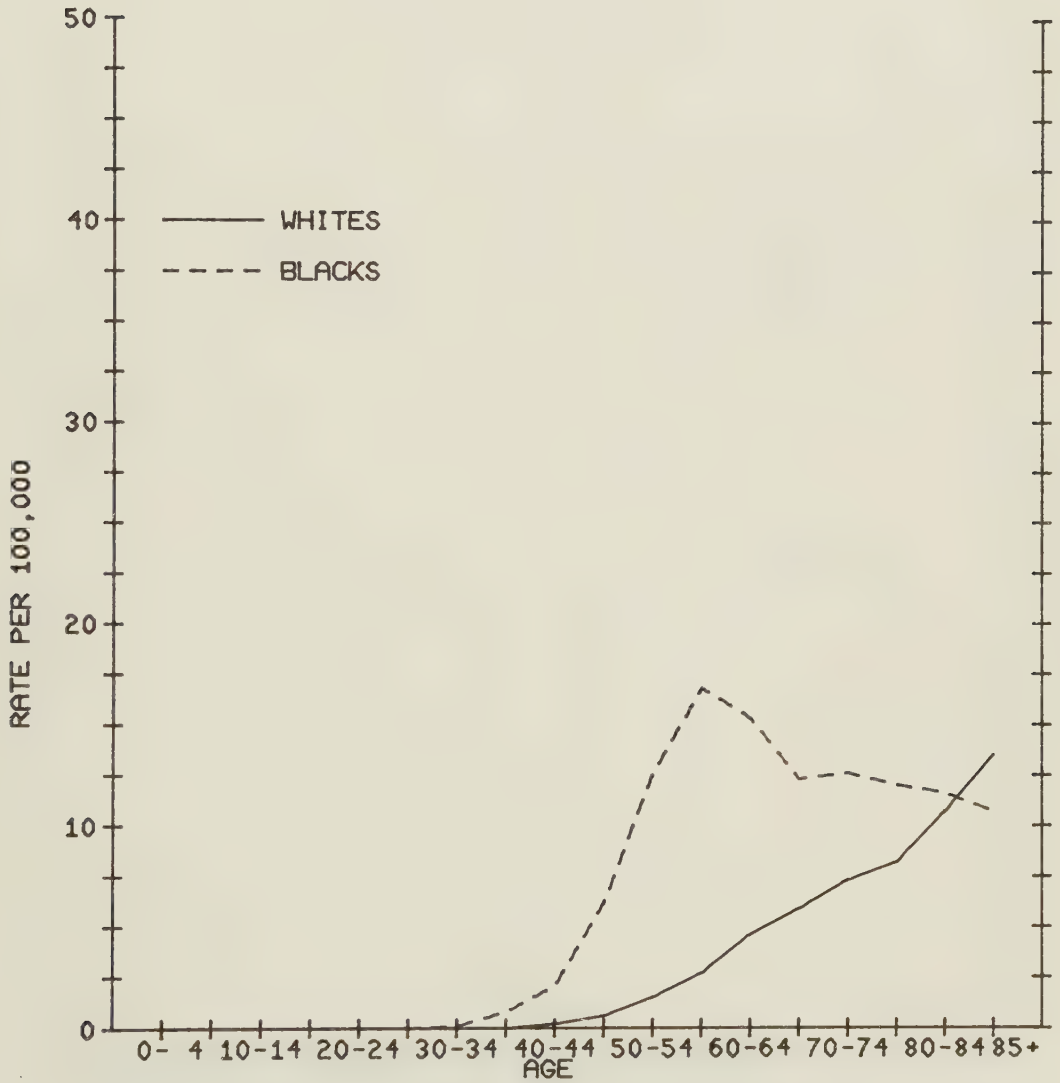


Figure III-15

Age-specific Cancer Mortality Rates per 100,000 for Blacks and Whites: 1978–81

Larynx
Male

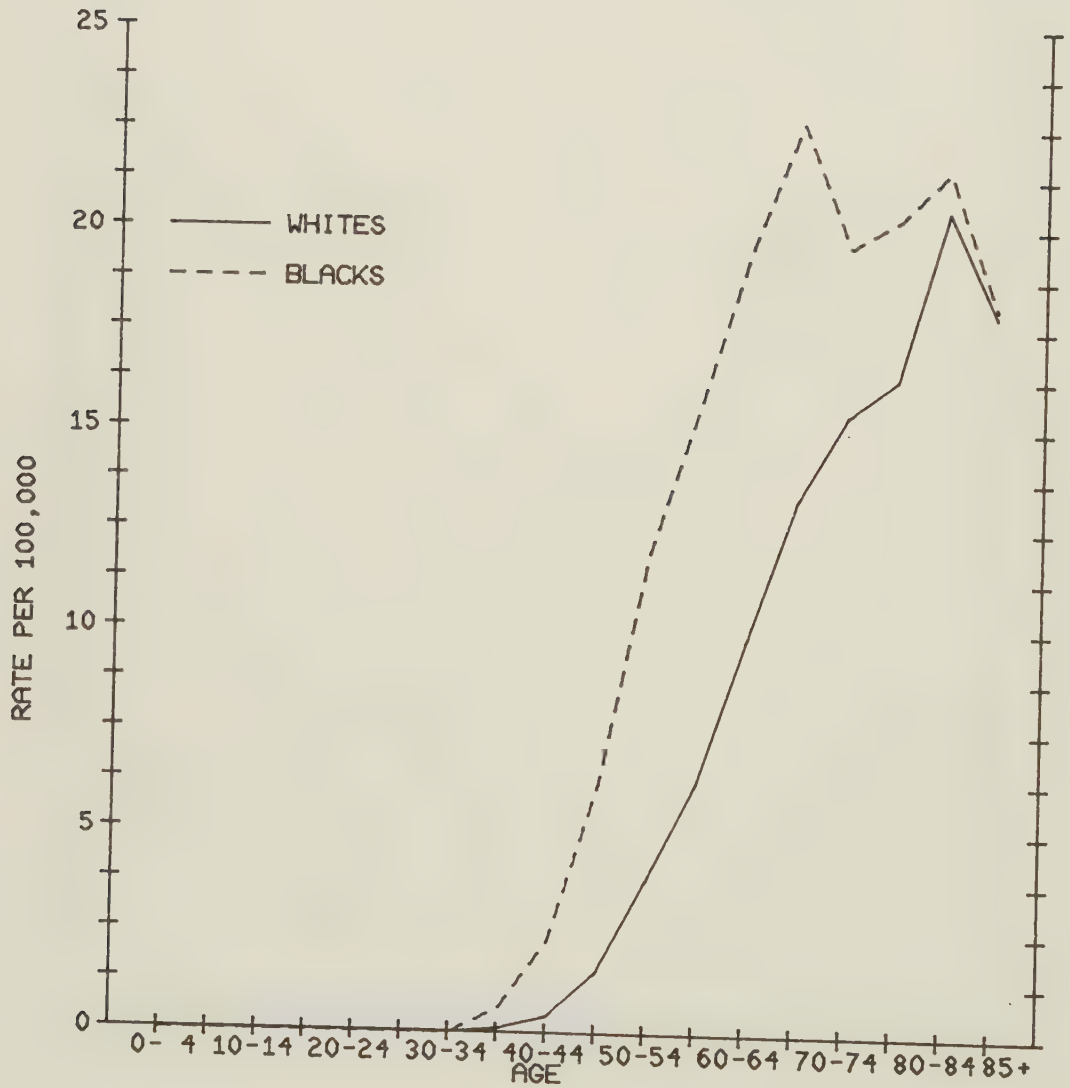


Figure III-16

Age-specific Cancer Mortality Rates per 100,000 for Blacks and Whites: 1978–81

Larynx
Female

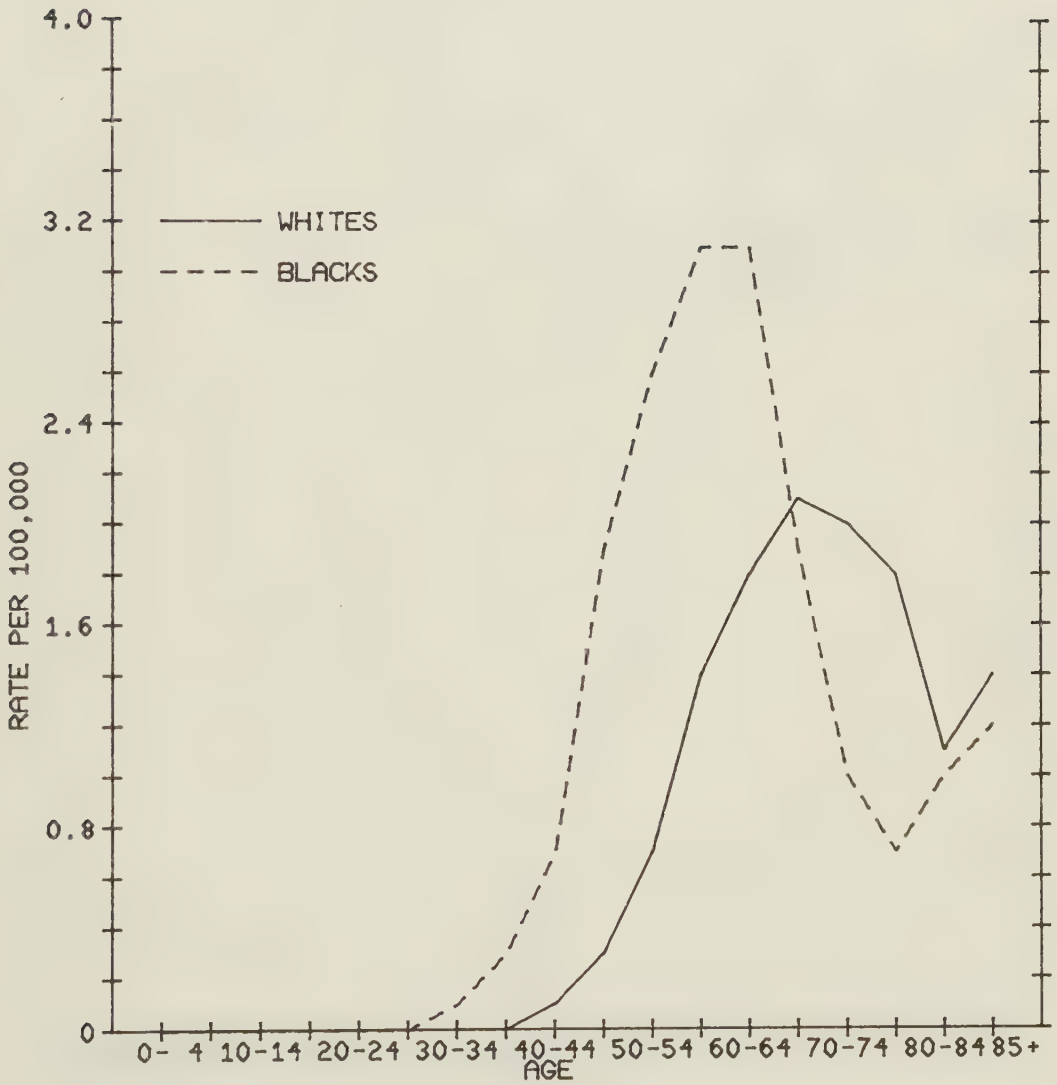


Figure III-17

Age-specific Cancer Mortality Rates per 100,000 for Blacks and Whites: 1978–81

Lung
Male

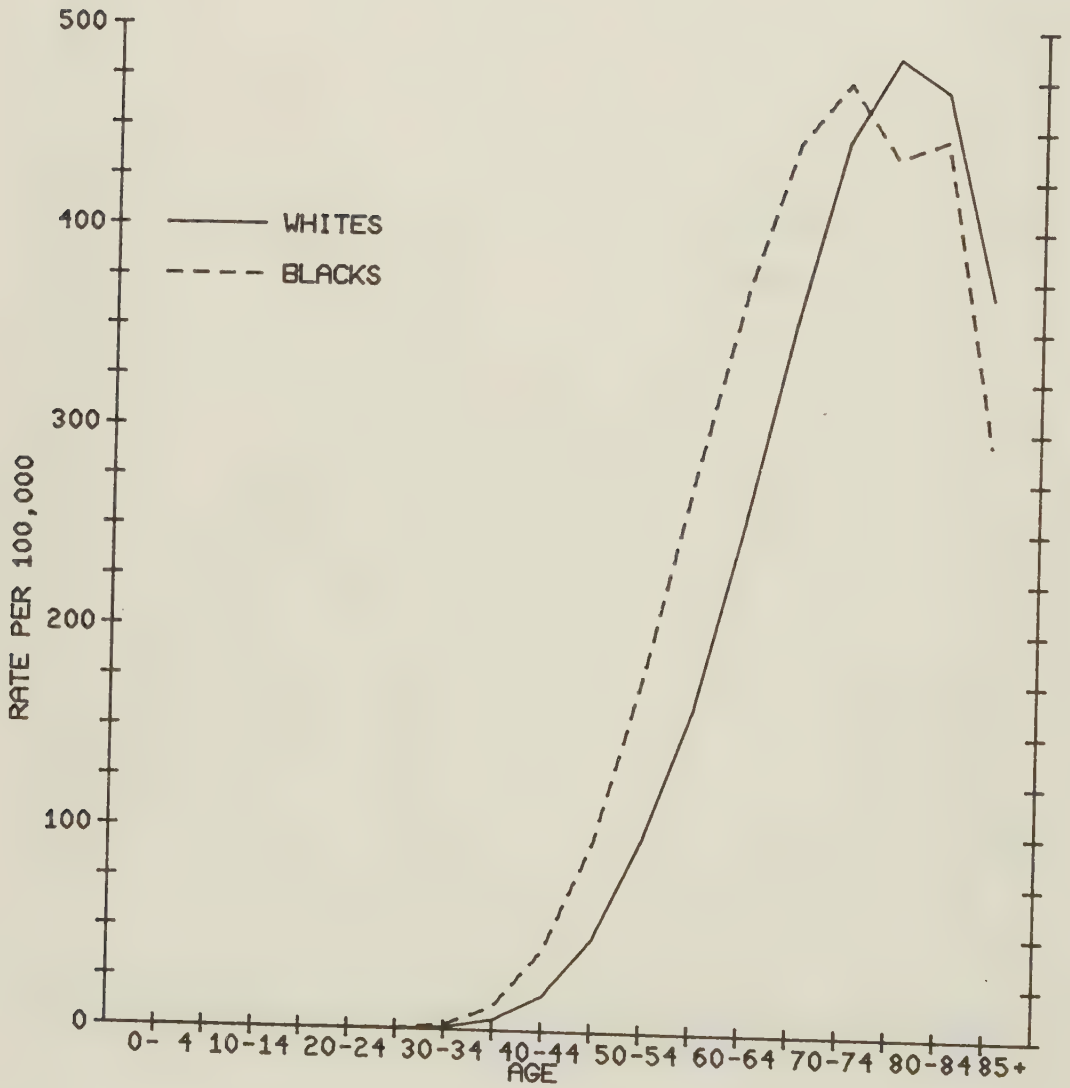


Figure III-18

Age-specific Cancer Mortality Rates per 100,000 for Blacks and Whites: 1978–81

Lung
Female

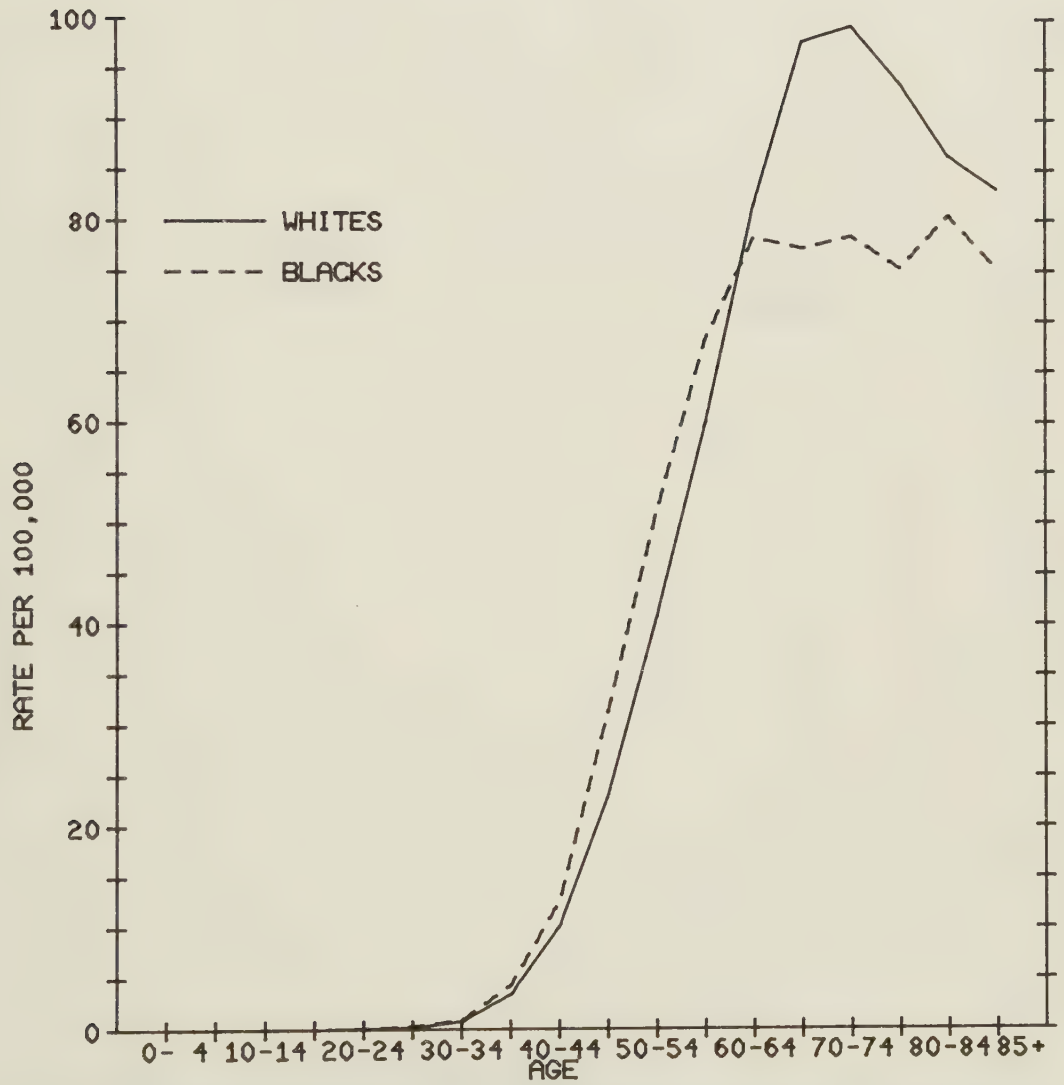


Figure III-19

Age-specific Cancer Mortality Rates per 100,000 for Blacks and Whites: 1978–81

Multiple Myeloma
Male

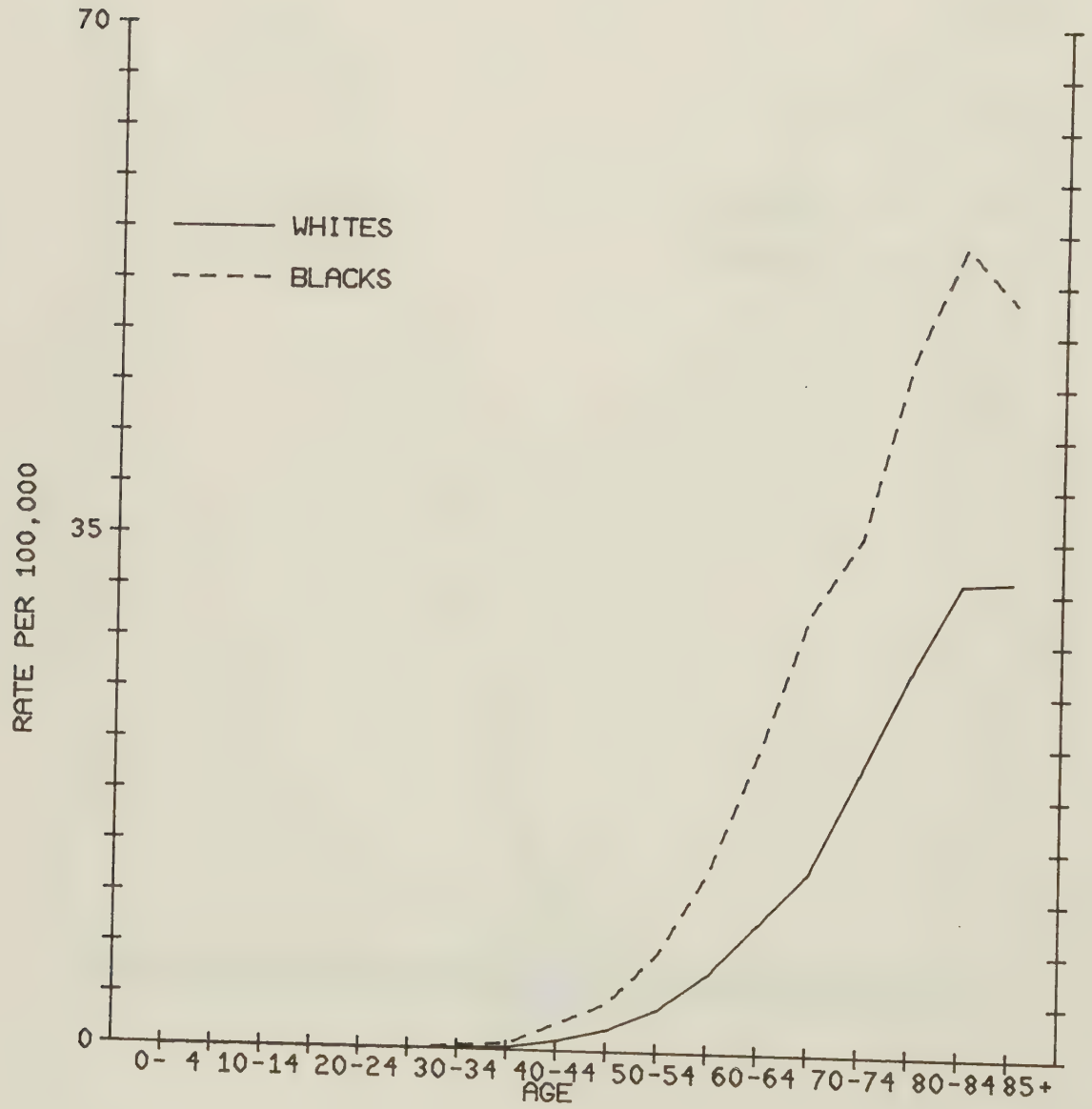


Figure III-20

Age-specific Cancer Mortality Rates per 100,000 for Blacks and Whites: 1978–81

Multiple Myeloma
Female

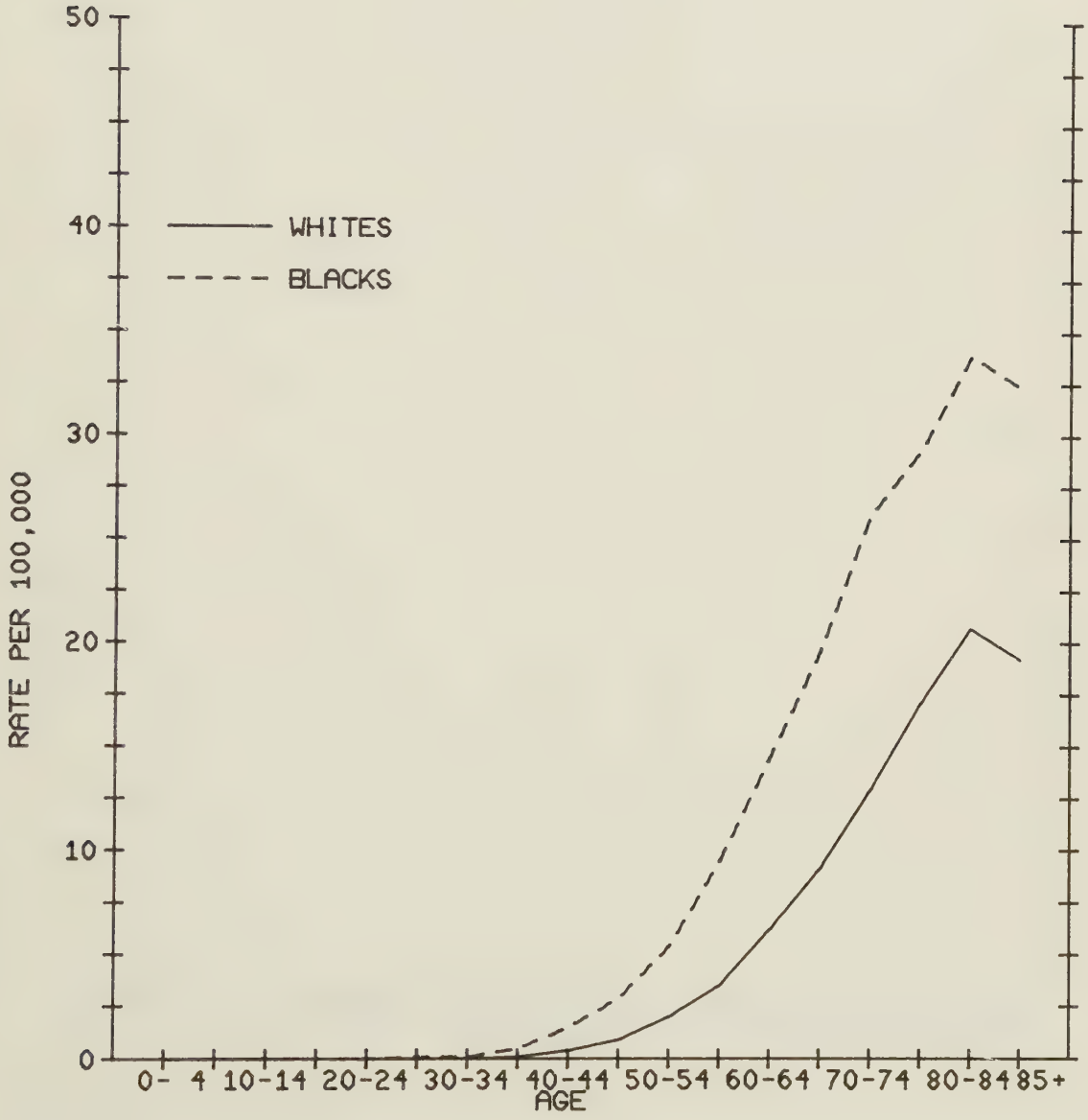


Figure III-21

Age-specific Cancer Mortality Rates per 100,000 for Blacks and Whites: 1978–81

Ovary

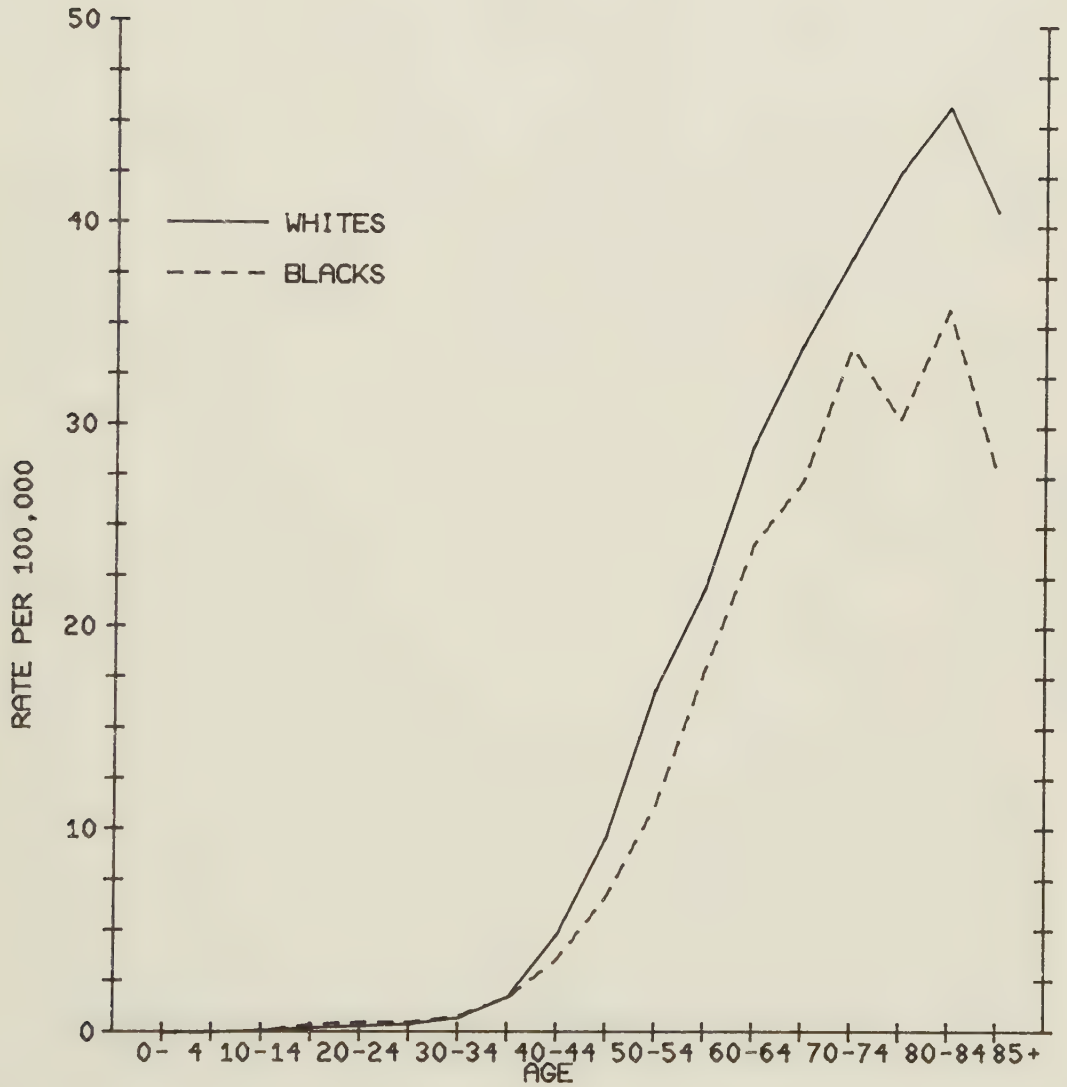


Figure III-22

Age-specific Cancer Mortality Rates per 100,000 for Blacks and Whites: 1978–81

Pancreas
Male

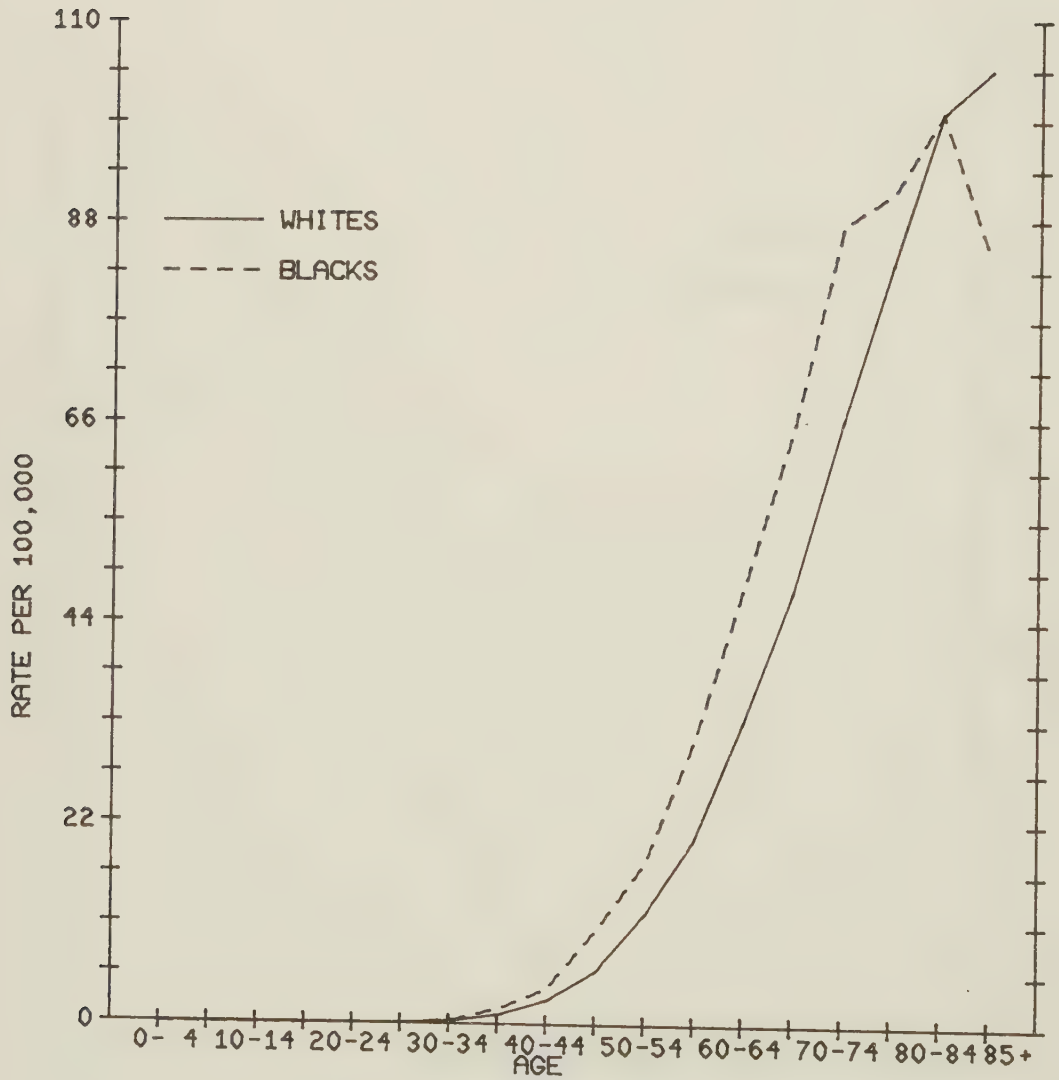


Figure III-23

Age-specific Cancer Mortality Rates per 100,000 for Blacks and Whites: 1978–81

Pancreas
Female

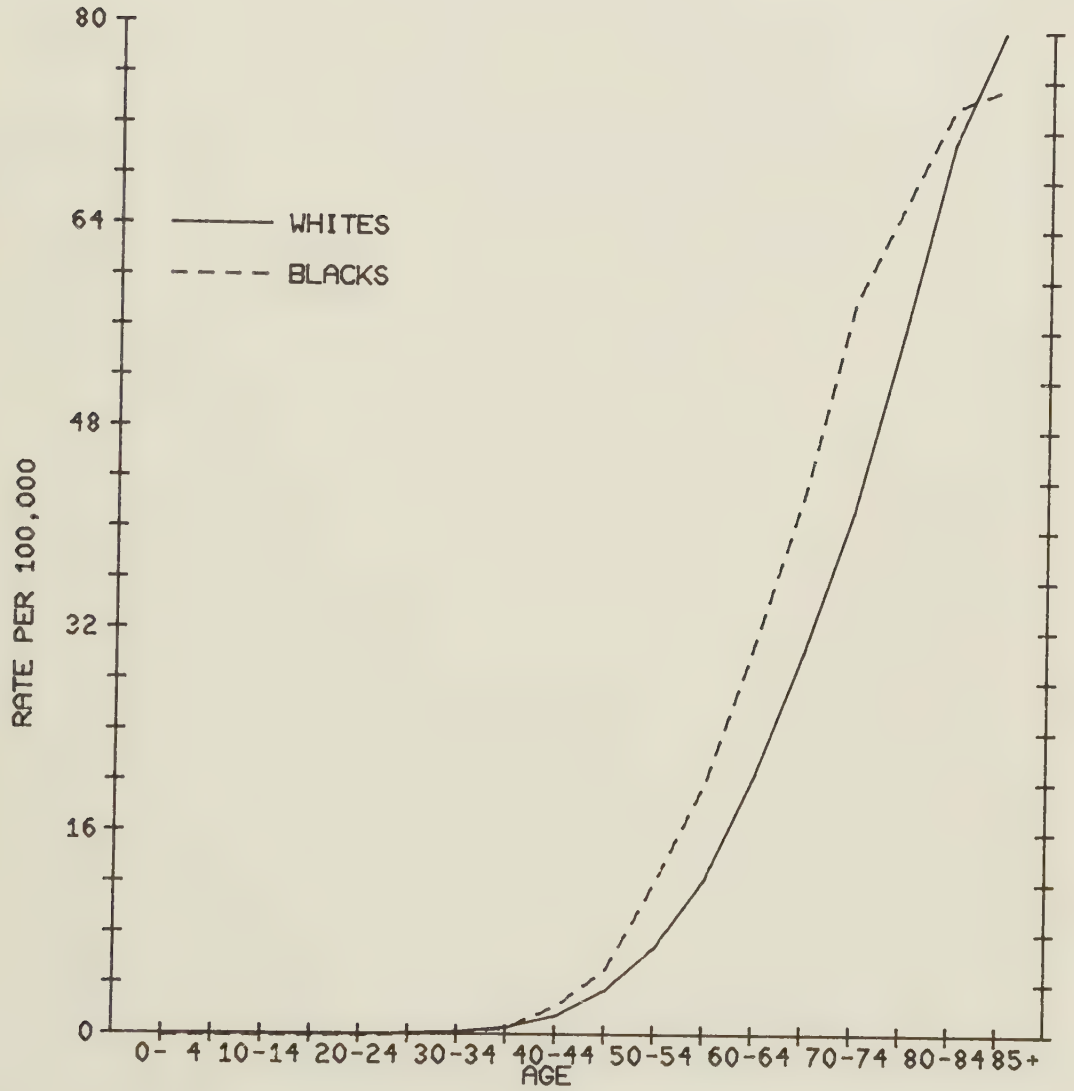


Figure III-24

Age-specific Cancer Mortality Rates per 100,000 for Blacks and Whites: 1978–81

Prostate

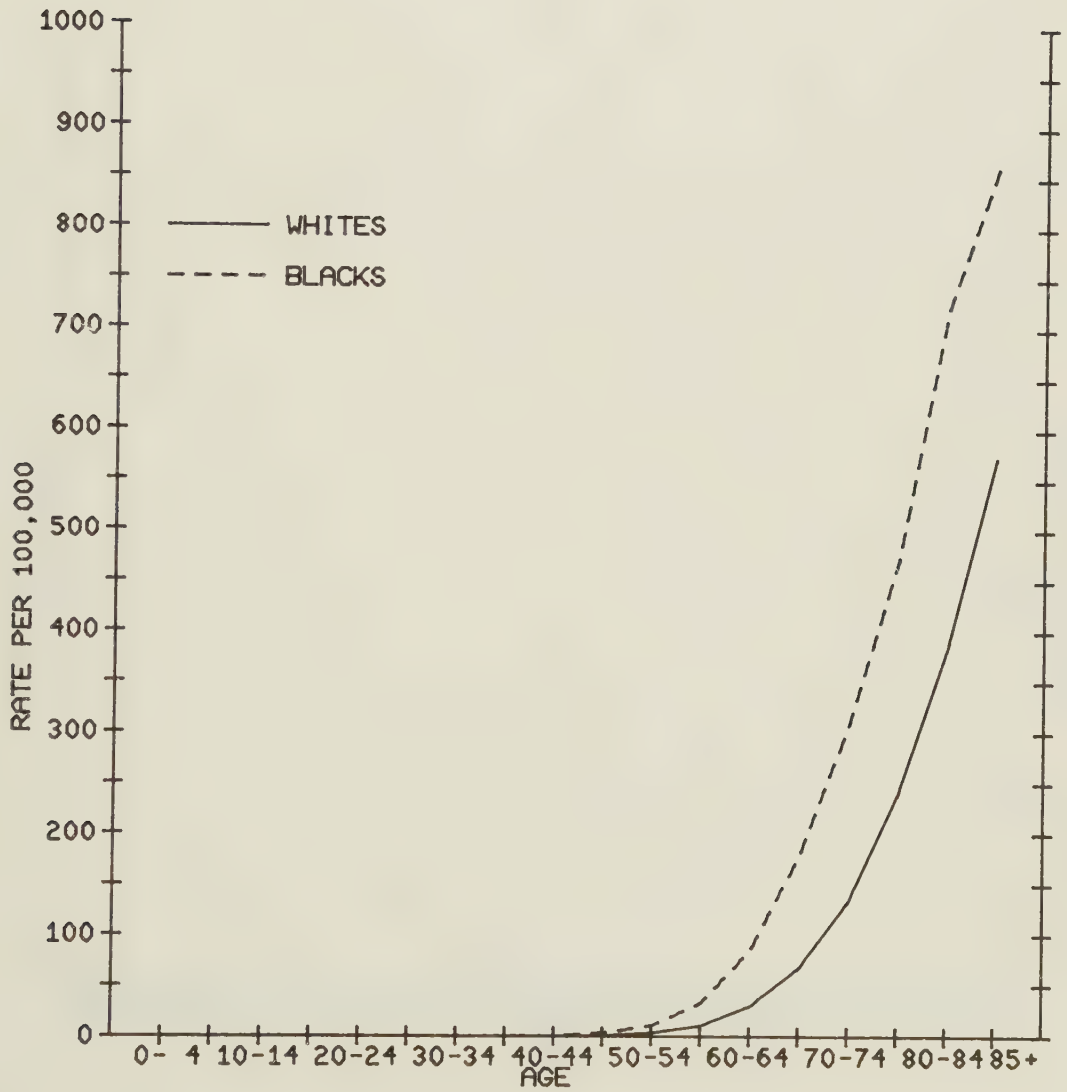


Figure III-25

Age-specific Cancer Mortality Rates per 100,000 for Blacks and Whites: 1978–81

Rectum
Male

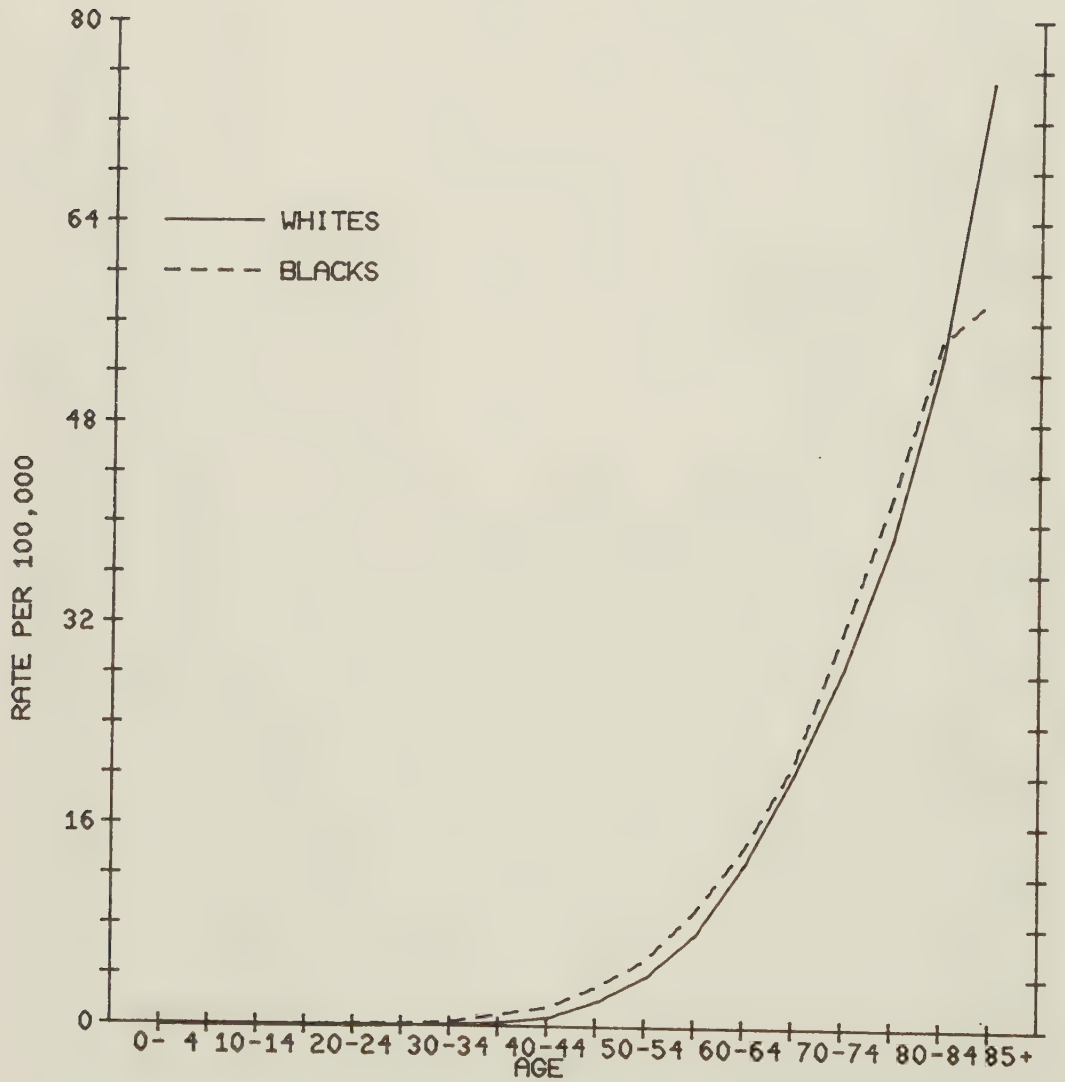


Figure III-26

Age-specific Cancer Mortality Rates per 100,000 for Blacks and Whites: 1978–81

Rectum
Female

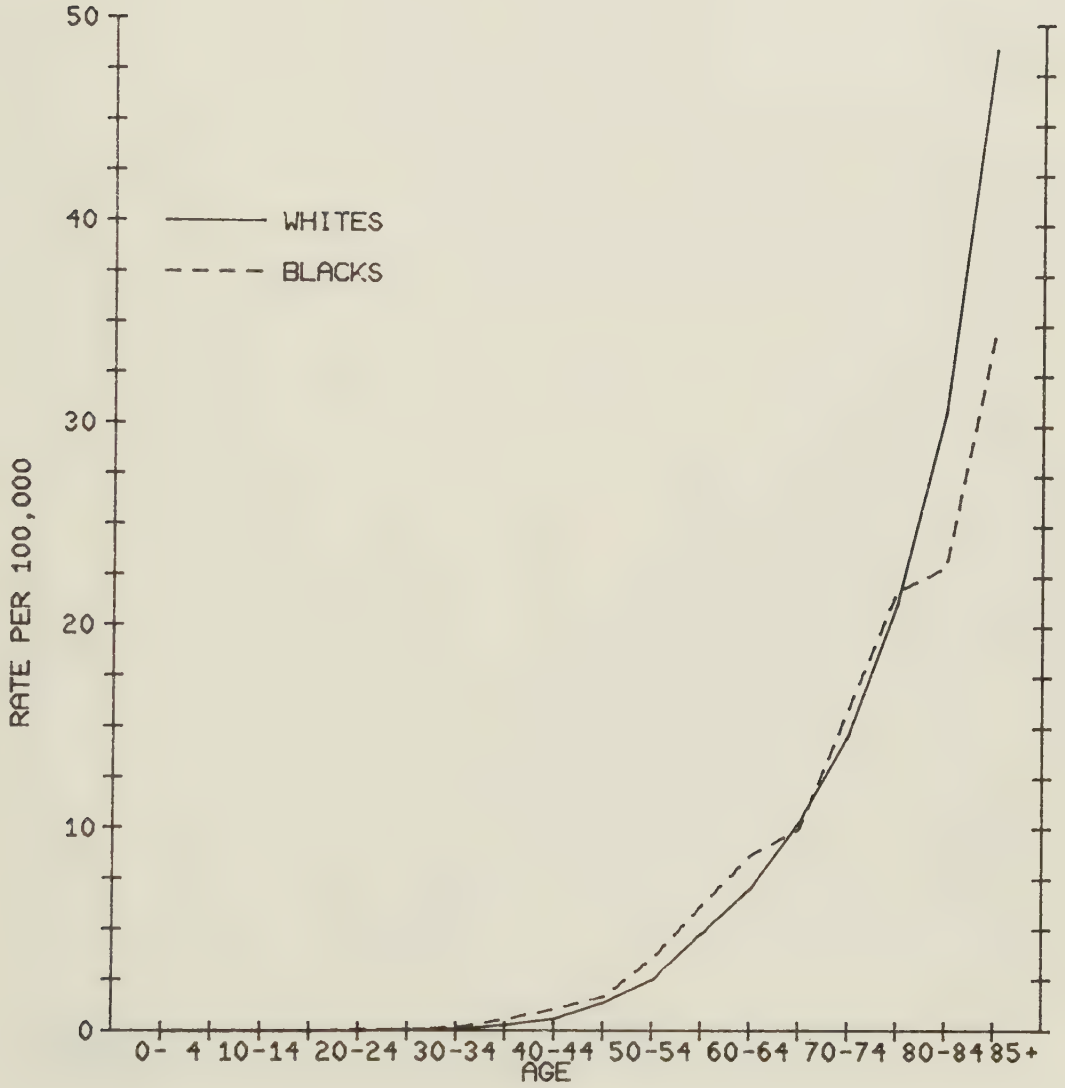


Figure III-27

Age-specific Cancer Mortality Rates per 100,000 for Blacks and Whites: 1978–81

Stomach
Male

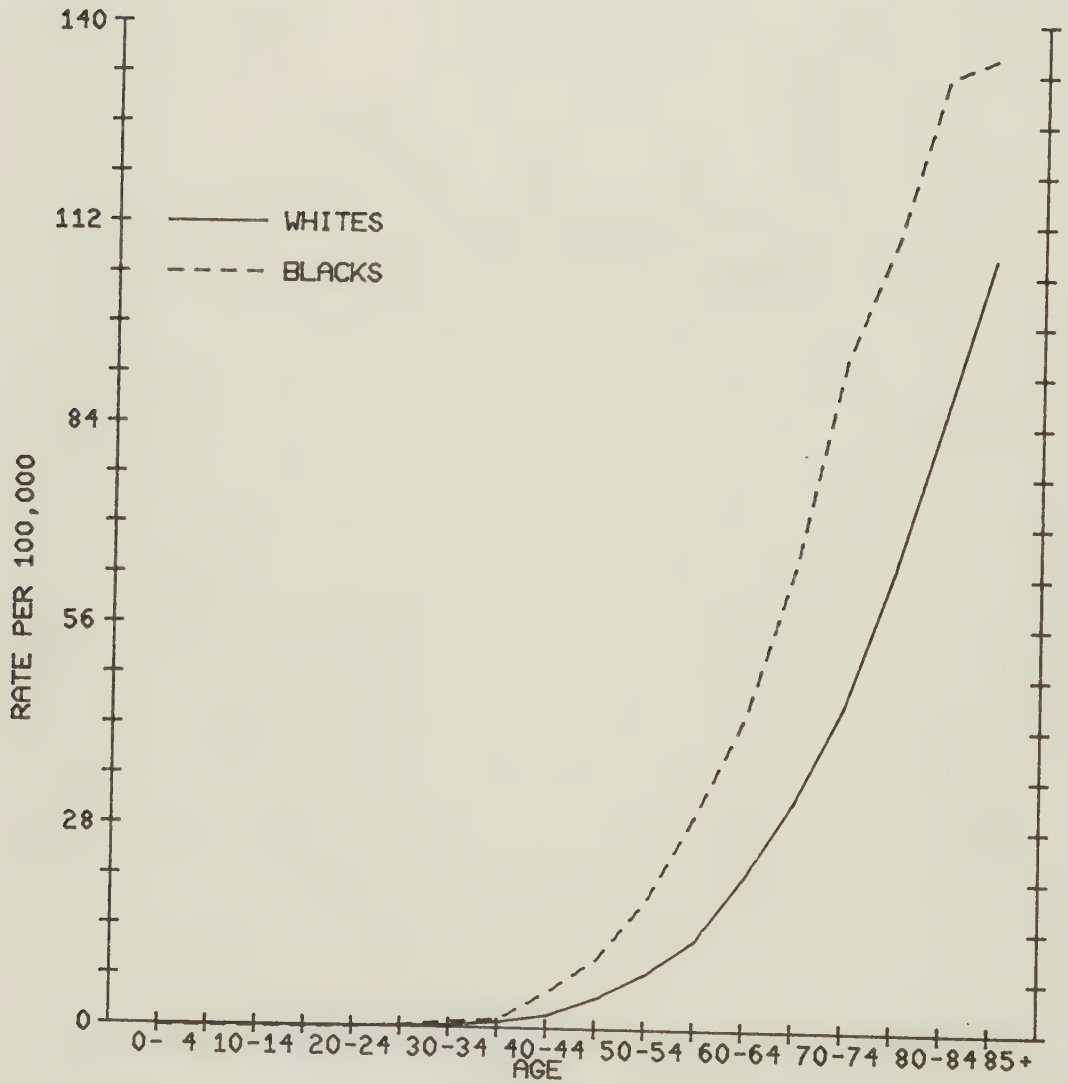
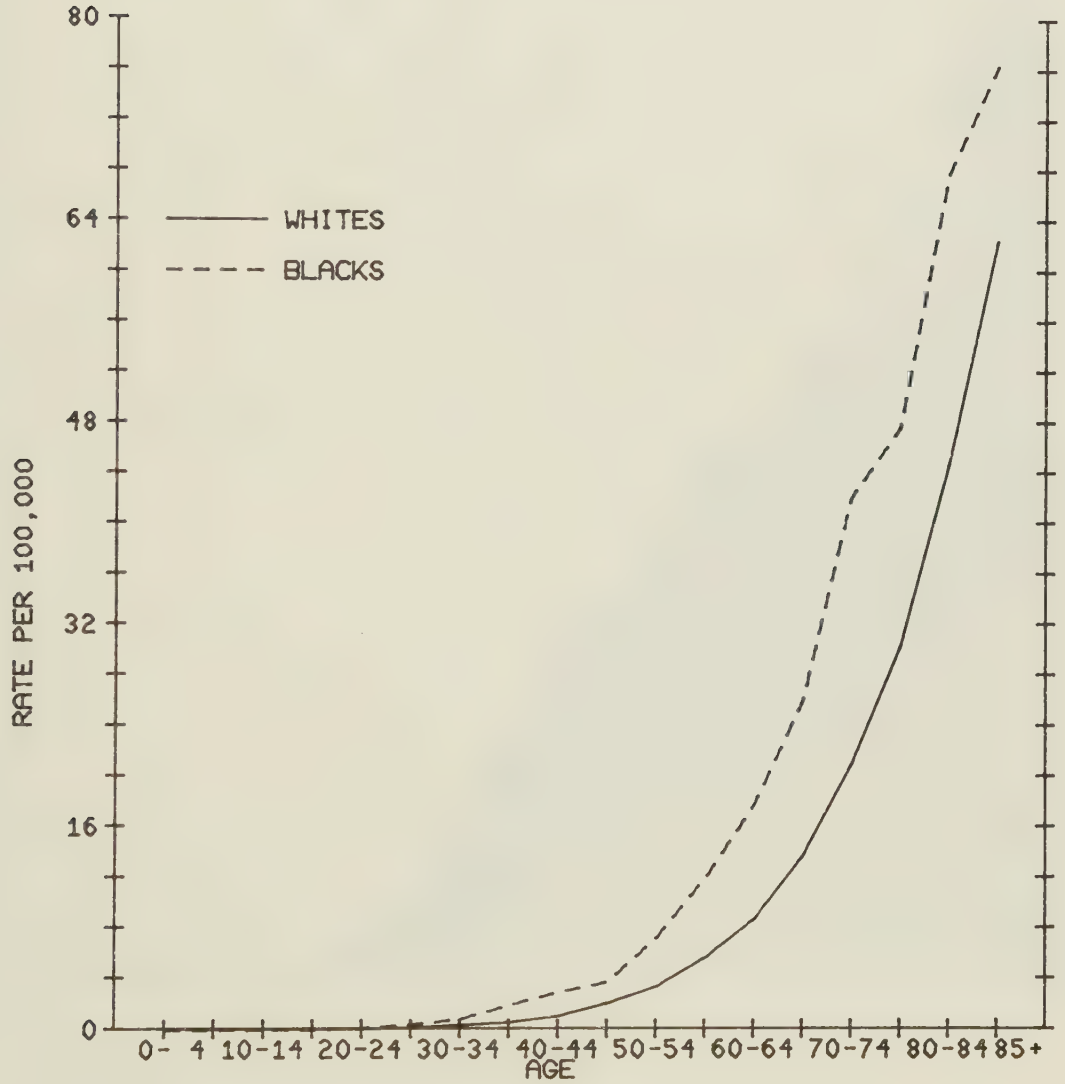


Figure III-28

Age-specific Cancer Mortality Rates per 100,000 for Blacks and Whites: 1978–81

Stomach
Female



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Five-Year Relative Survival For Blacks, Whites, And Other Groups

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Section IV. Five-Year Relative Survival for Blacks, Whites, and Other Groups

Discussion

This section presents information about the cancer survival patterns of blacks, whites, and other racial/ethnic groups. The five-year relative survival rates shown represent the percentage of persons with cancer who will be alive five years after diagnosis, after adjusting for age, race, and sex mortality differences. This information comes from the reports of patients first diagnosed within SEER geographic areas, 1973-81. The term "Anglo" as shown in the bar graphs and tables in this section refers to non-Hispanic whites.

The first table is a summary of five-year relative survival rates for all sites of cancer combined. The first figure is a bar graph comparing the average five-year relative survival rates for cancer, all sites combined, for blacks, whites, and other groups. This is followed by a series of bar graphs showing five-year relative survival rates for selected cancer sites for the same groups.

Highlights

- The five-year relative survival rate for all cancer sites combined among Japanese-Americans was 51 percent, the highest rate among the eight racial/ethnic groups presented. Whites, or Anglos, had the next highest rate (50 percent). Native Americans had the lowest overall five-year relative survival rate (34 percent).

- Japanese-Americans had the highest five-year relative survival rates for cancers of the female breast, colon, rectum, and stomach.

- Chinese-Americans had the highest five-year relative survival rate for cancer of the lung and bronchus for men.

- Hawaiians had the highest five-year relative survival rate for cancer of the bronchus for women.

- Blacks had the lowest five-year relative survival rates for cancers of the cervix uteri, corpus uteri, and esophagus.

- Filipinos had the lowest five-year relative survival rates for cancers of the colon, and for lung and bronchus in women.

- Native Americans had the lowest five-year relative survival rates for cancers of the stomach and lung and bronchus for men.

- The lowest five-year relative survival rates among all of the racial/ethnic groups were for cancers of the pancreas. Only 2-3 percent of persons diagnosed with pancreatic cancer within each group were alive after five years.

Table IV-1

Five-year Relative Survival Rates by Primary Site and Racial/Ethnic Group, SEER Program, 1973-81 (percent)

Primary Site	Anglos[3]	Blacks	Hispanics	Japanese	Chinese	Filipinos	Native Hawaiians	Native Americans
All sites	50	38	47	51	44	45	44	34
Bladder	74	50	70	72	74[1]	49[1]	48[2]	37[2]
Breast, Female	75	63	72	85	78	72	76	53[1]
Cervix Uteri	68	63	69	72	72[1]	72[1]	73	67[1]
Colon & Rectum	51	44	46	59	50	41	51[1]	37[1]
Colon	52	46	48	61	53	38	59[1]	44[1]
Rectum	49	37	44	55	44	45	42[1]	24[1]
Corpus Uteri	88	57	86	86	87	78[1]	80[1]	66[2]
Esophagus	5	3	—	—	11[1]	—	—	—
Larynx	67	59	60[1]	75[1]	67[2]	57[2]	79[2]	—
Lung & Bronchus	12	11	11	14	15	12	16	5
Male	11	10	9	13	15	12	13	2
Female	16	14	15	17	15	11	24	—
Multiple Myeloma	24	27	21	30[1]	24[1]	29[1]	26[1]	—
Ovary	37	39	41	41	42[1]	52[1]	36[1]	43[1]
Pancreas	3	3	2	3	3	2	—	—
Prostate	69	59	71	76	76[1]	73	85[1]	47[1]
Stomach	14	15	16	28	16	16	14	9

[1] Standard error between 5 & 10%.

[2] Standard error 10%.

[3] Caucasians not of Hispanic origin or surname.

Figure IV-1

Five-year Relative Survival Rates by Racial/Ethnic Group: 1973-81 (percent)

All Sites Combined

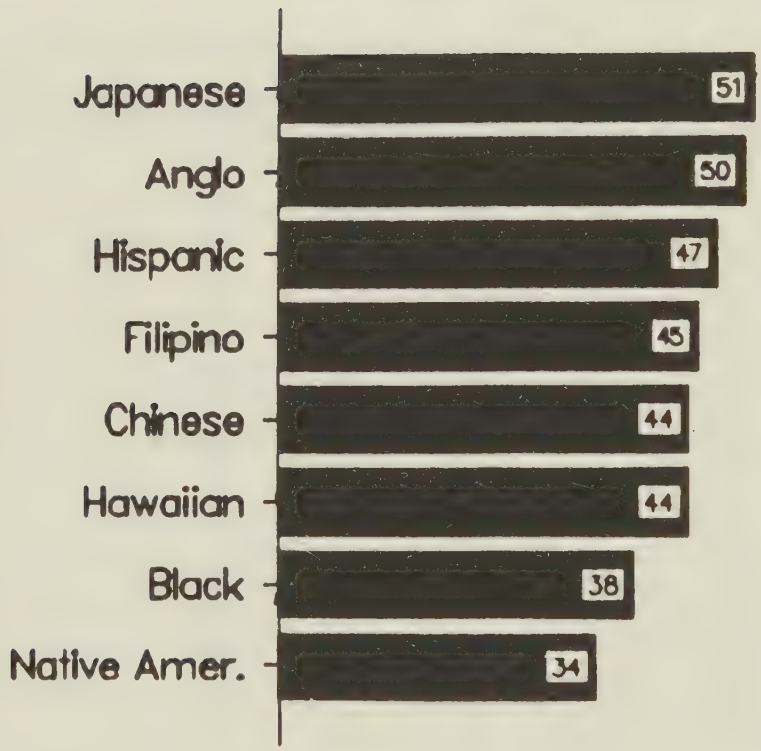


Figure IV-2

Five-year Relative Survival Rates by Racial/Ethnic Group: 1973-81 (percent)

Bladder

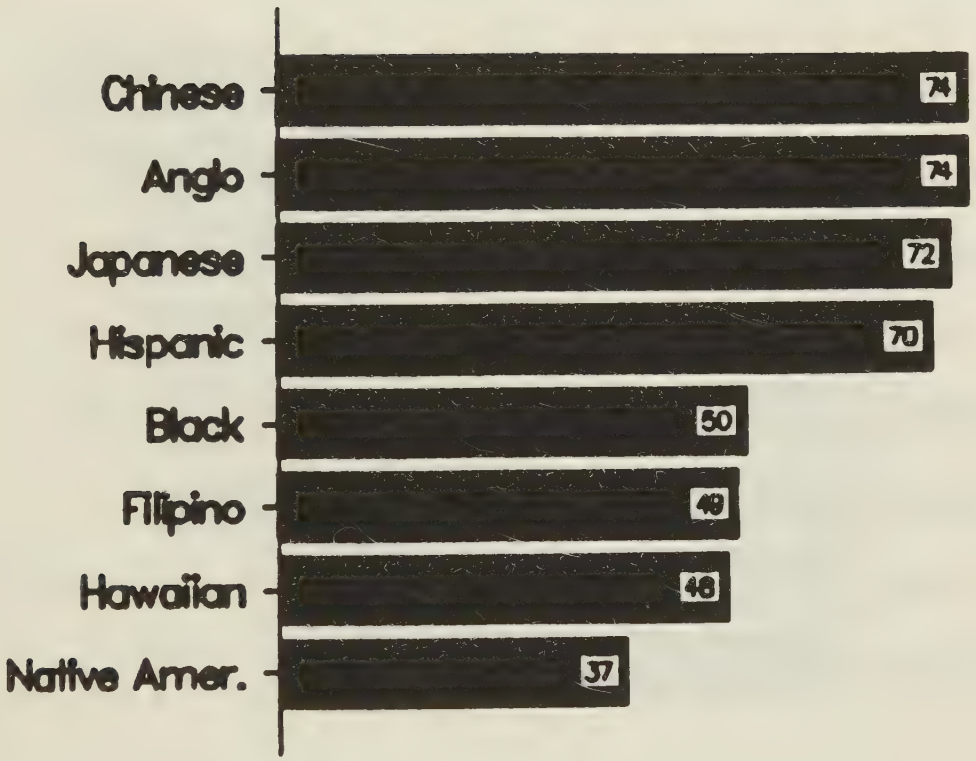


Figure IV-3

Five-year Relative Survival Rates by Racial/Ethnic Group: 1973-81 (percent)

Breast, Female

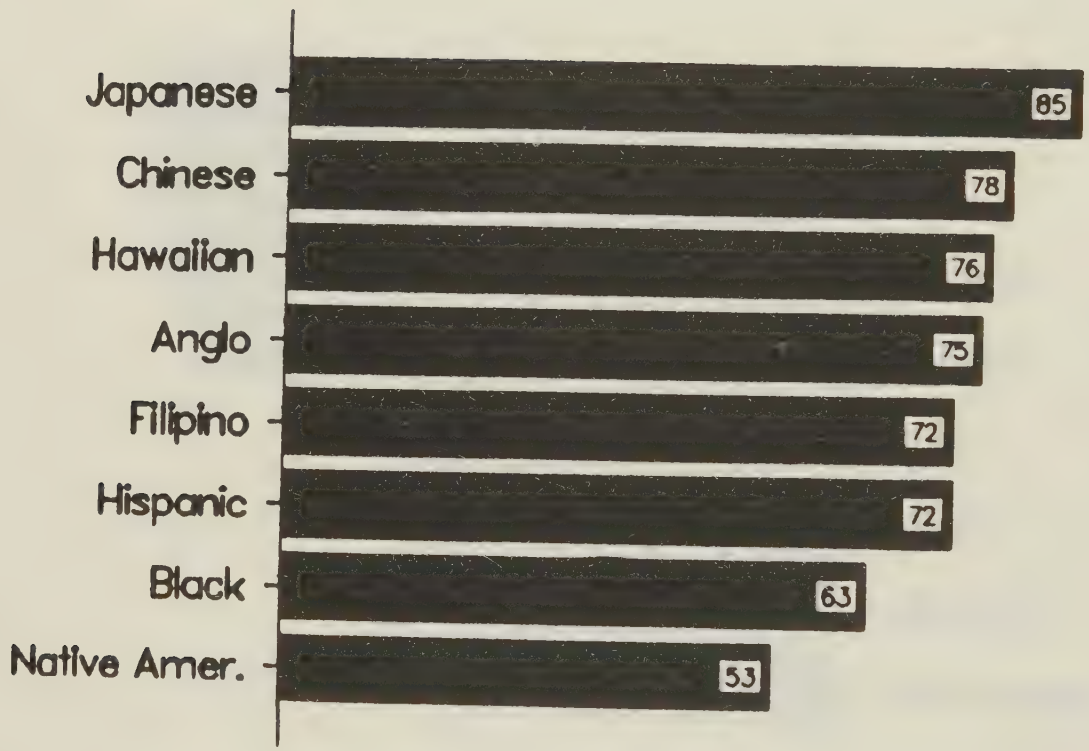


Figure IV-4

Five-year Relative Survival Rates by Racial/Ethnic Group: 1973-81 (percent)

Cervix Uteri

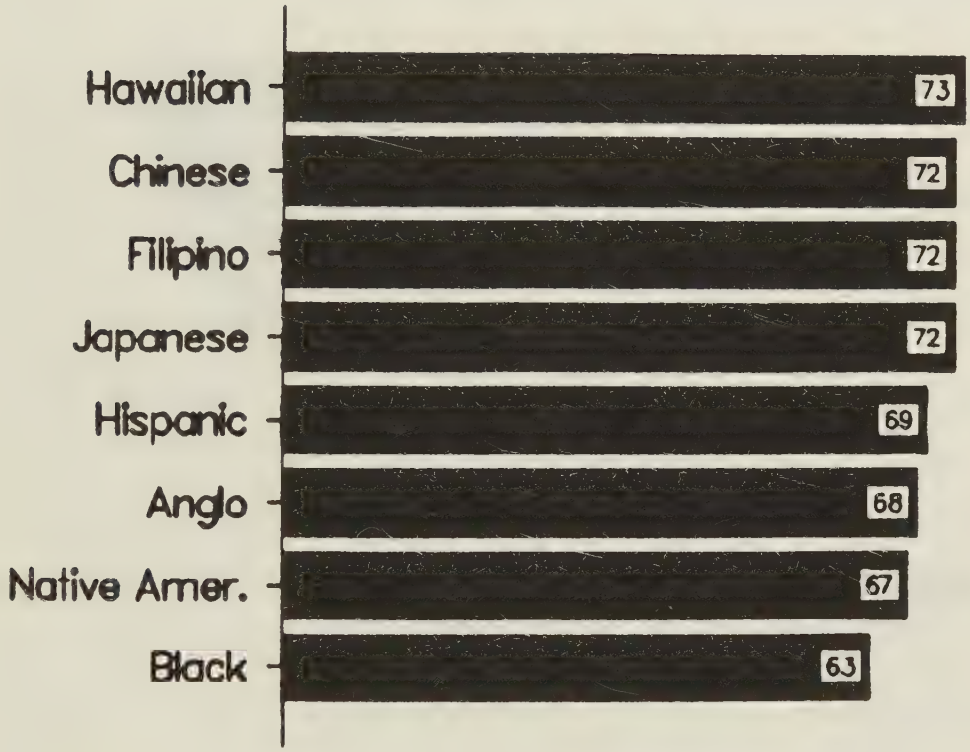


Figure IV-5

Five-year Relative Survival Rates by Racial/Ethnic Group: 1973-81 (percent)

Colon

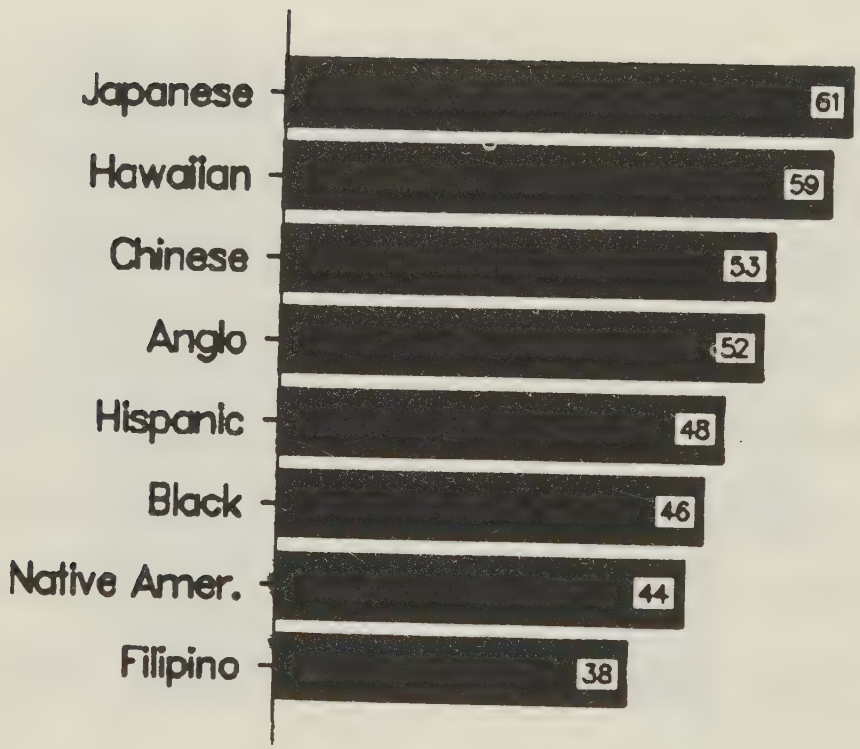


Figure IV-6

Five-year Relative Survival Rates by Racial/Ethnic Group: 1973-81 (percent)

Colon and Rectum

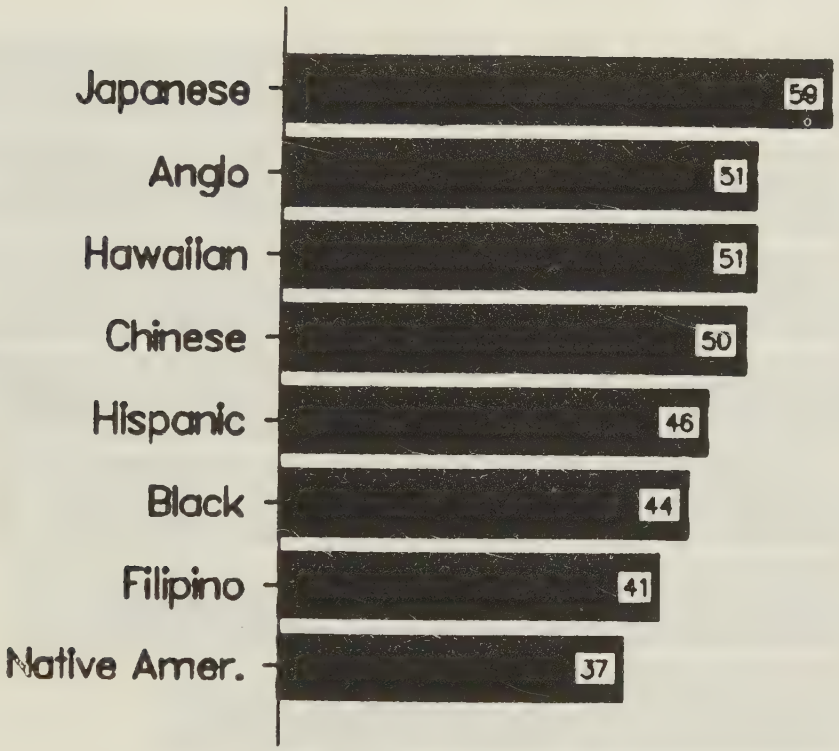


Figure IV-7

Five-year Relative Survival Rates by Racial/Ethnic Group: 1973-81 (percent)

Corpus Uteri

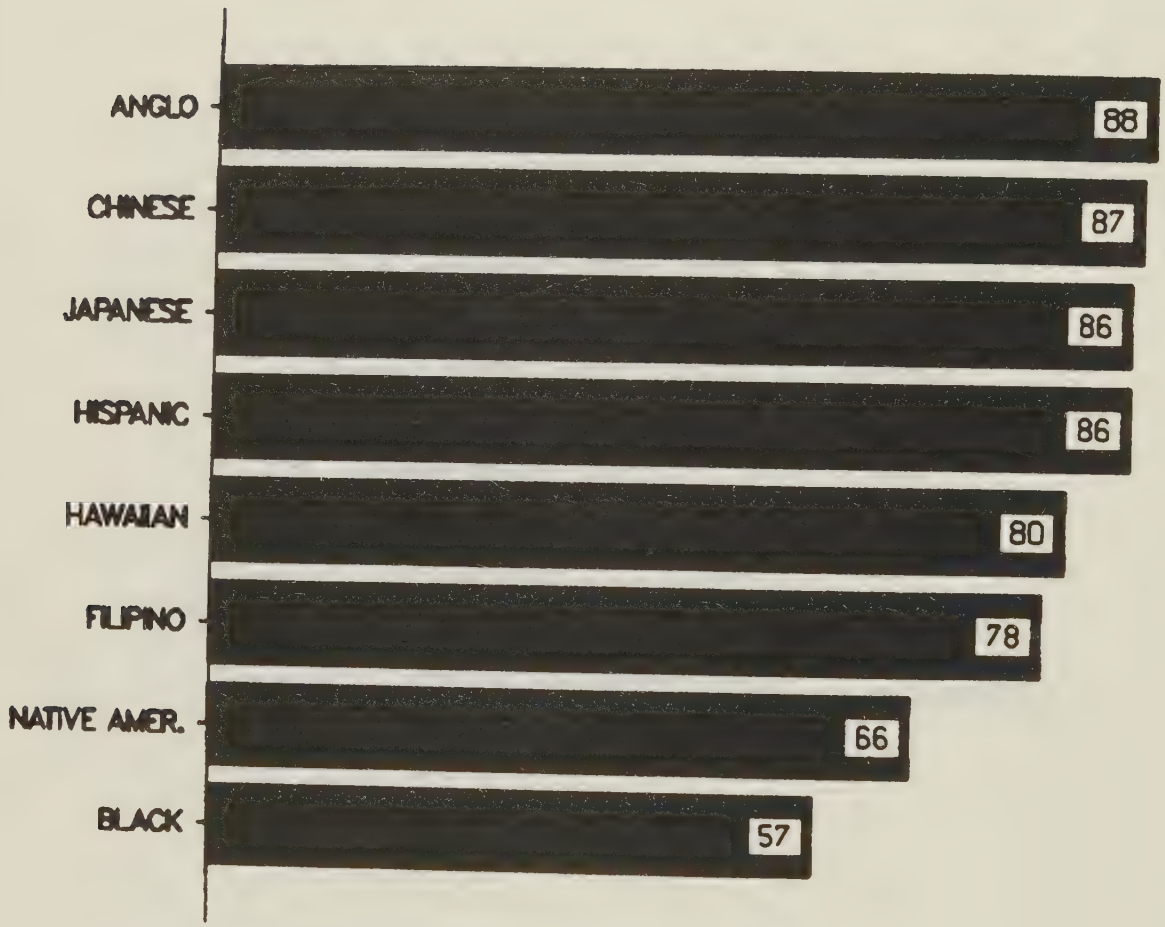


Figure IV-8

Five-year Relative Survival Rates by Racial/Ethnic Group: 1973-81 (percent)

Esophagus

Figure IV-9

Five-year Relative Survival Rates by Racial/Ethnic Group: 1973-81 (percent)

Larynx

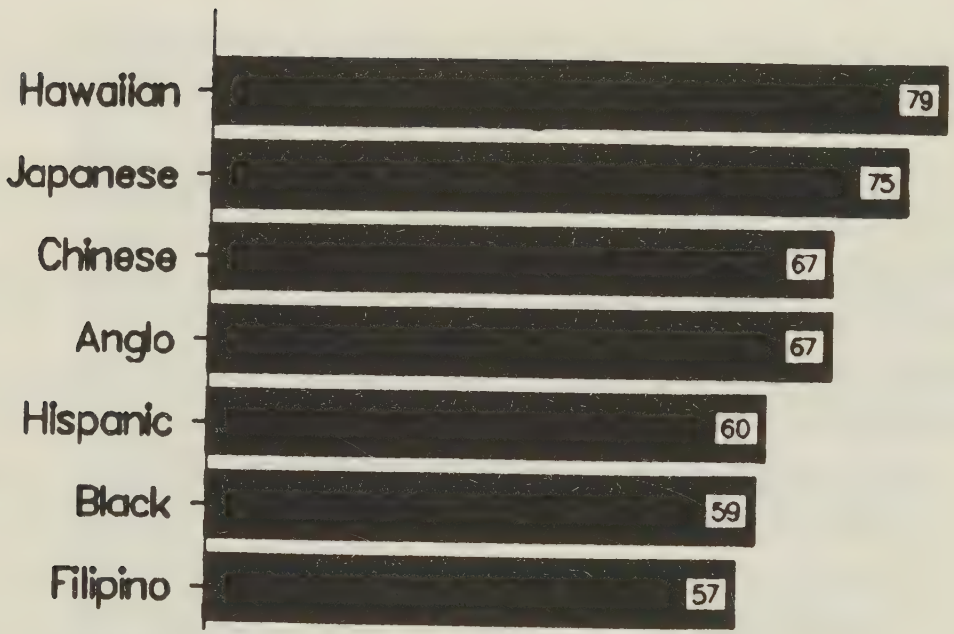


Figure IV-10

Five-year Relative Survival Rates by Racial/Ethnic Group: 1973-81 (percent)

Lung and Bronchus

Figure IV-11

Five-year Relative Survival Rates by Racial/Ethnic Group: 1973-81 (percent)

Lung and Bronchus, Male

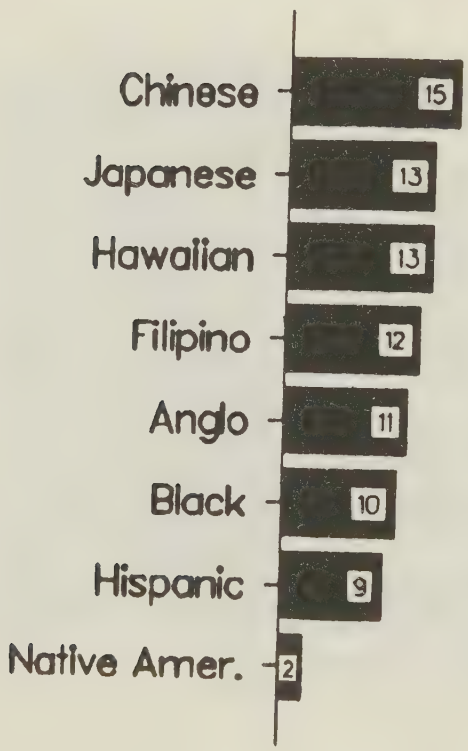


Figure IV-12

Five-year Relative Survival Rates by Racial/Ethnic Group: 1973-81 (percent)

Lung and Bronchus, Female

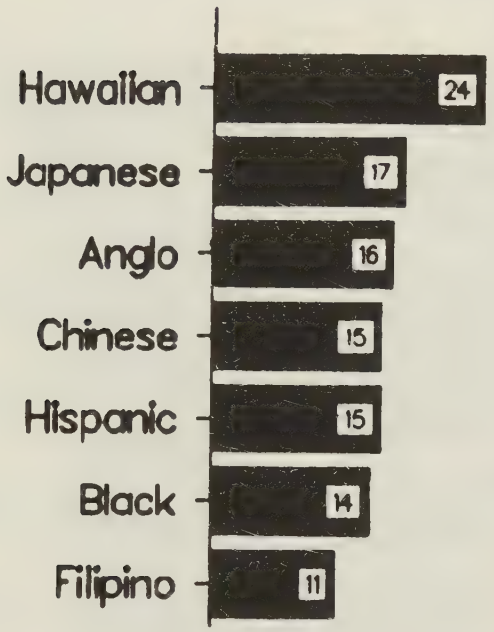


Figure IV-13

Five-year Relative Survival Rates by Racial/Ethnic Group: 1973-81 (percent)

Multiple Myeloma

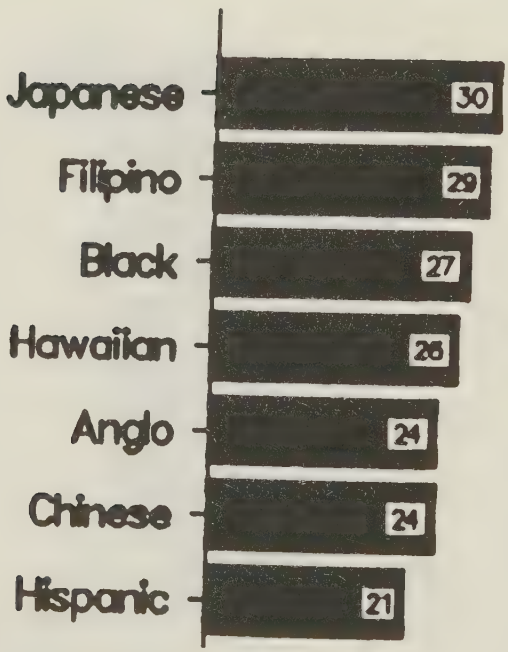


Figure IV-14

Five-year Relative Survival Rates by Racial/Ethnic Group: 1973-81 (percent)

Ovary

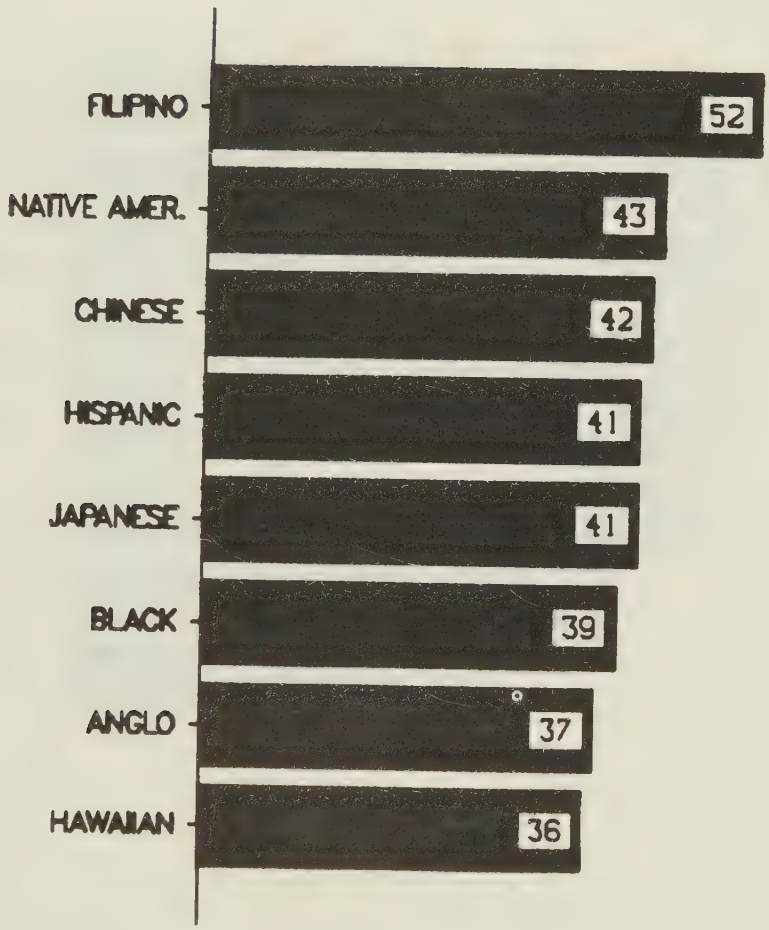


Figure IV-15

Five-year Relative Survival Rates by Racial/Ethnic Group: 1973-81 (percent)

Pancreas

Figure IV-16

Five-year Relative Survival Rates by Racial/Ethnic Group: 1973-81 (percent)

Prostate

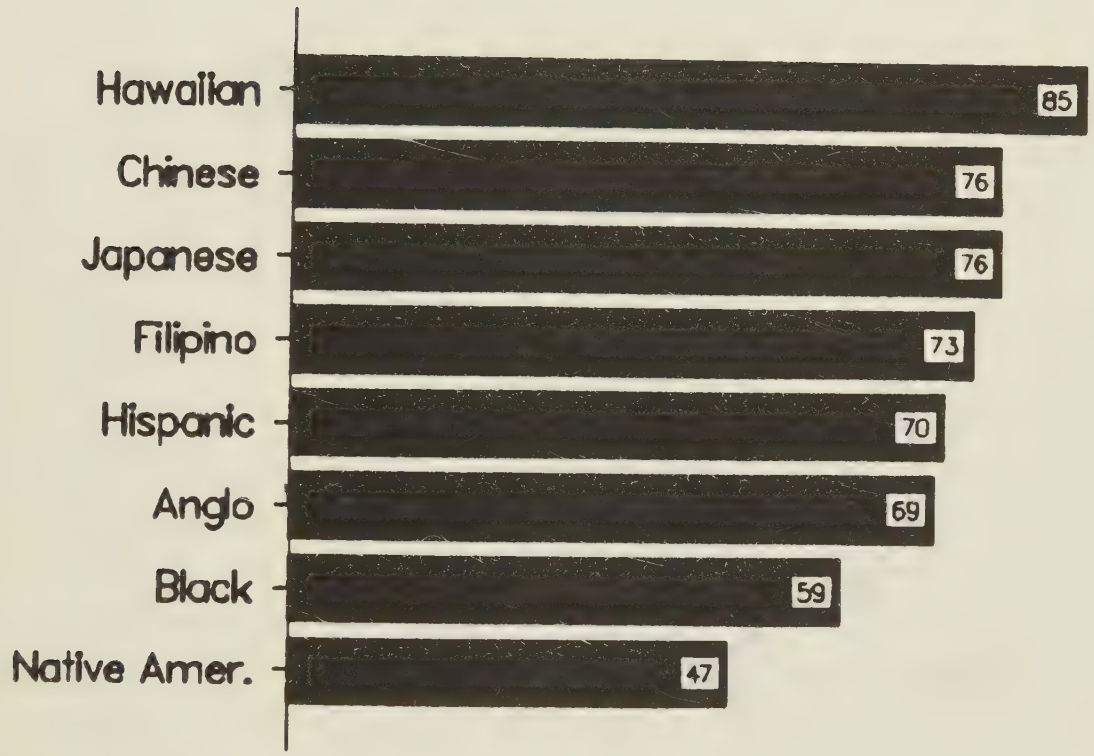


Figure IV-17

Five-year Relative Survival Rates by Racial/Ethnic Group: 1973-81 (percent)

Rectum

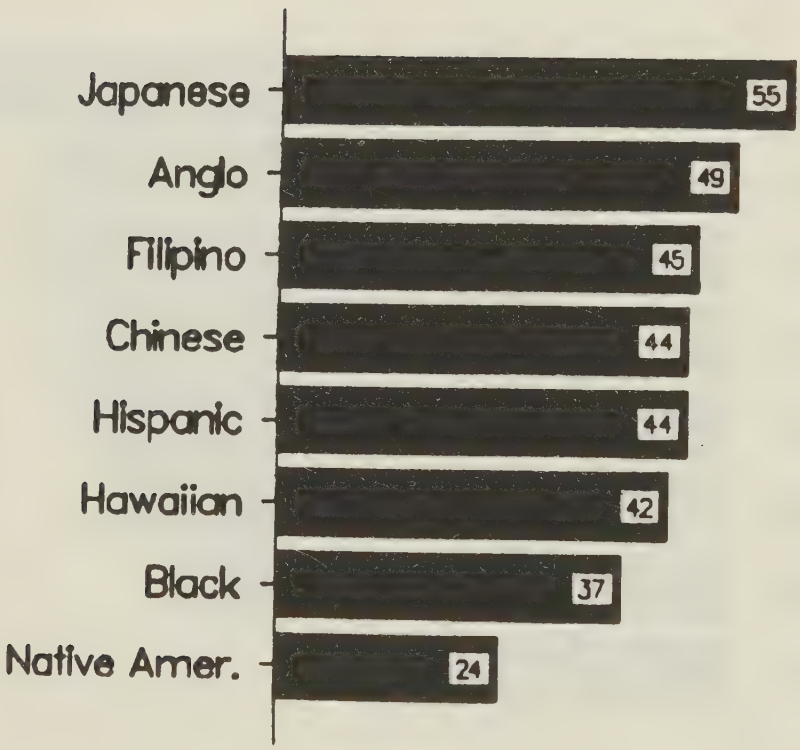
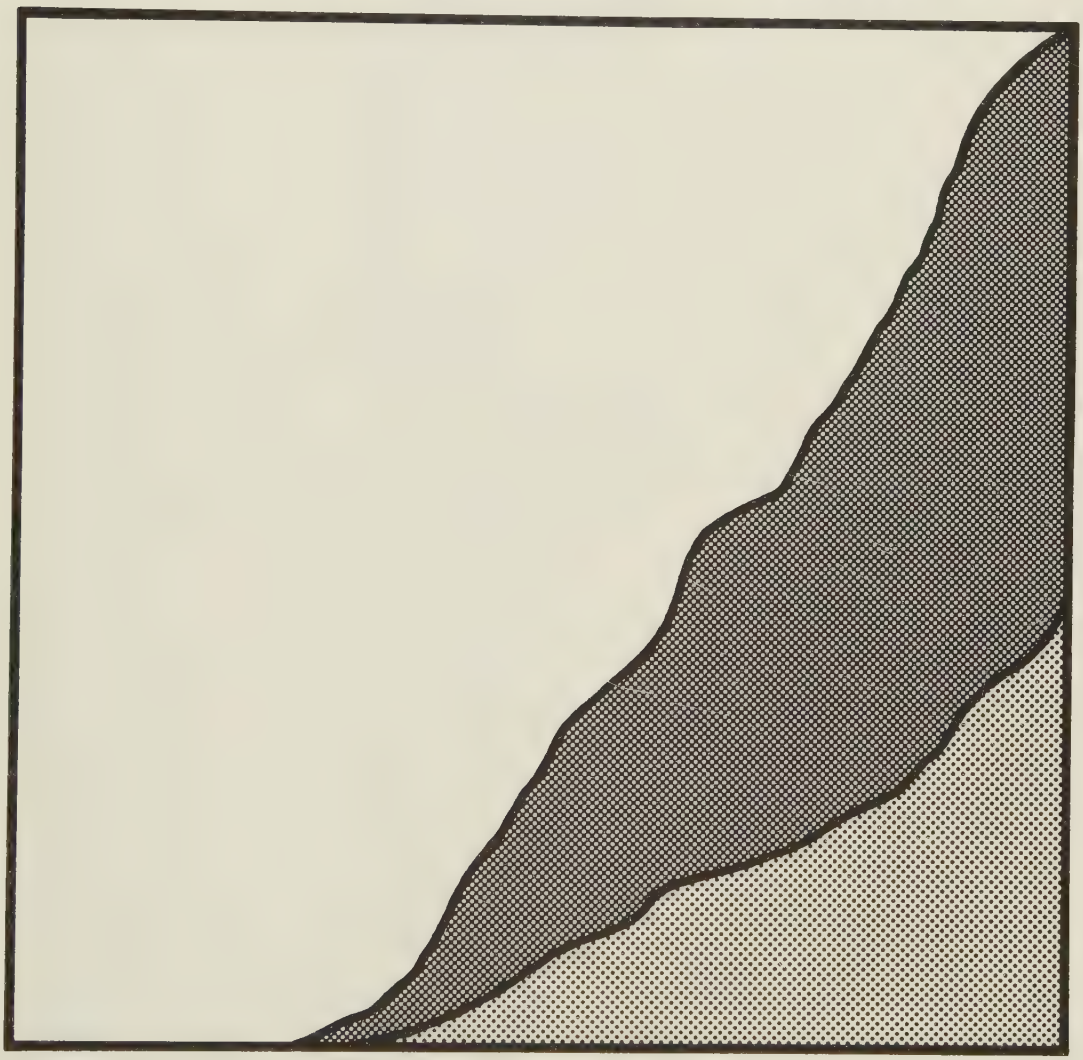


Figure IV-18

Five-year Relative Survival Rates by Racial/Ethnic Group: 1973-81 (percent)

Stomach

Section V.
Survival Trends: Relative Survival By Successive Number Of Years After Diagnosis, 1973-75 And 1976-81, For Blacks And Whites



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Section V. Survival Trends: Relative Survival by Successive Number of Years After Diagnosis and Year of Diagnosis, 1973-75 and 1976-81, for Blacks and Whites

Discussion

In this section relative cancer survival rates for blacks and whites are presented by the number of years after a diagnosis of cancer is made. These rates cover two time periods, 1973-75 and 1976-81. The data are derived from SEER reports.

This section contains a set of line graphs comparing survival patterns for primary cancer sites from two time periods. Black and white survival patterns are shown on separate graphs. The first two graphs present overall cancer survival patterns for blacks and whites. These are followed by a series of graphs showing black and white patterns for primary cancer sites.

Highlights

- The overall cancer survival pattern for blacks was virtually unchanged from 1973-75 to 1976-81. Blacks experienced similar survival rates each year after diagnosis for the two time periods. Whites, however, had slightly higher survival rates in 1976-81 than in 1973-75 for each year after diagnosis.

- Blacks experienced some increase in cancer survival from 1973-75 to 1976-81 for cancers of the bladder, esophagus, colon, lung and bronchus (female), ovary, prostate, rectum, and stomach.

Figure V-1

Relative Survival Rates by Successive Number of Years After Diagnosis and Year of Diagnosis, SEER Program: 1973–81 (percent)

All Sites Combined
Black

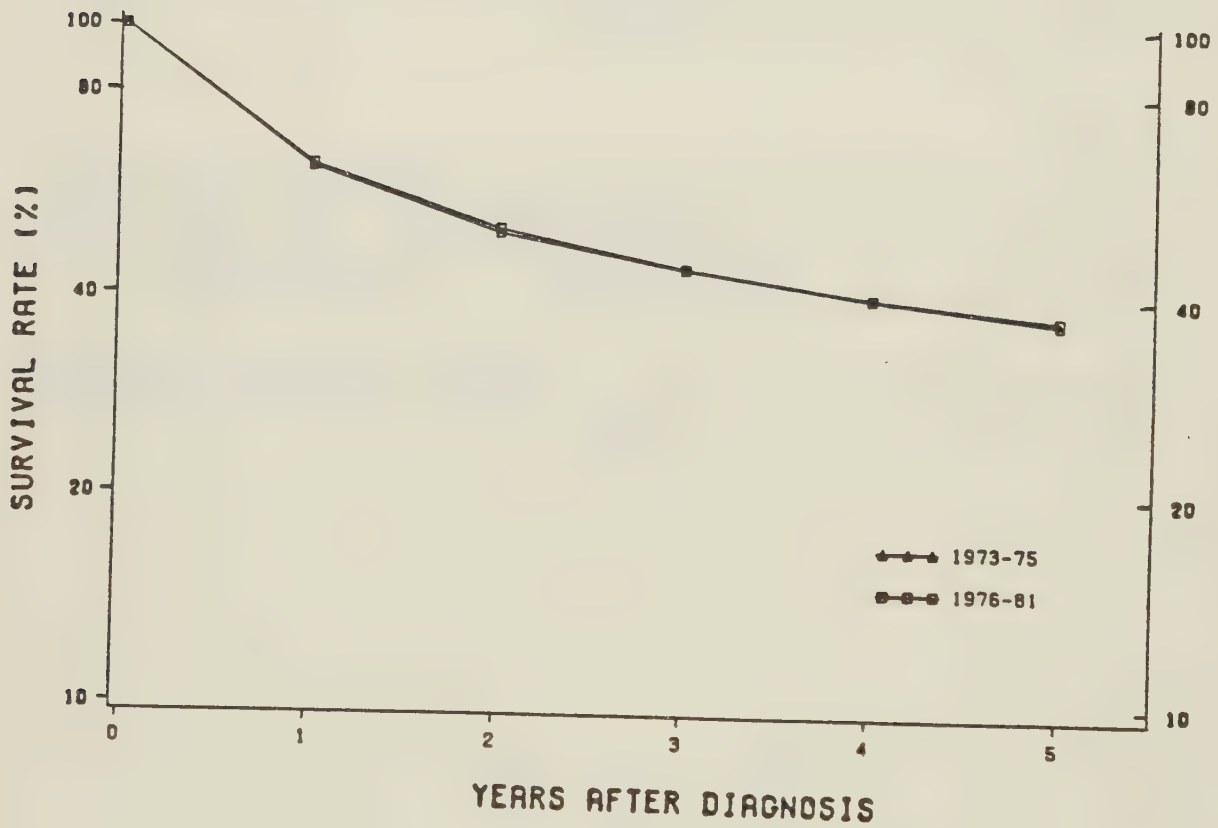


Figure V-2

Relative Survival Rates by Successive Number of Years After Diagnosis and Year of Diagnosis, SEER Program: 1973–81 (percent)

All Sites Combined
White

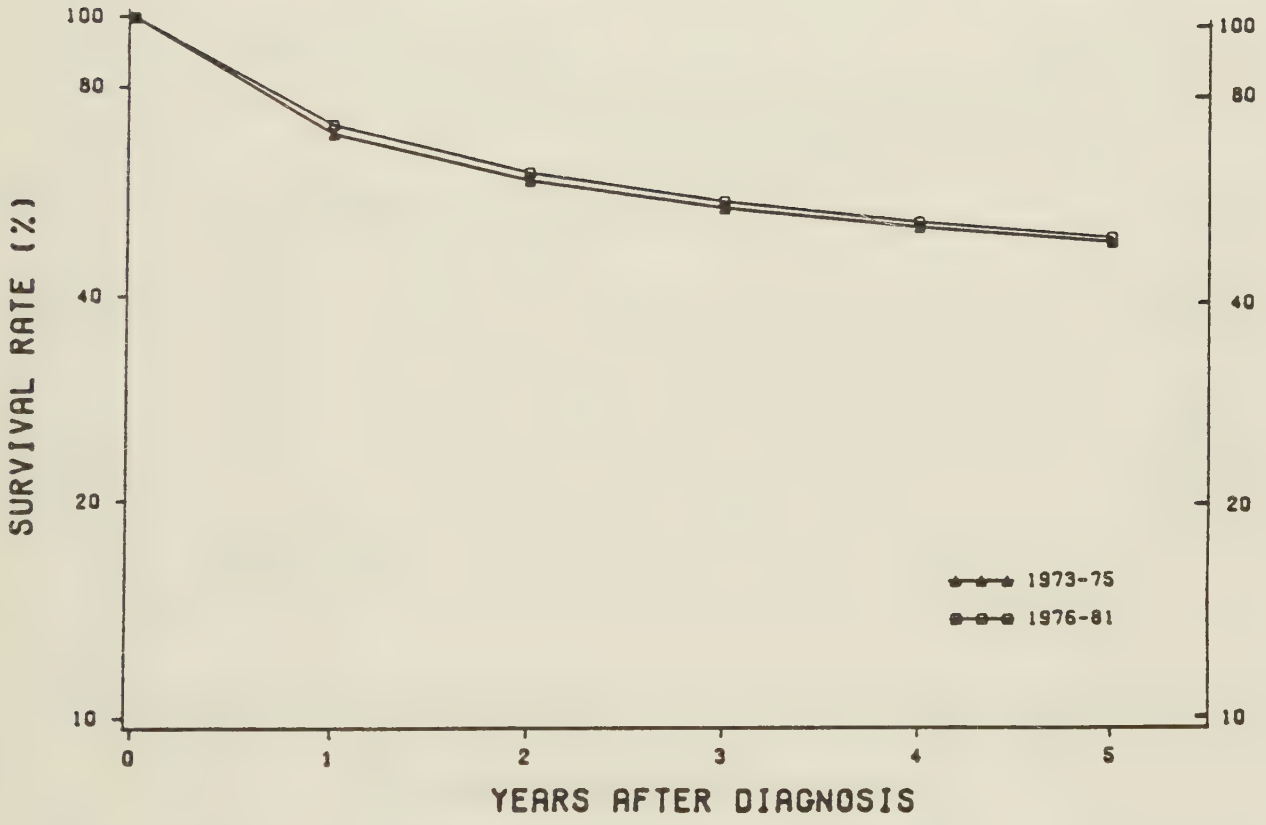


Figure V-3

Relative Survival Rates by Successive Number of Years After Diagnosis and Year of Diagnosis, SEER Program: 1973–81 (percent)

Bladder
Black

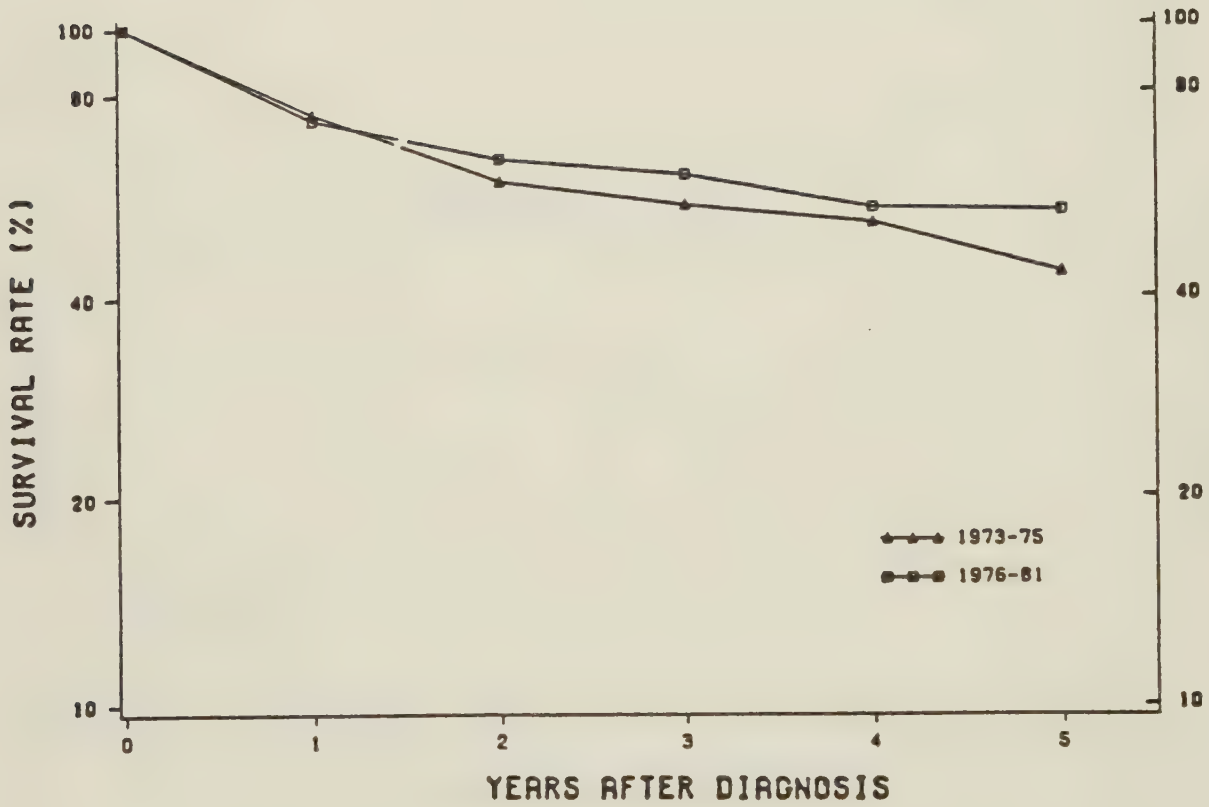


Figure V-4

Relative Survival Rates by Successive Number of Years After Diagnosis and Year of Diagnosis, SEER Program: 1973–81 (percent)

Bladder
White

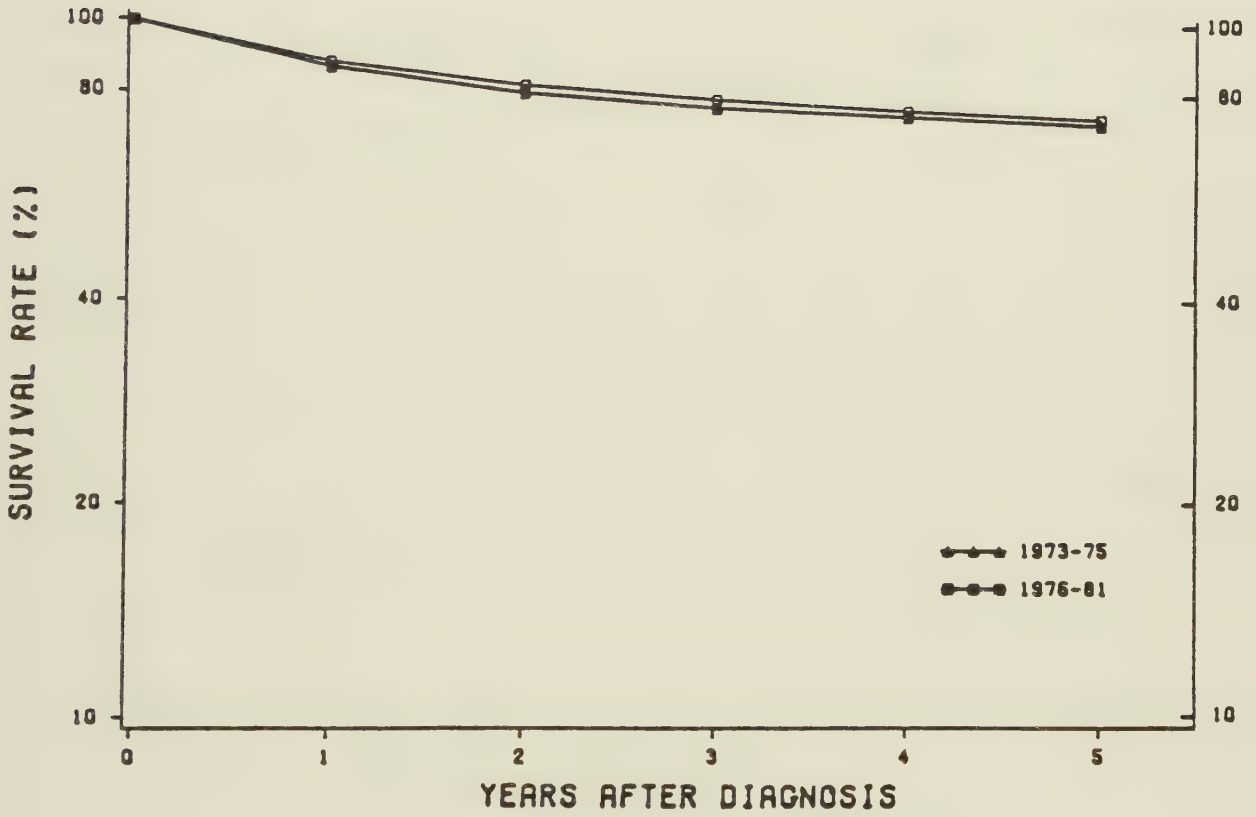


Figure V-5

Relative Survival Rates by Successive Number of Years After Diagnosis and Year of Diagnosis, SEER Program: 1973–81

Breast
Black, Female

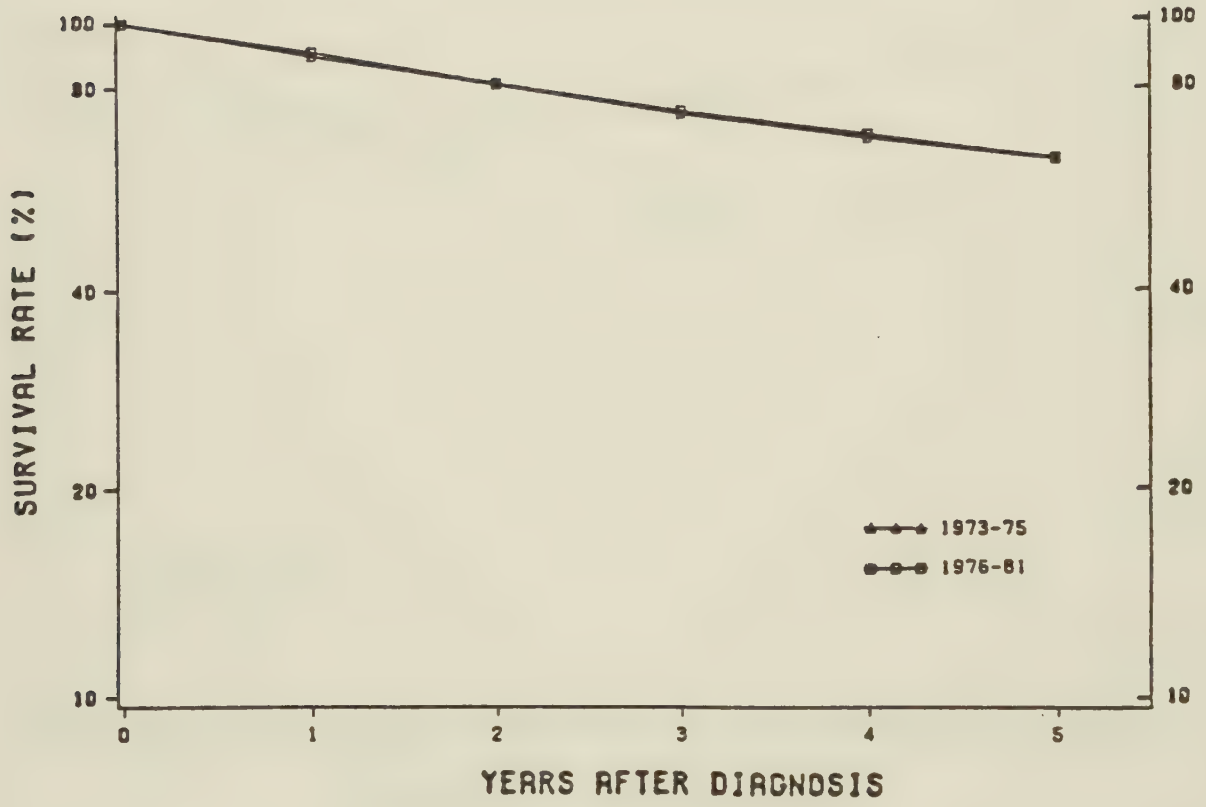


Figure V-6

Relative Survival Rates by Successive Number of Years After Diagnosis and Year of Diagnosis, SEER Program: 1973–81 (percent)

Breast
White, Female

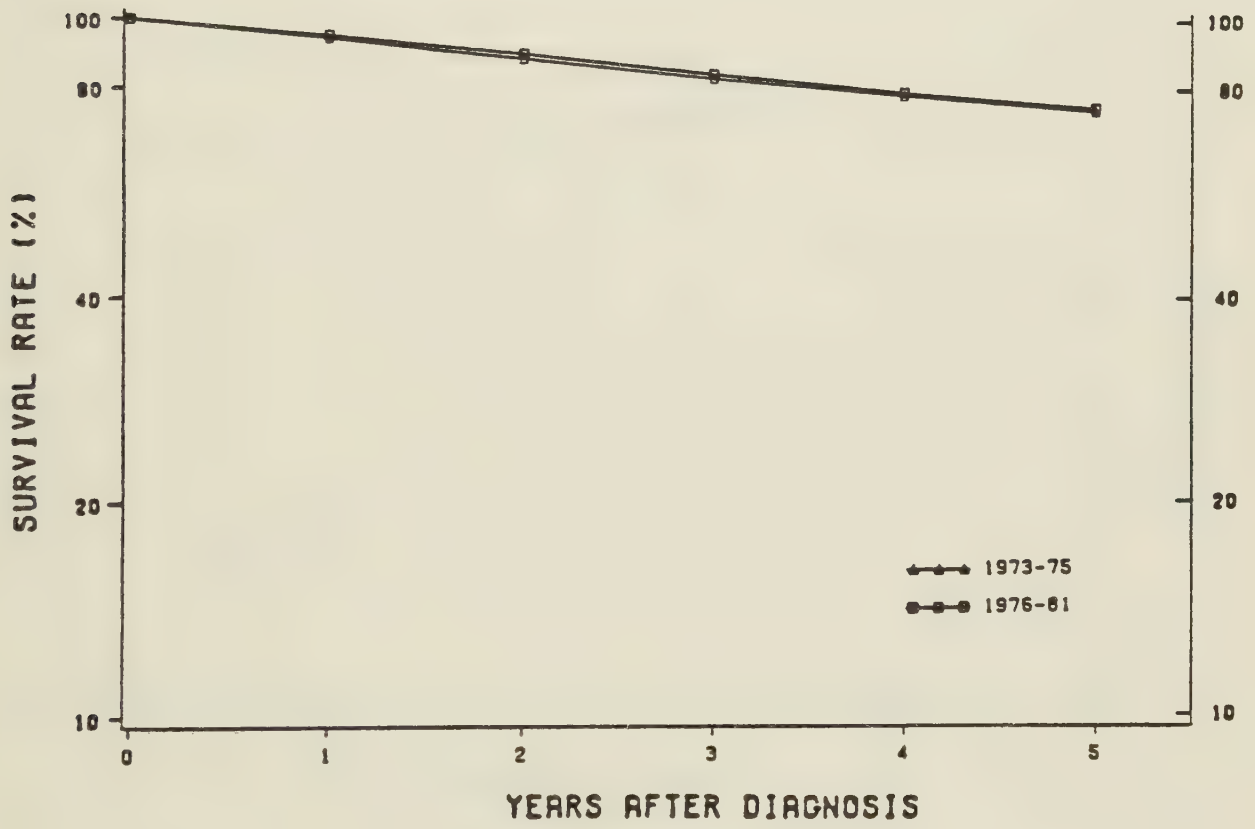


Figure V-7

Relative Survival Rates by Successive Number of Years After Diagnosis and Year of Diagnosis, SEER Program: 1973–81 (percent)

Cervix Uteri
Black

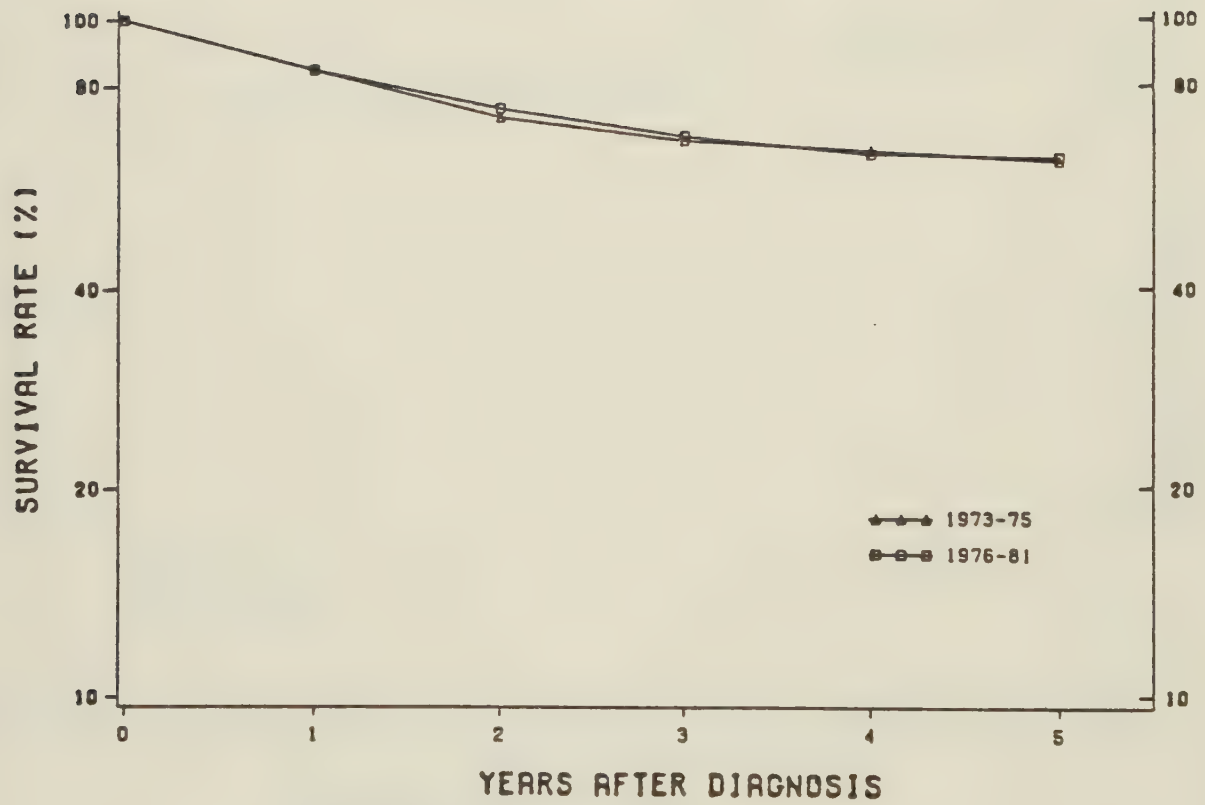


Figure V-8

Relative Survival Rates by Successive Number of Years After Diagnosis and Year of Diagnosis, SEER Program: 1973–81 (percent)

Cervix Uteri
White

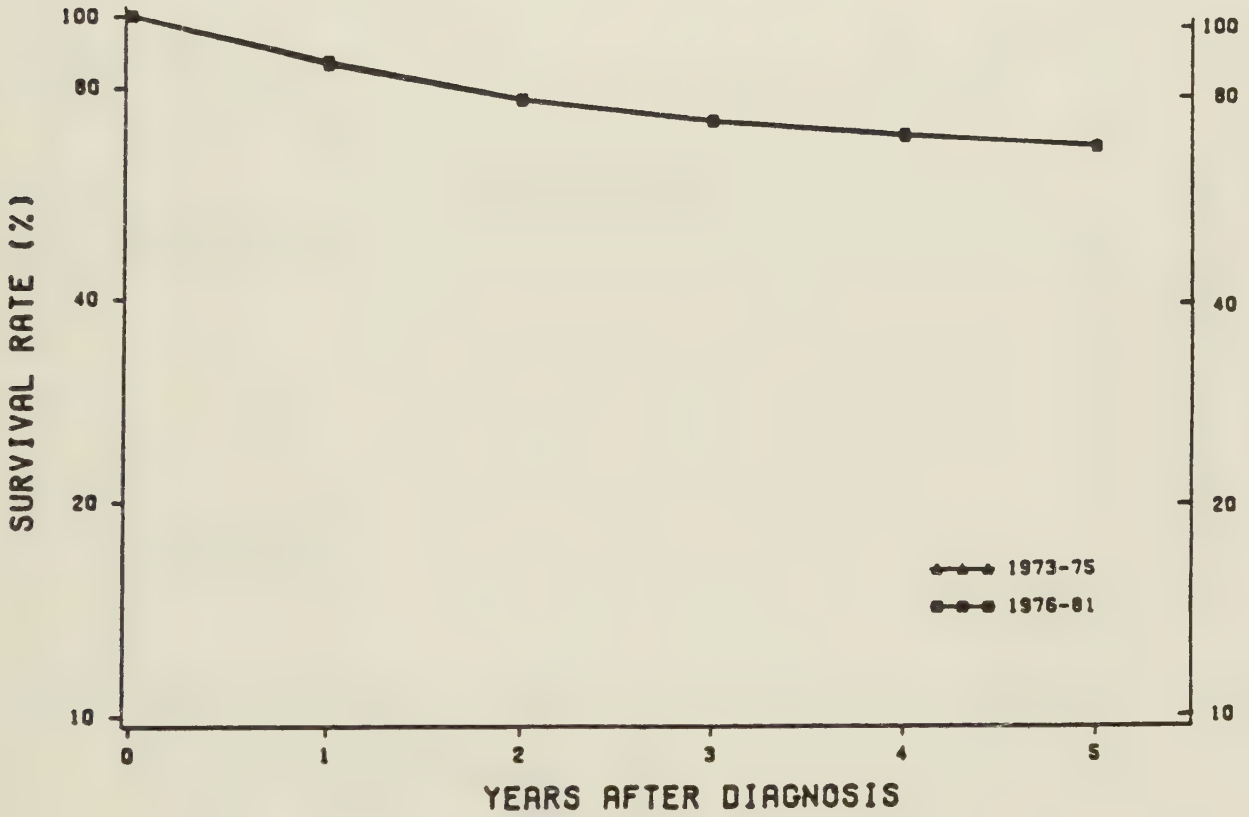


Figure V-9

Relative Survival Rates by Successive Number of Years After Diagnosis and Year of Diagnosis, SEER Program: 1973–81 (percent)

Colon
Black

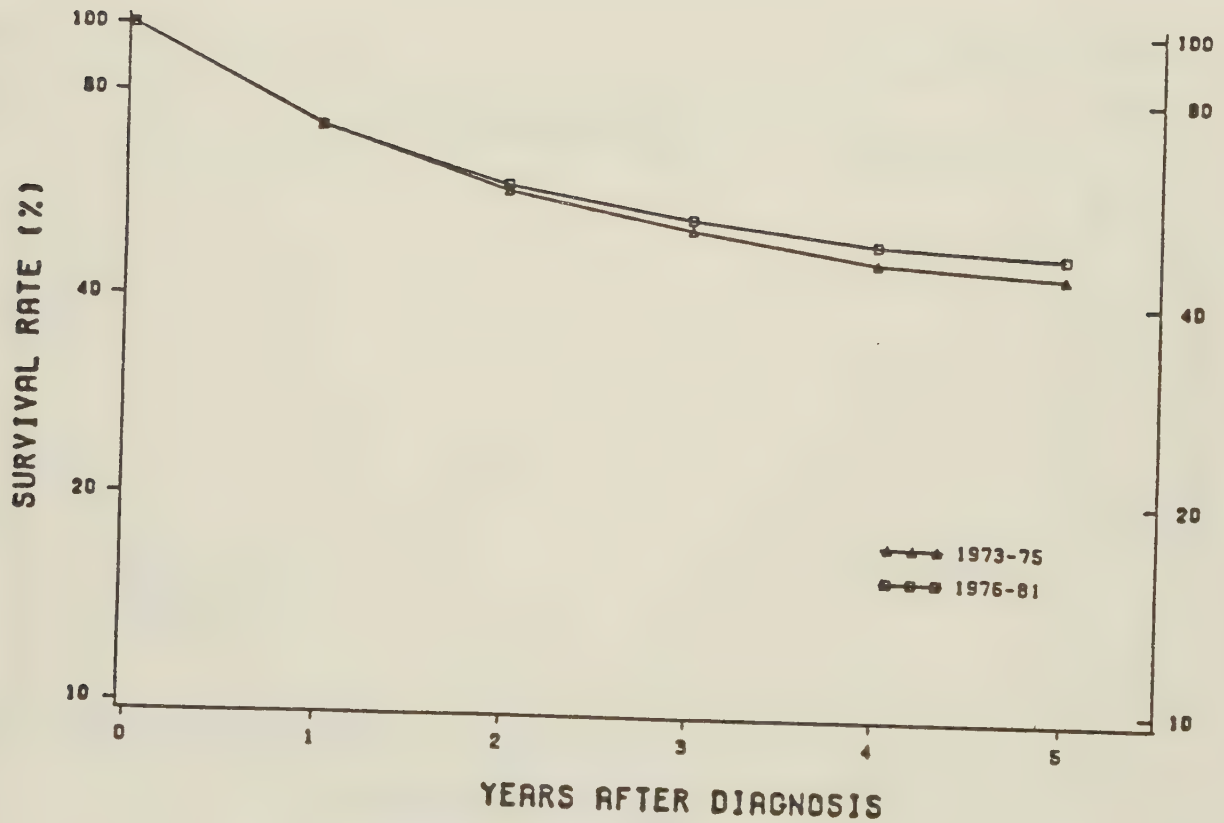


Figure V-10

Relative Survival Rates by Successive Number of Years After Diagnosis and Year of Diagnosis, SEER Program: 1973–81 (percent)

Colon
White

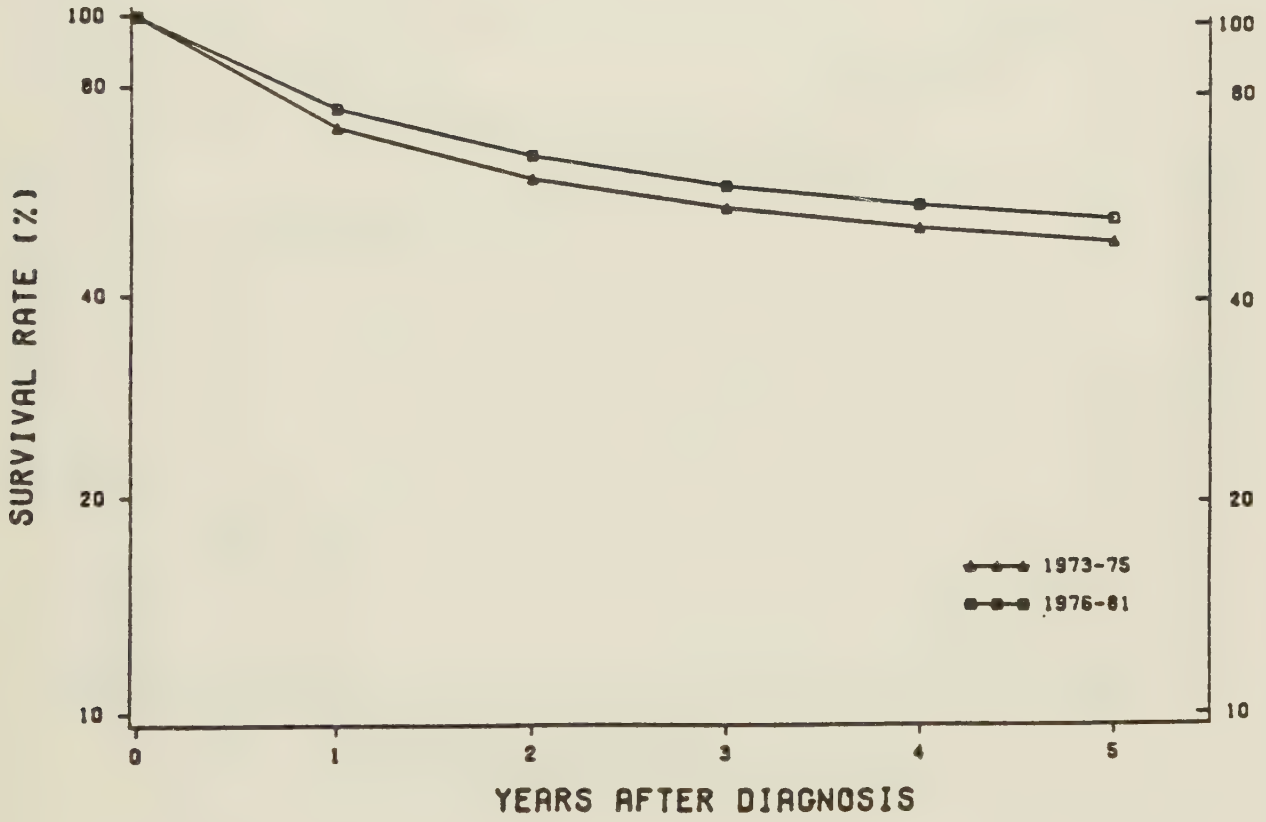


Figure V-11

Relative Survival Rates by Successive Number of Years After Diagnosis and Year of Diagnosis, SEER Program: 1973–81 (percent)

Colon and Rectum
Black

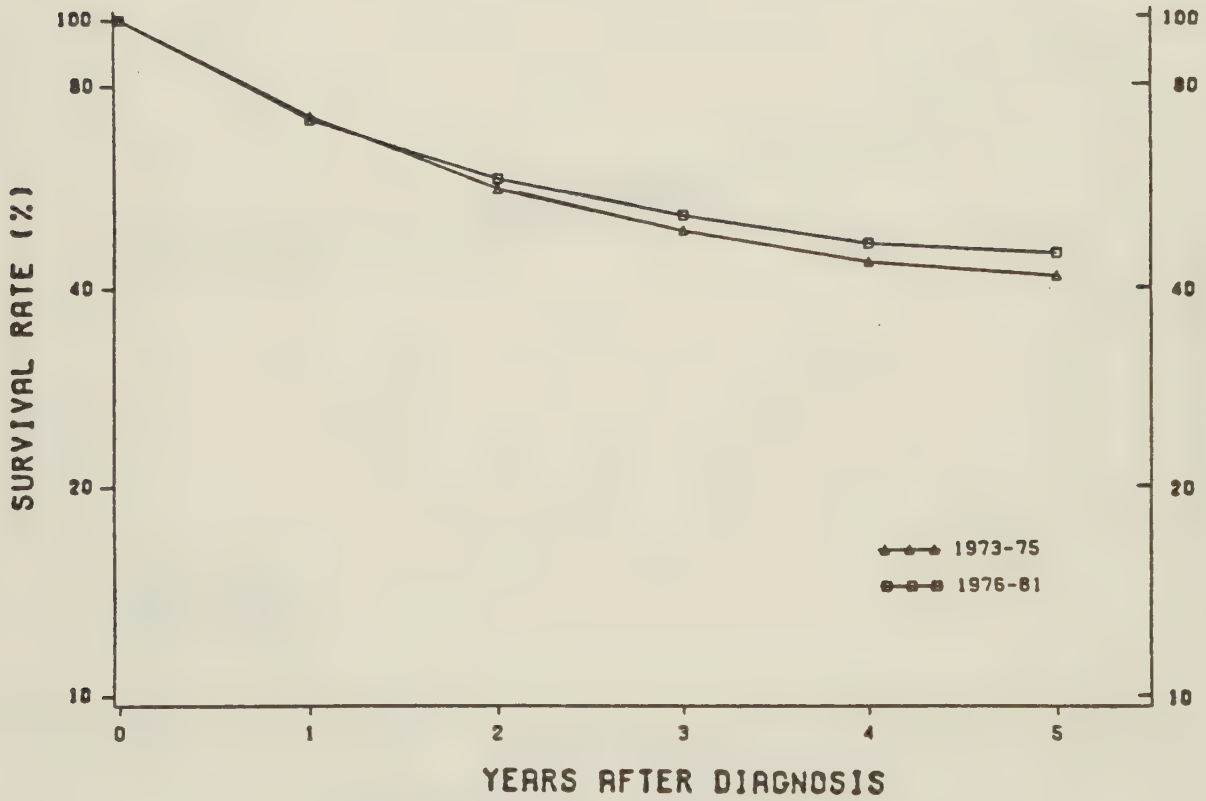


Figure V-12

Relative Survival Rates by Successive Number of Years After Diagnosis and Year of Diagnosis, SEER Program: 1973–81 (percent)

Colon and Rectum
White

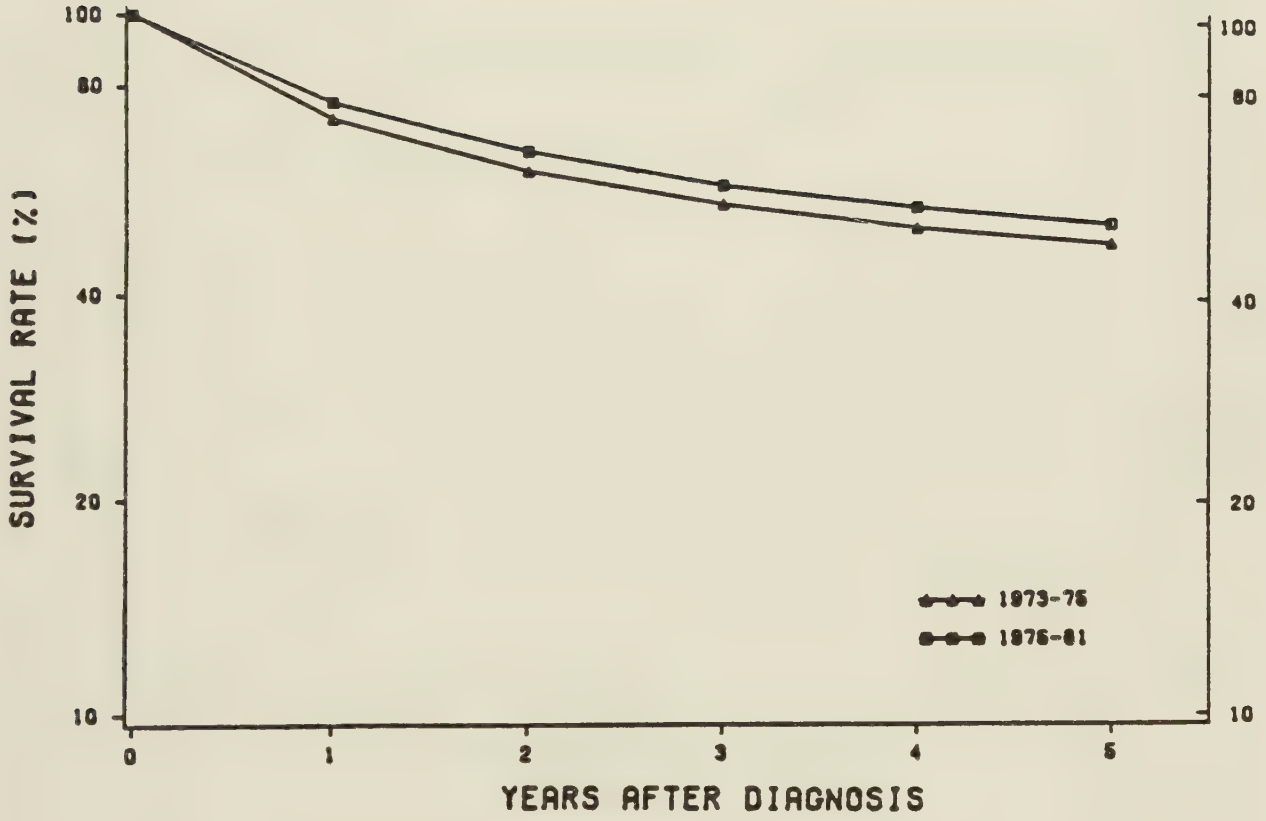
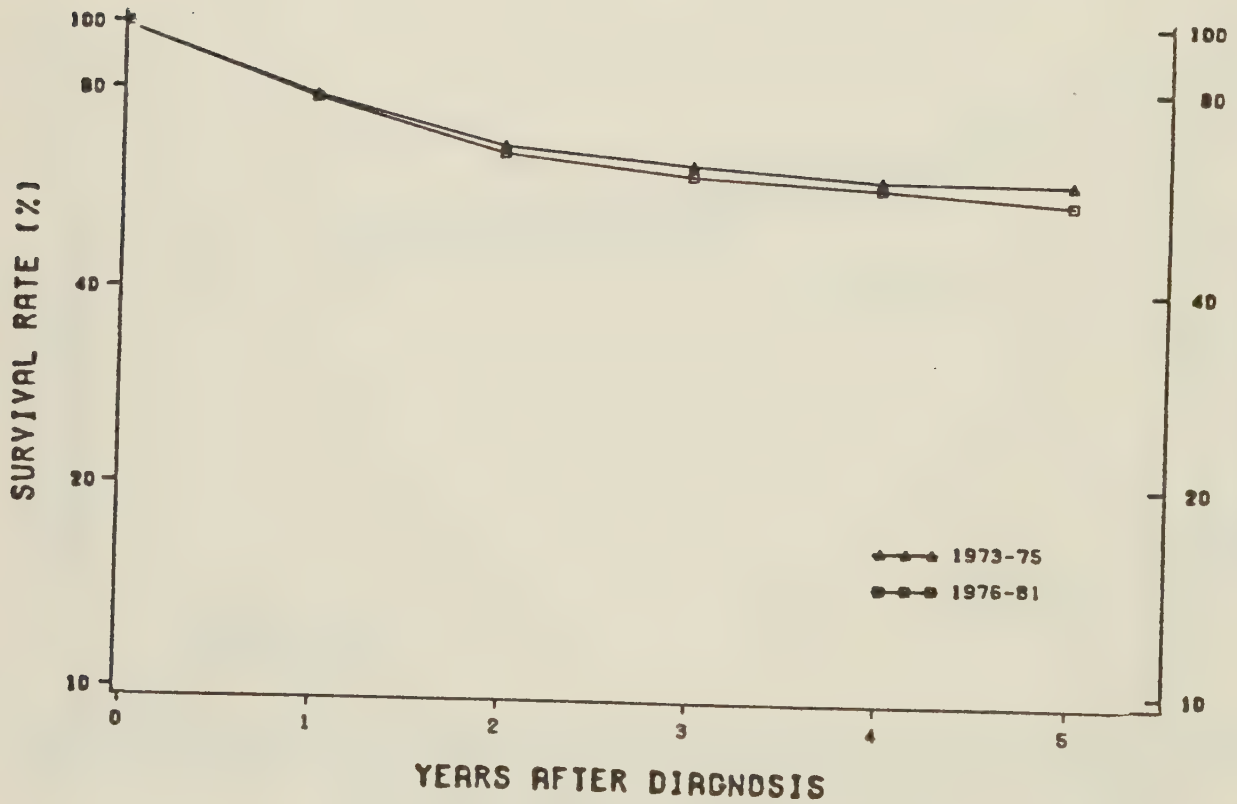


Figure V-13

Relative Survival Rates by Successive Number of Years After Diagnosis and Year of Diagnosis, SEER Program: 1973–81 (percent)

Corpus Uteri
Black



NOTE: BLACK FEMALES

Figure V-14

Relative Survival Rates by Successive Number of Years After Diagnosis and Year of Diagnosis, SEER Program: 1973–81 (percent)

Corpus Uteri
White

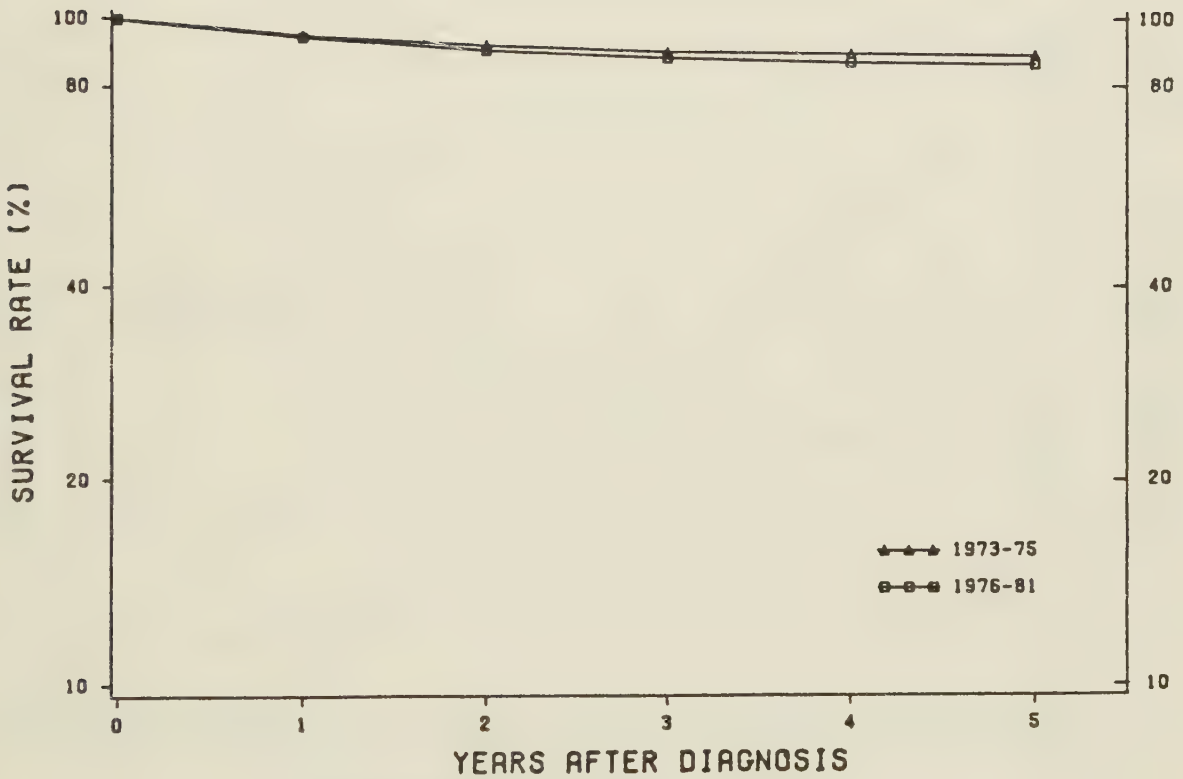


Figure V-15

Relative Survival Rates by Successive Number of Years After Diagnosis and Year of Diagnosis, SEER Program: 1973–81 (percent)

Esophagus
Black

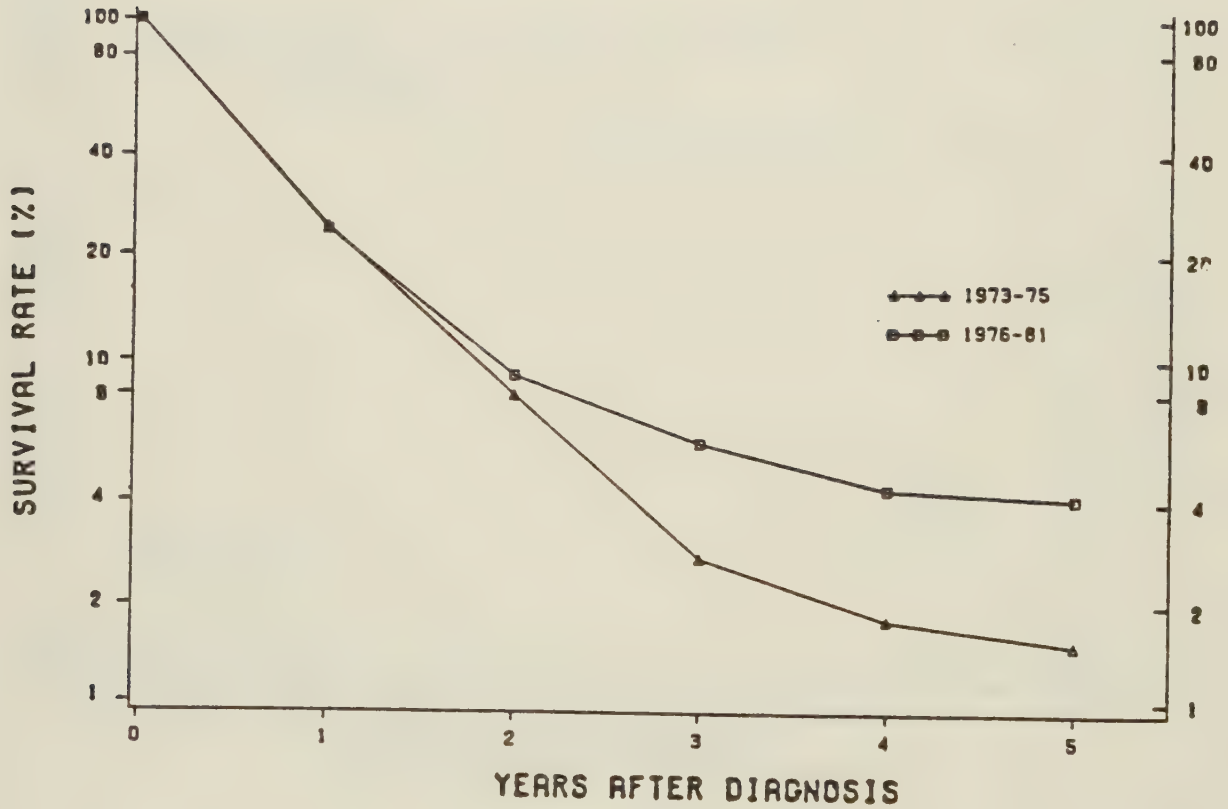


Figure V-16

Relative Survival Rates by Successive Number of Years After Diagnosis and Year of Diagnosis, SEER Program: 1973–81 (percent)

Esophagus
White

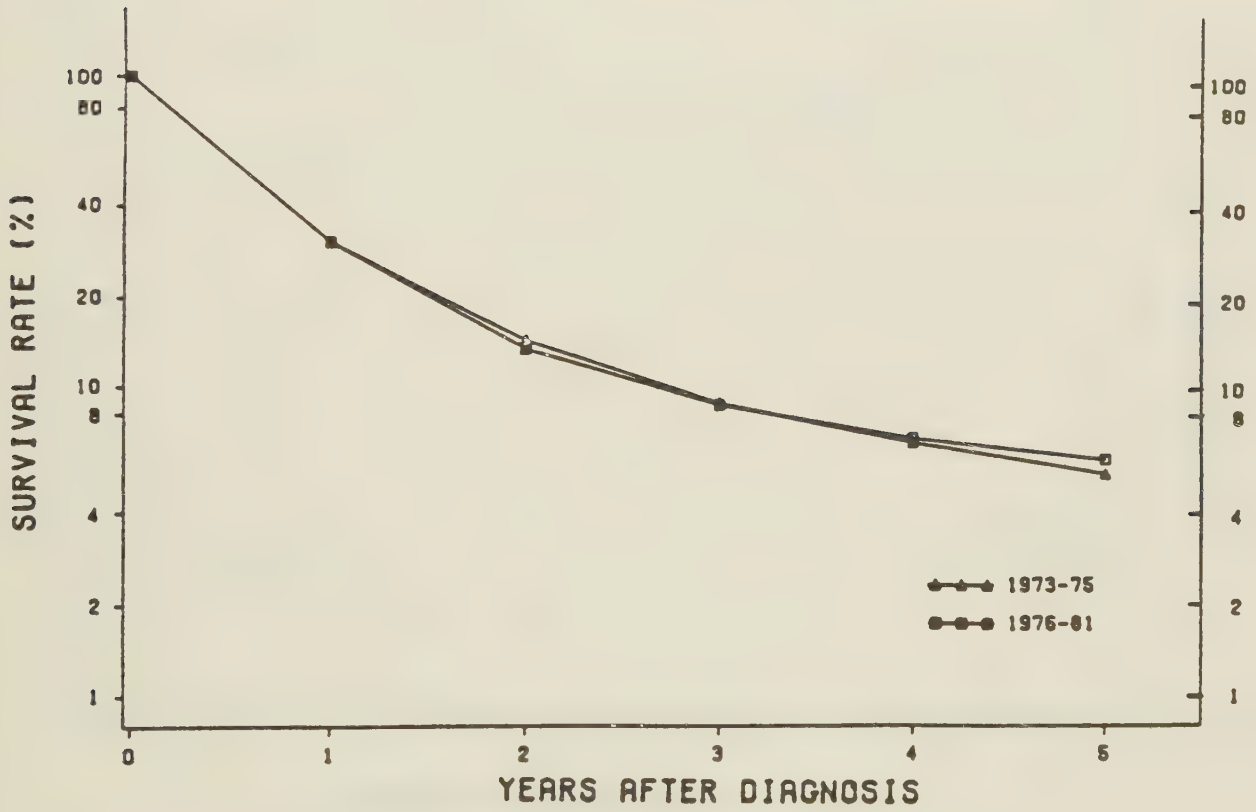


Figure V-17

Relative Survival Rates by Successive Number of Years After Diagnosis and Year of Diagnosis, SEER Program: 1973–81 (percent)

Larynx
Black

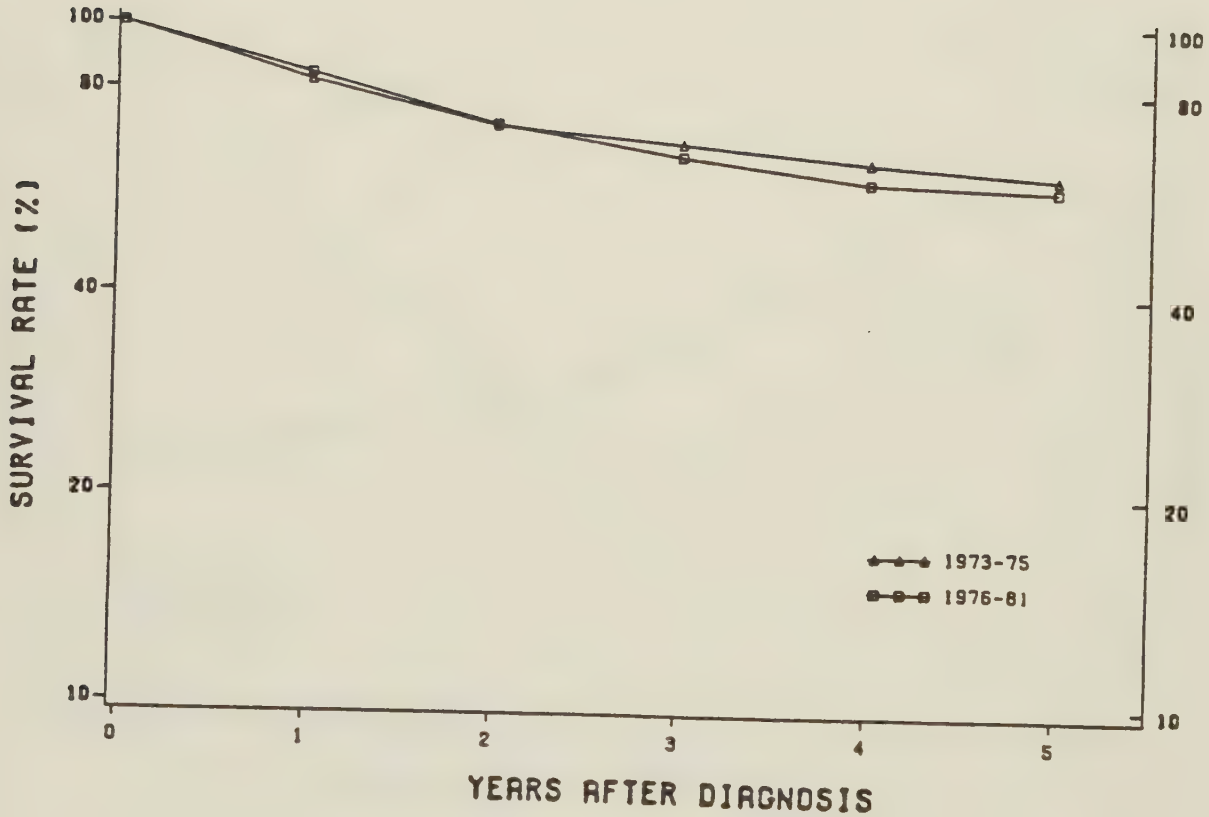


Figure V-18

Relative Survival Rates by Successive Number of Years After Diagnosis and Year of Diagnosis, SEER Program: 1973–81 (percent)

Larynx
White

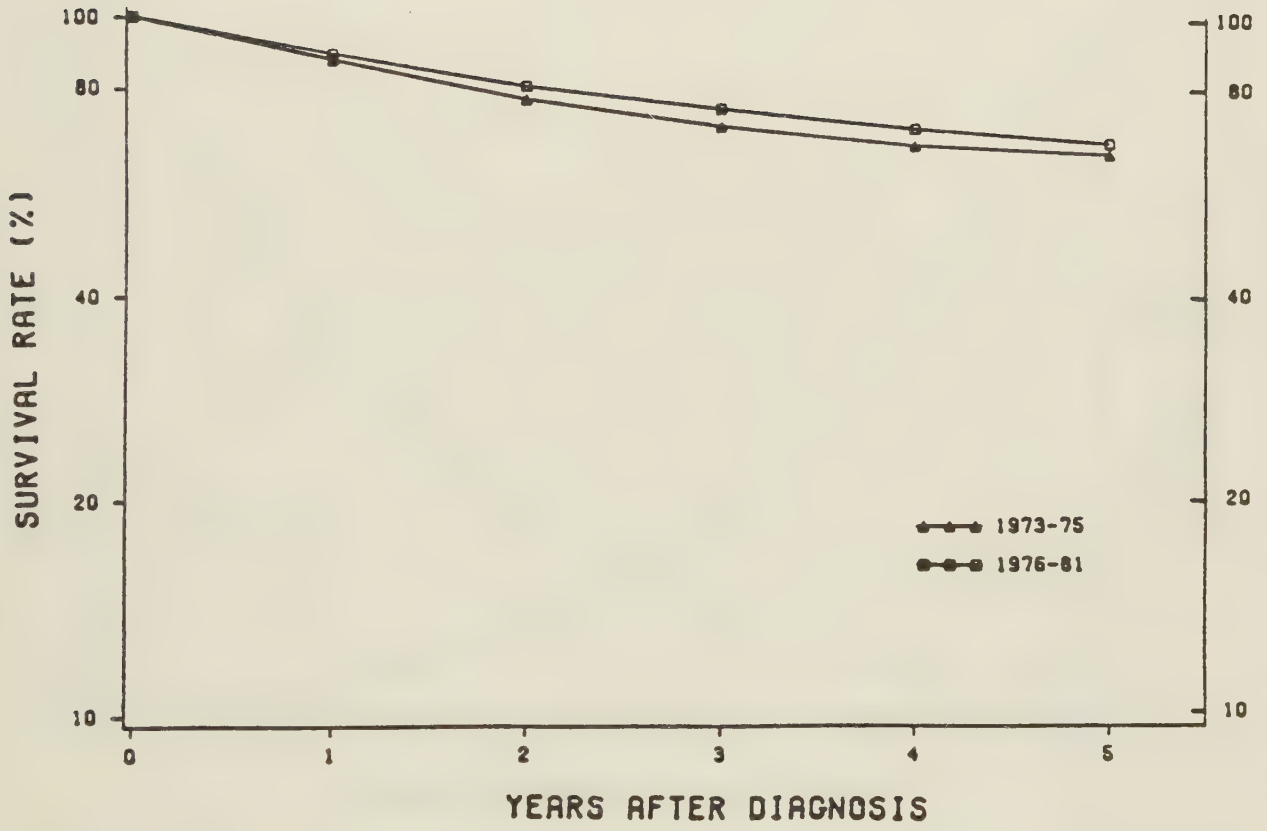


Figure V-19

Relative Survival Rates by Successive Number of Years After Diagnosis and Year of Diagnosis, SEER Program: 1973–81 (percent)

Lung and Bronchus
Black Male

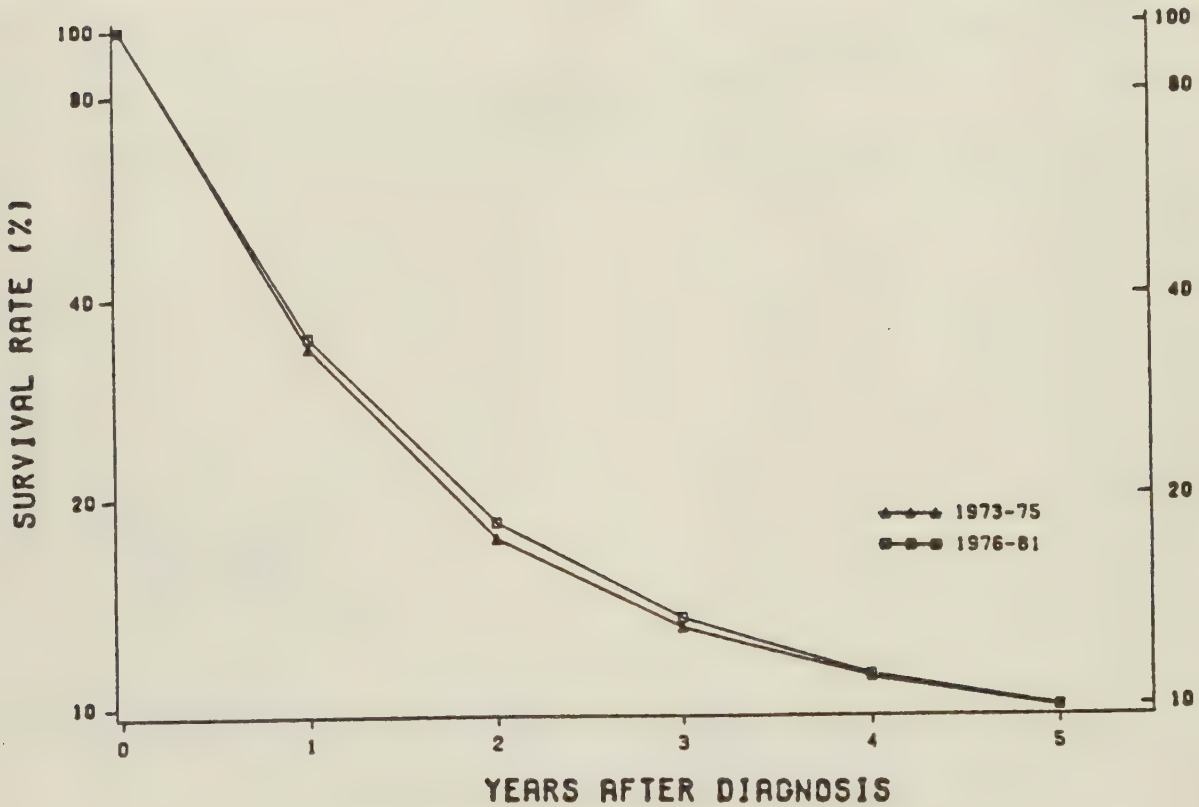


Figure V-20

Relative Survival Rates by Successive Number of Years After Diagnosis and Year of Diagnosis, SEER Program: 1973–81 (percent)

Lung and Bronchus
White Male

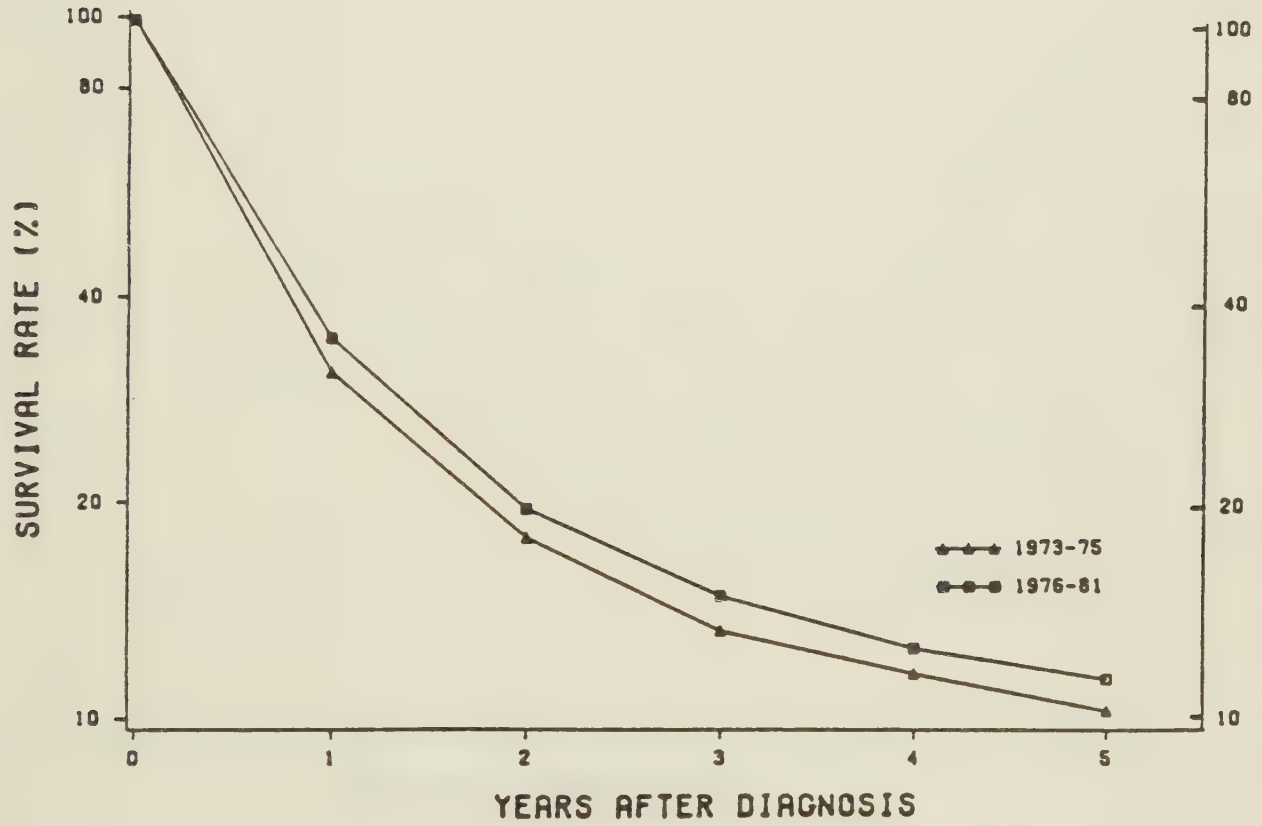


Figure V-21

Relative Survival Rates by Successive Number of Years After Diagnosis and Year of Diagnosis, SEER Program: 1973–81 (percent)

Lung and Bronchus
Black Female

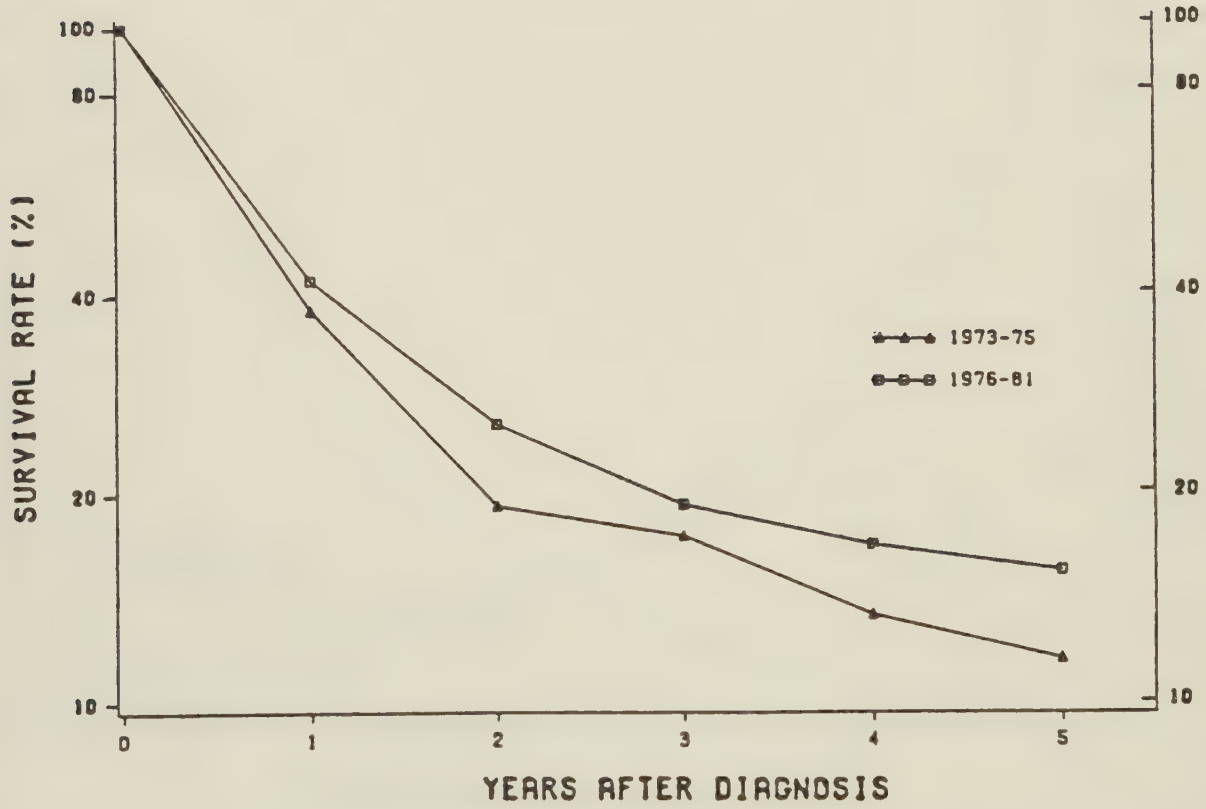


Figure V-22

Relative Survival Rates by Successive Number of Years After Diagnosis and Year of Diagnosis, SEER Program: 1973–81 (percent)

Lung and Bronchus White Female

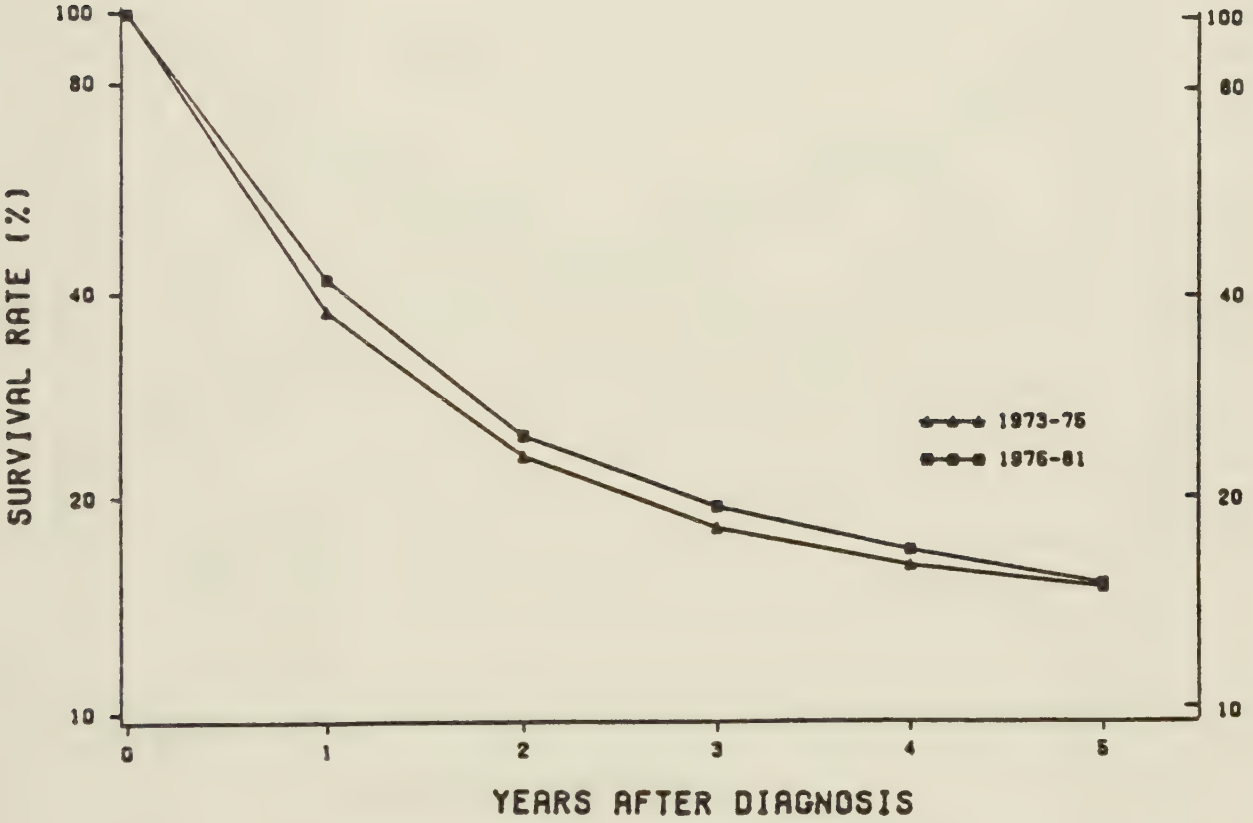


Figure V-23

Relative Survival Rates by Successive Number of Years After Diagnosis and Year of Diagnosis, SEER Program: 1973–81 (percent)

Multiple Myeloma
Black

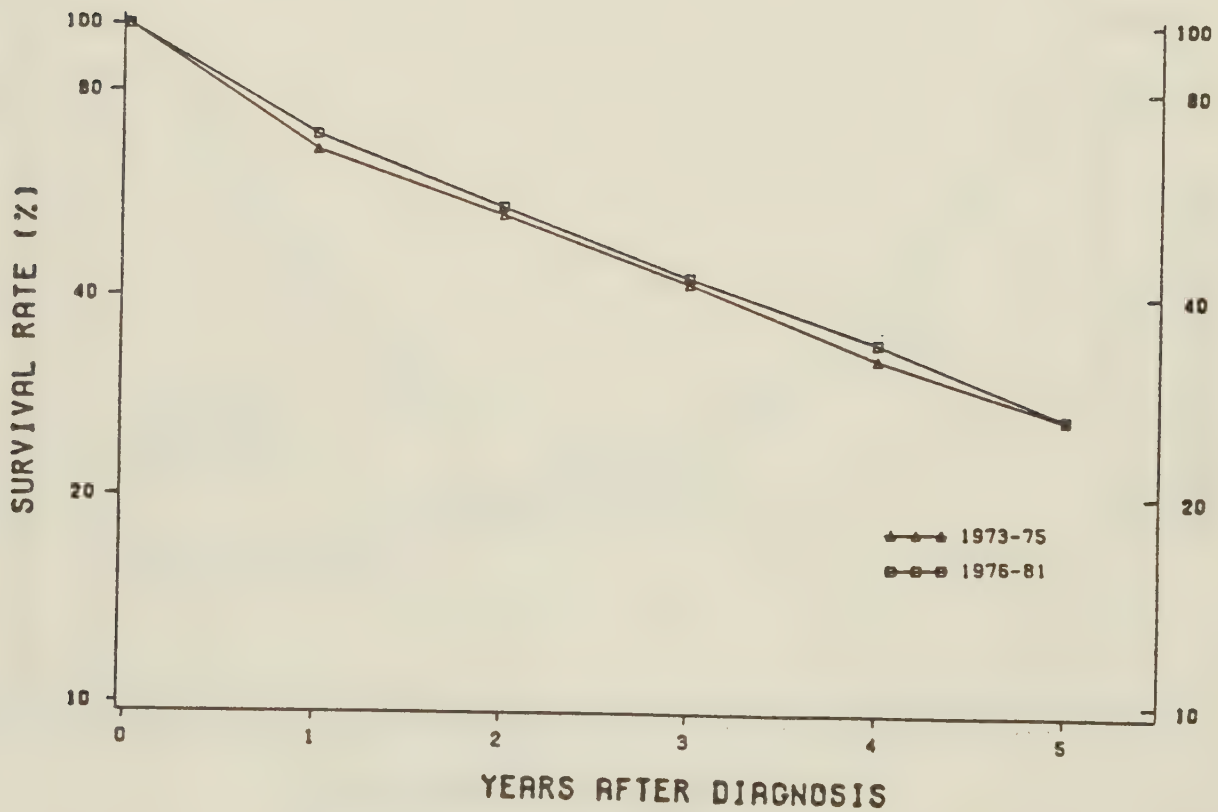


Figure V-24

Relative Survival Rates by Successive Number of Years After Diagnosis and Year of Diagnosis, SEER Program: 1973–81 (percent)

Multiple Myeloma
White

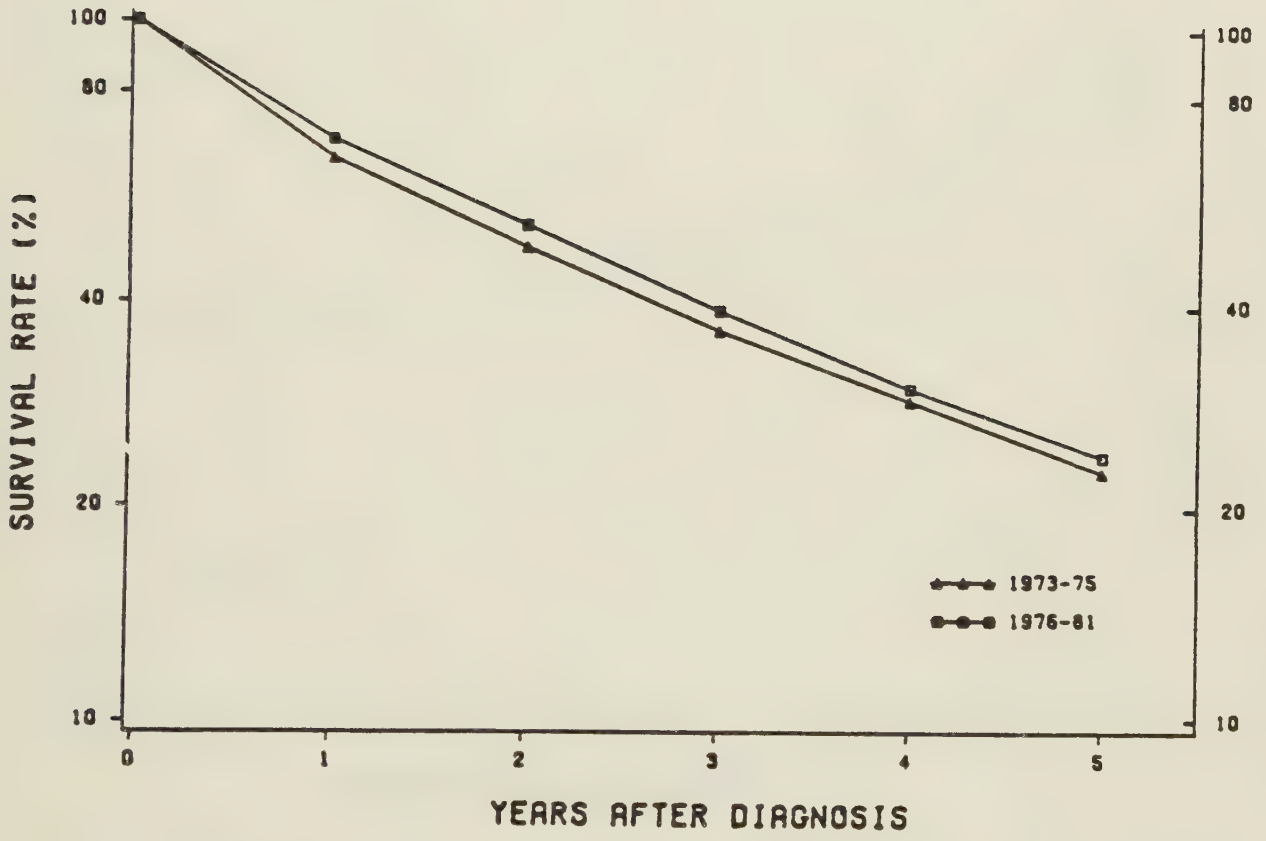


Figure V-25

Relative Survival Rates by Successive Number of Years After Diagnosis and Year of Diagnosis, SEER Program: 1973–81 (percent)

Ovary
Black

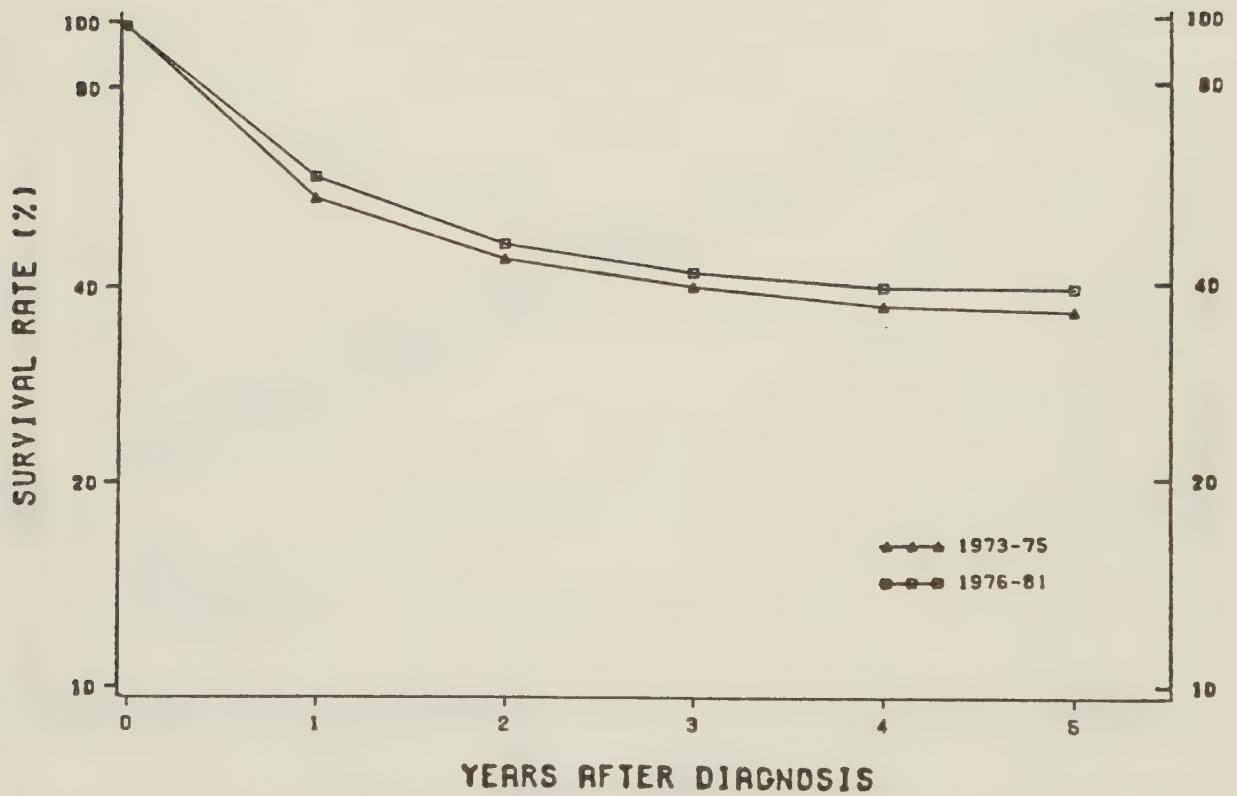


Figure V-26

Relative Survival Rates by Successive Number of Years After Diagnosis and Year of Diagnosis, SEER Program: 1973–81 (percent)

Ovary
White

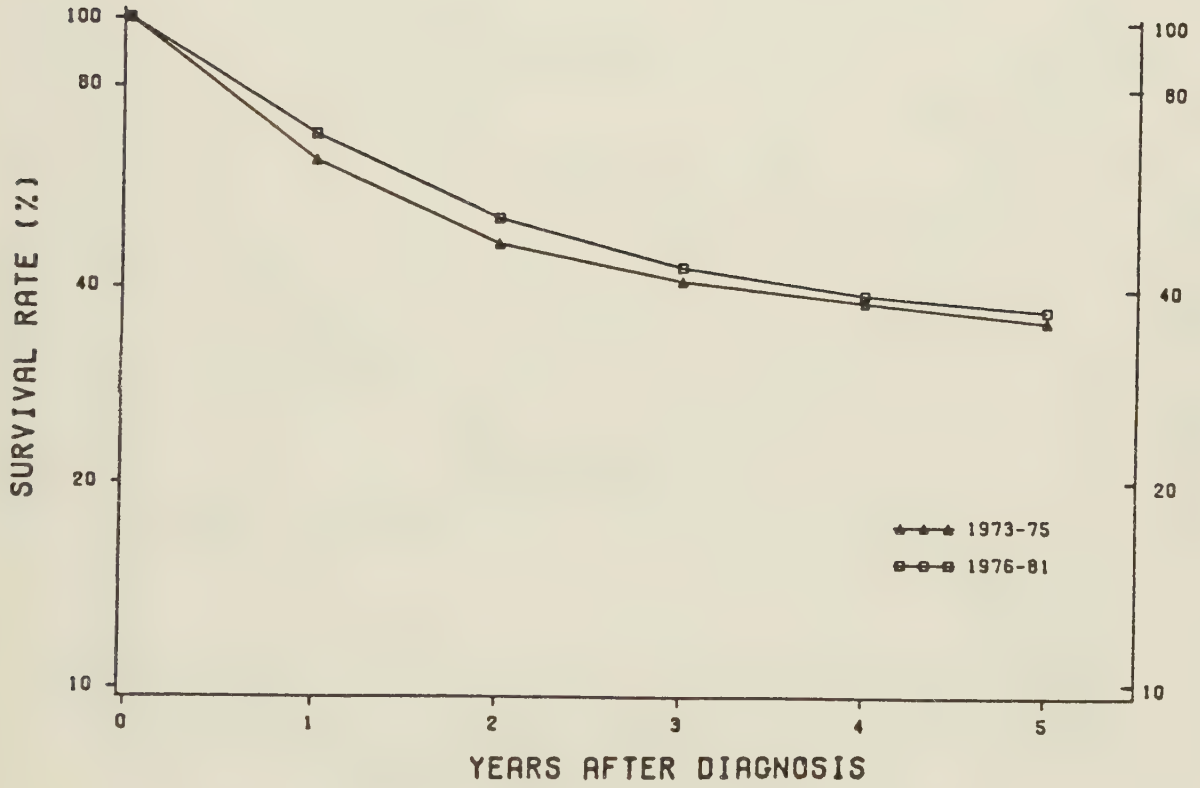


Figure V-27

Relative Survival Rates by Successive Number of Years After Diagnosis and Year of Diagnosis, SEER Program: 1973–81 (percent)

Pancreas
Black

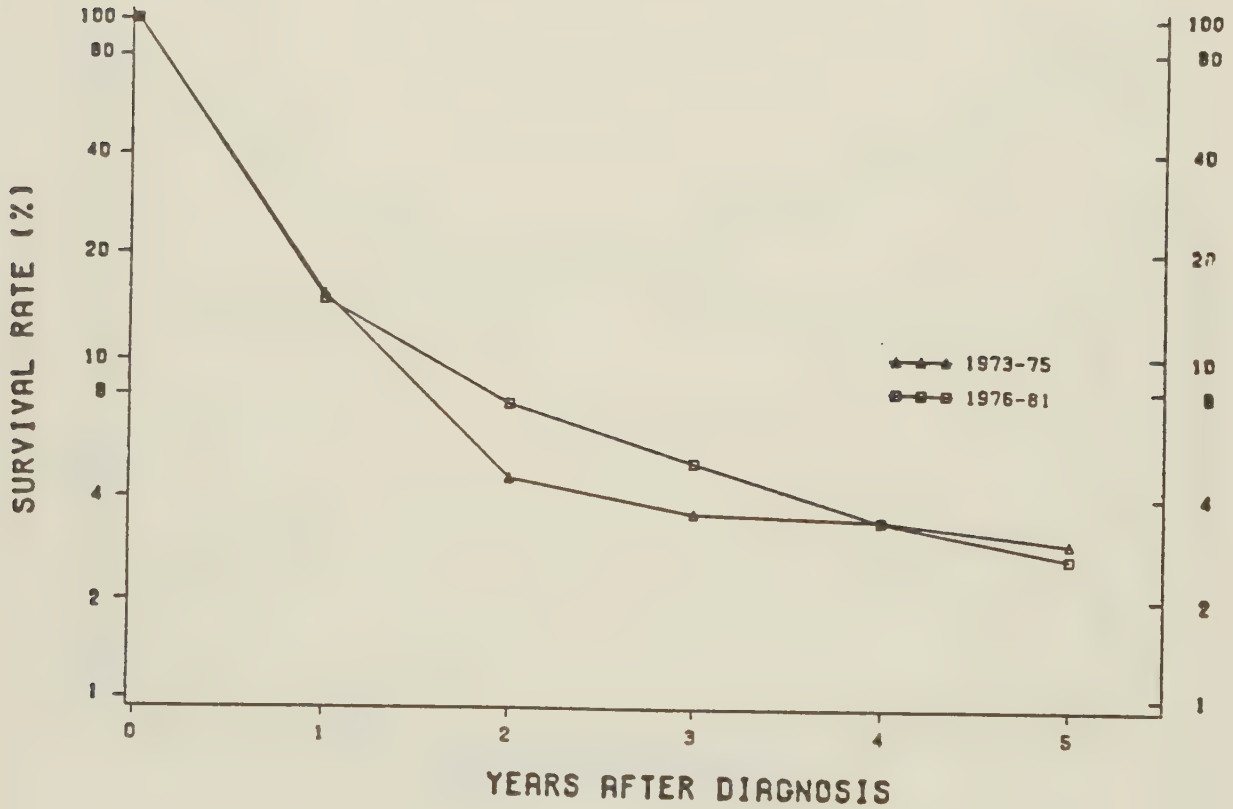


Figure V-28

Relative Survival Rates by Successive Number of Years After Diagnosis and Year of Diagnosis, SEER Program: 1973–81 (percent)

Pancreas
White

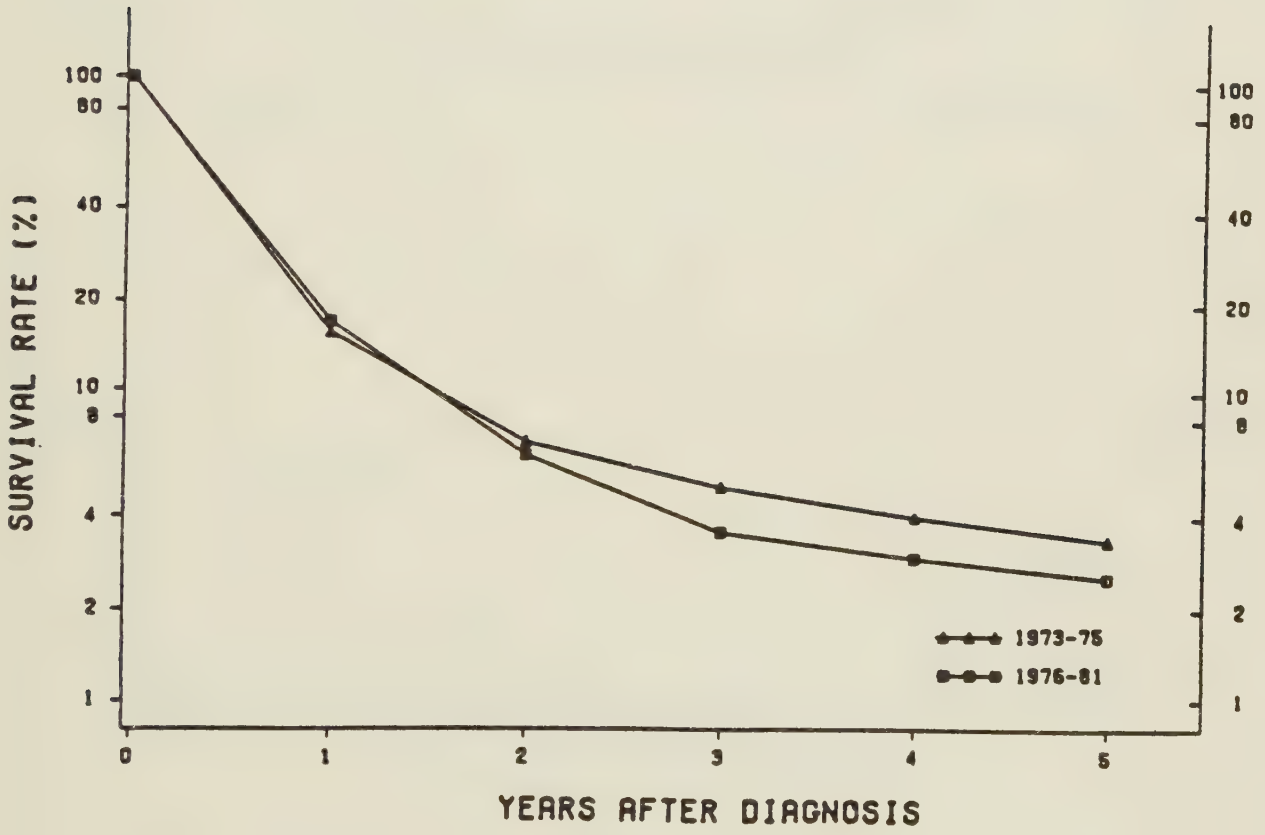


Figure V-29

Relative Survival Rates by Successive Number of Years After Diagnosis and Year of Diagnosis, SEER Program: 1973–81 (percent)

Prostate
Black

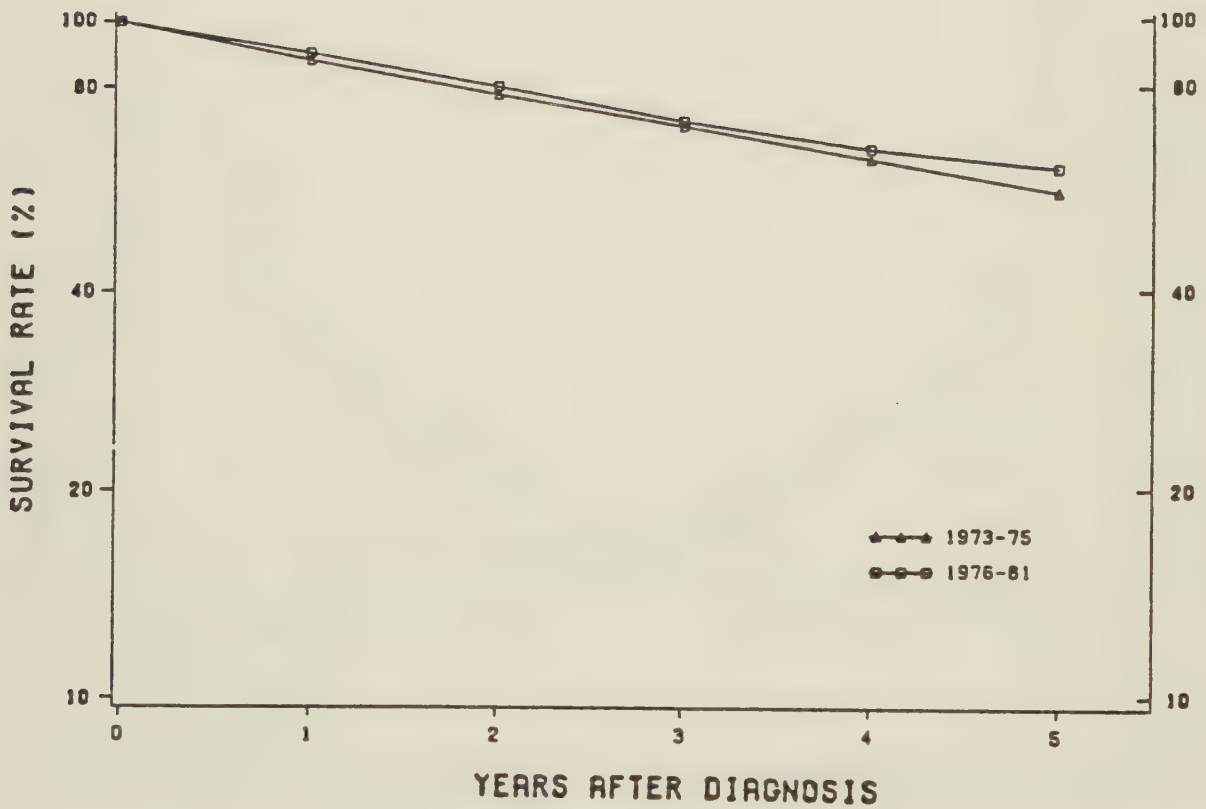


Figure V-30

Relative Survival Rates by Successive Number of Years After Diagnosis and Year of Diagnosis, SEER Program: 1973–81 (percent)

Prostate
White

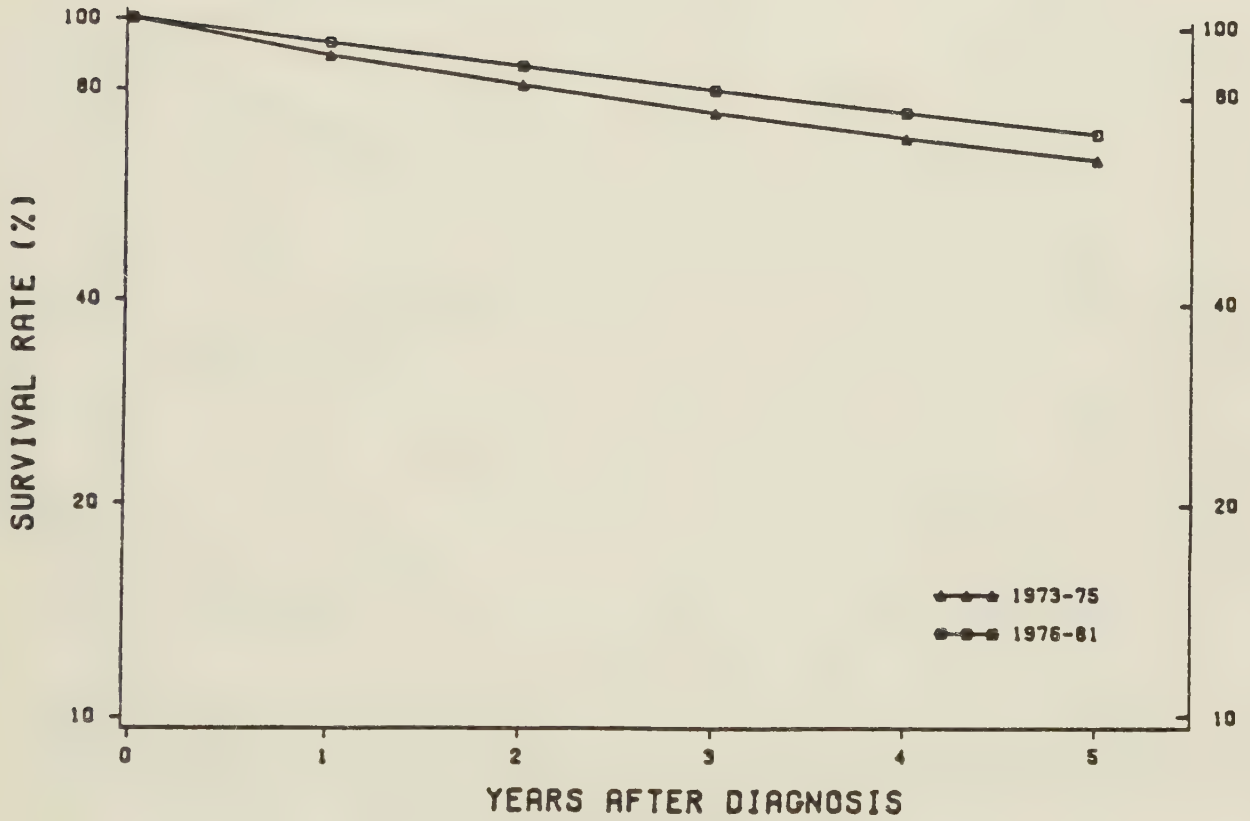


Figure V-31

Relative Survival Rates by Successive Number of Years After Diagnosis and Year of Diagnosis, SEER Program: 1973–81 (percent)

Rectum
Black

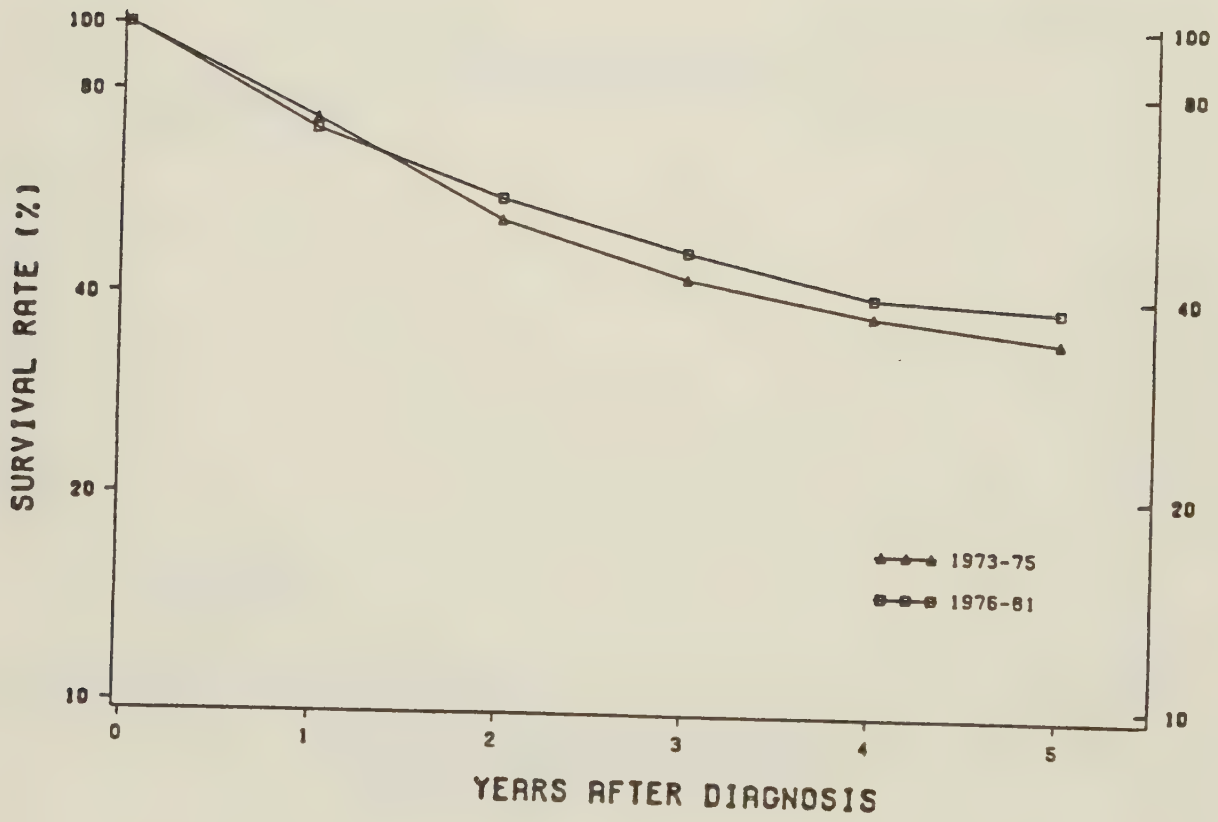


Figure V-32

Relative Survival Rates by Successive Number of Years After Diagnosis and Year of Diagnosis, SEER Program: 1973–81 (percent)

Rectum
White

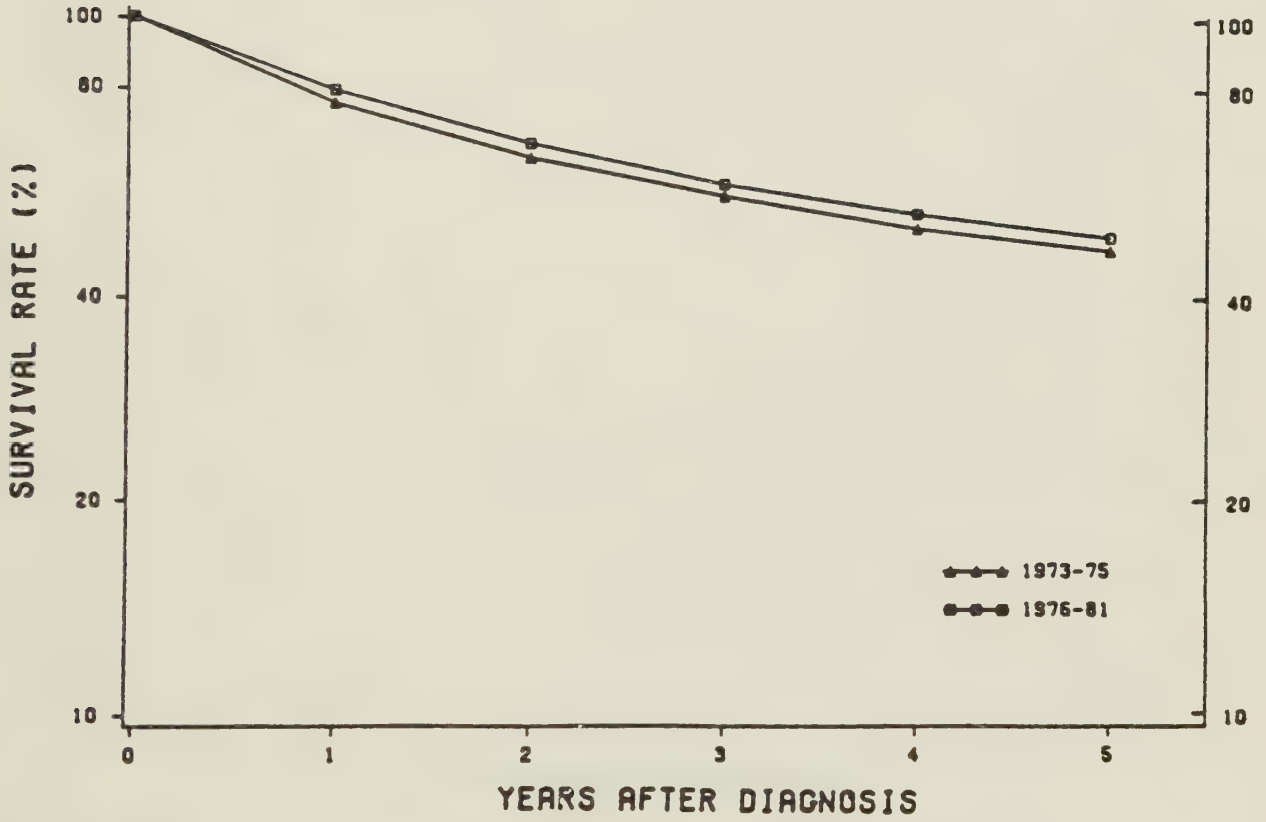


Figure V-33

Relative Survival Rates by Successive Number of Years After Diagnosis and Year of Diagnosis, SEER Program: 1973–81 (percent)

Stomach
Black

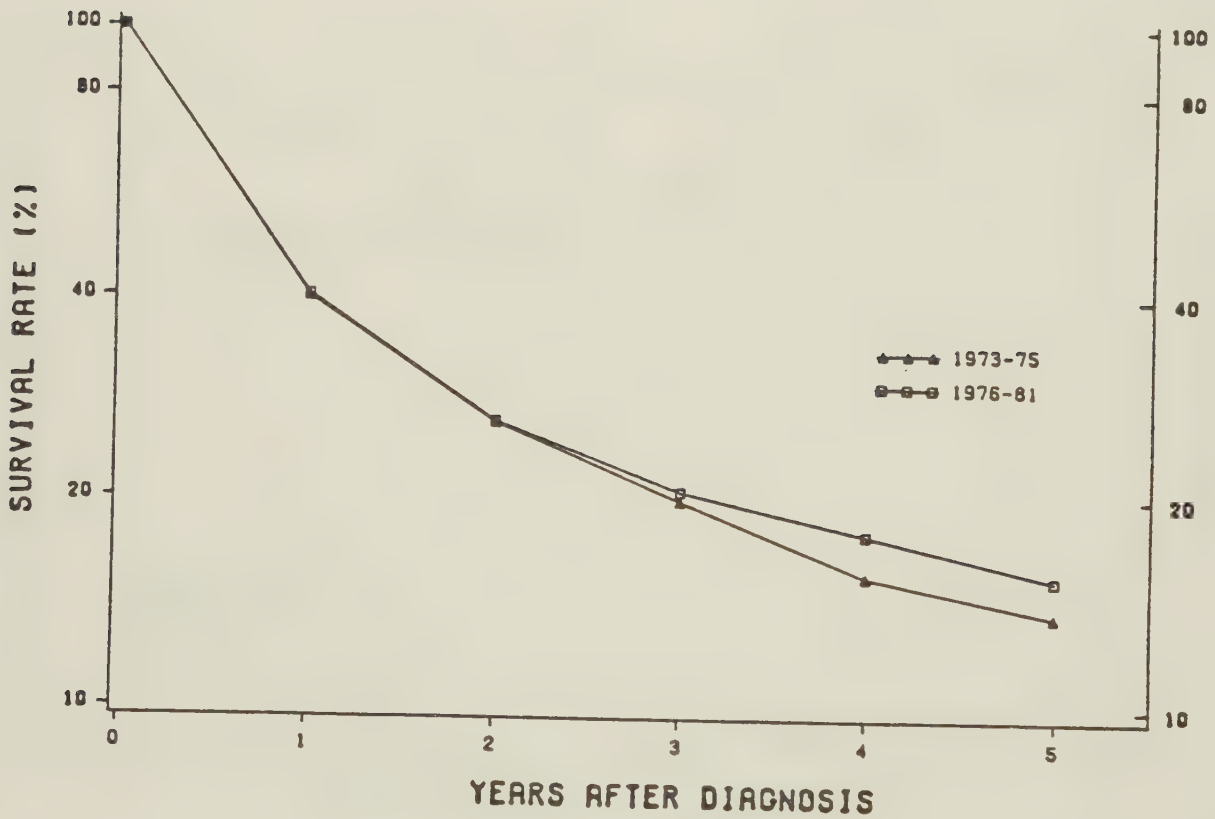
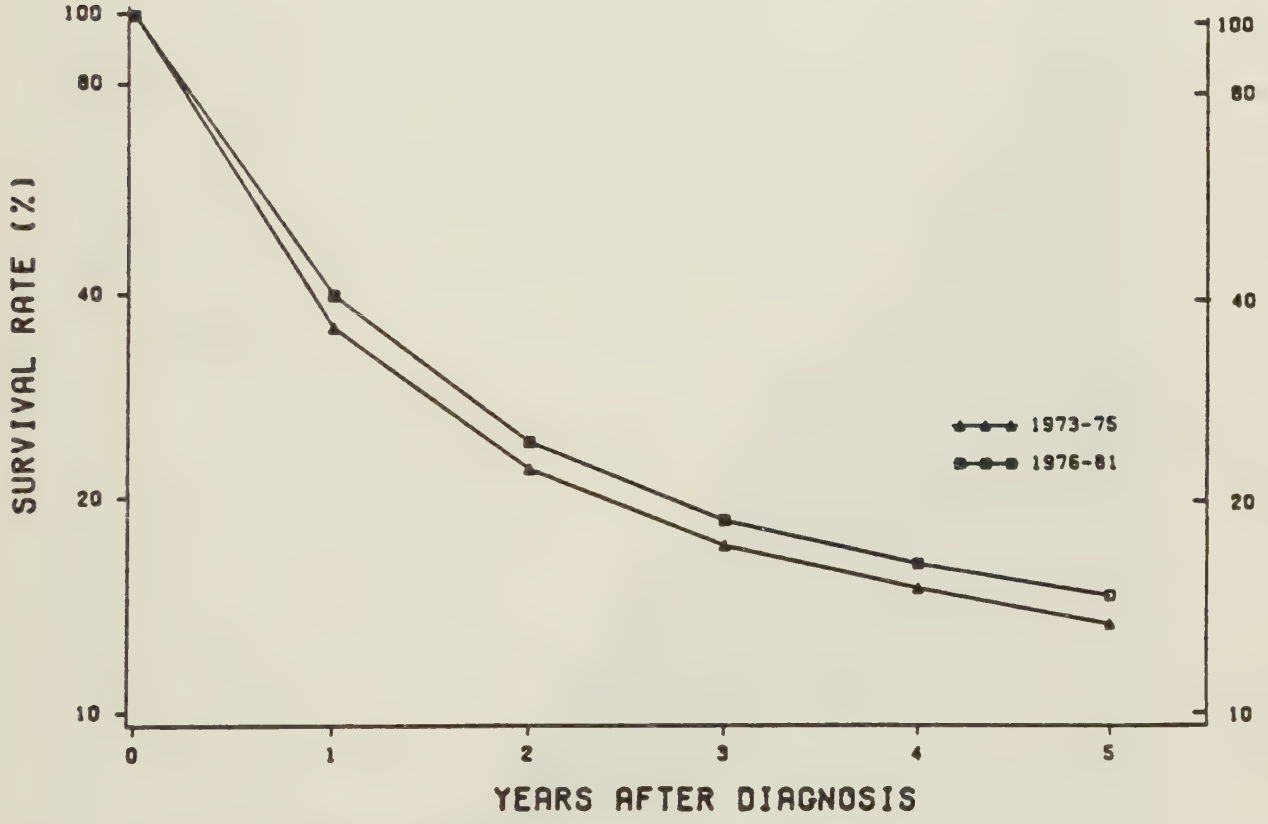


Figure V-34

Relative Survival Rates by Successive Number of Years After Diagnosis and Year of Diagnosis, SEER Program: 1973–81 (percent)

Stomach
White



NOTE: WHITE MALES & FEMALES

Section VI.
Five-Year Relative Survival By Stage Of Cancer At Diagnosis For Blacks And Whites

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Section VI. Five-Year Relative Survival by Stage of Cancer at Diagnosis for Blacks and Whites

Discussion

The detailed classification of patients by stage of disease at diagnosis has been available in a consistent, comparable manner through SEER only since 1977. The classification of stage or extent of disease at diagnosis used in SEER is compatible with that developed by the American Joint Committee on Cancer. Generally, the more advanced or higher stages of disease have poorer survival than the less advanced or lower stages. Since earlier stages of disease data (before 1977) are not comparable, it is not possible to assess changes in stage distributions over time. Thus, the data presented in this section are derived entirely from SEER.

The data presented here compare five-year relative survival rates between white and black patients within stage of disease categories for each primary site. For many sites the number of black patients are too small in specific stage categories to draw meaningful conclusions. For several sites, however, even though the survival rates for white patients are signficantly higher than those for black patients for all stages combined, survival differences tend to disappear within individual stage categories. This is because cancer is generally detected at more favorable stages of disease among white patients.

The figures in this section are a set of bar graphs which compare black and white five-year relative survival rates for various stages of disease for primary cancer sites. Survival data by stage of disease for cancers of the esophagus and melanoma were available for whites only. Due to data collection procedures, information about female breast cancer has been available since 1975 and is presented in Figure VI-2.

Highlights

- The difference in survival for breast cancers between white and black patients was large and statistically significant (75 percent vs. 63 percent), but this was accounted for primarily by those who presented for diagnosis with lymph node involvement or direct extension of the tumor to adjacent tissue (Stage III.B).

- For cancer of the corpus uteri, the site with the greatest difference in survival between black and white patients, there was a large, statistically significant difference between blacks and whites even for Stage I disease (92 percent vs. 75 percent respectively). The numbers of black patients were too small to draw meaningful conclusions for the other stages.

- Black patients had a slightly higher survival rate for cancer of the ovary than did white patients. This was true not only for all stages combined but also for each stage of disease at diagnosis.

Figure VI-1

Five-year Relative Survival Rates by Cancer Stage At Diagnosis: 1977-81 (percent)

Bladder

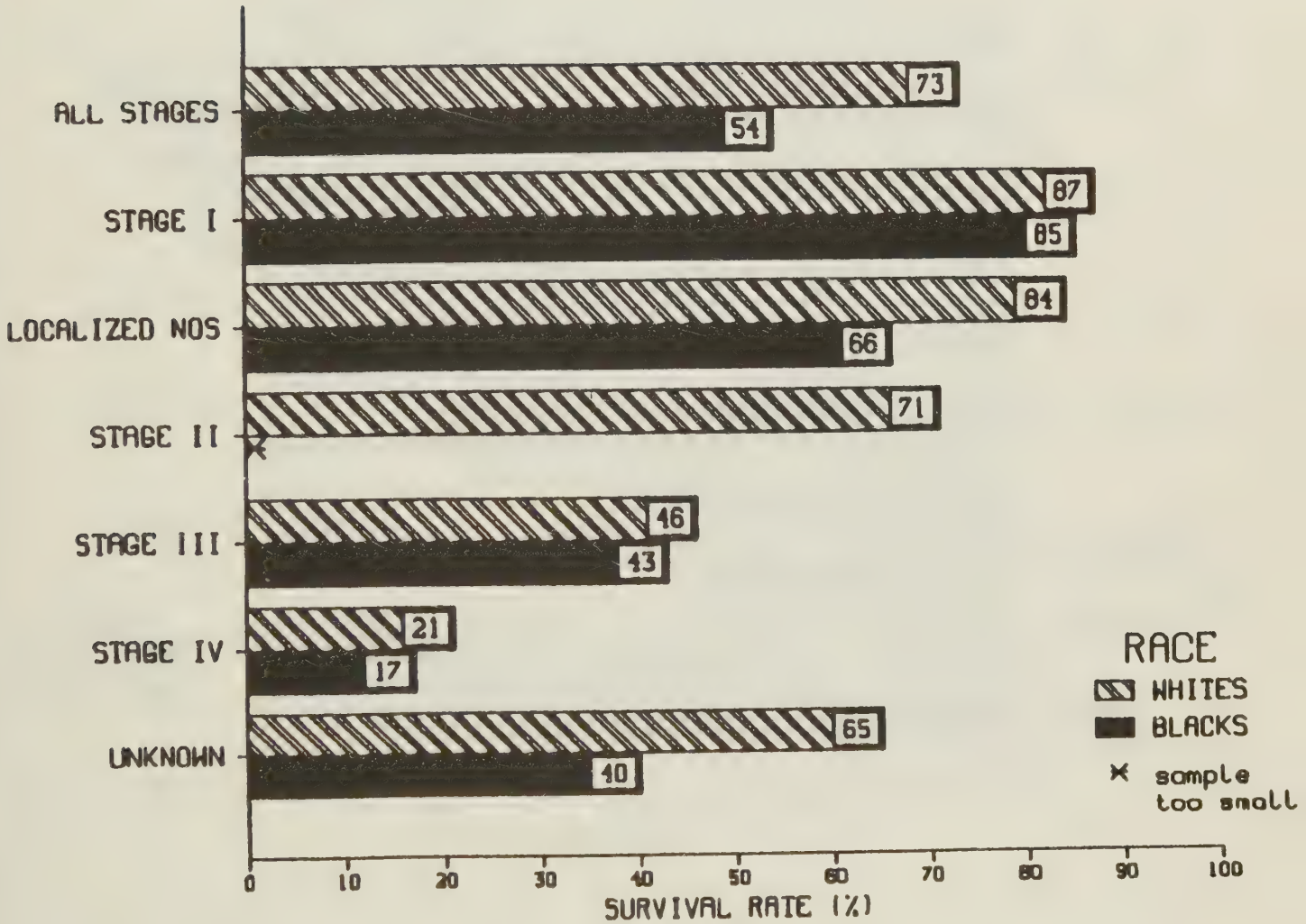


Figure VI-2

Five-year Relative Survival Rates by Cancer Stage At Diagnosis: 1975-81 (percent)

Breast, Female

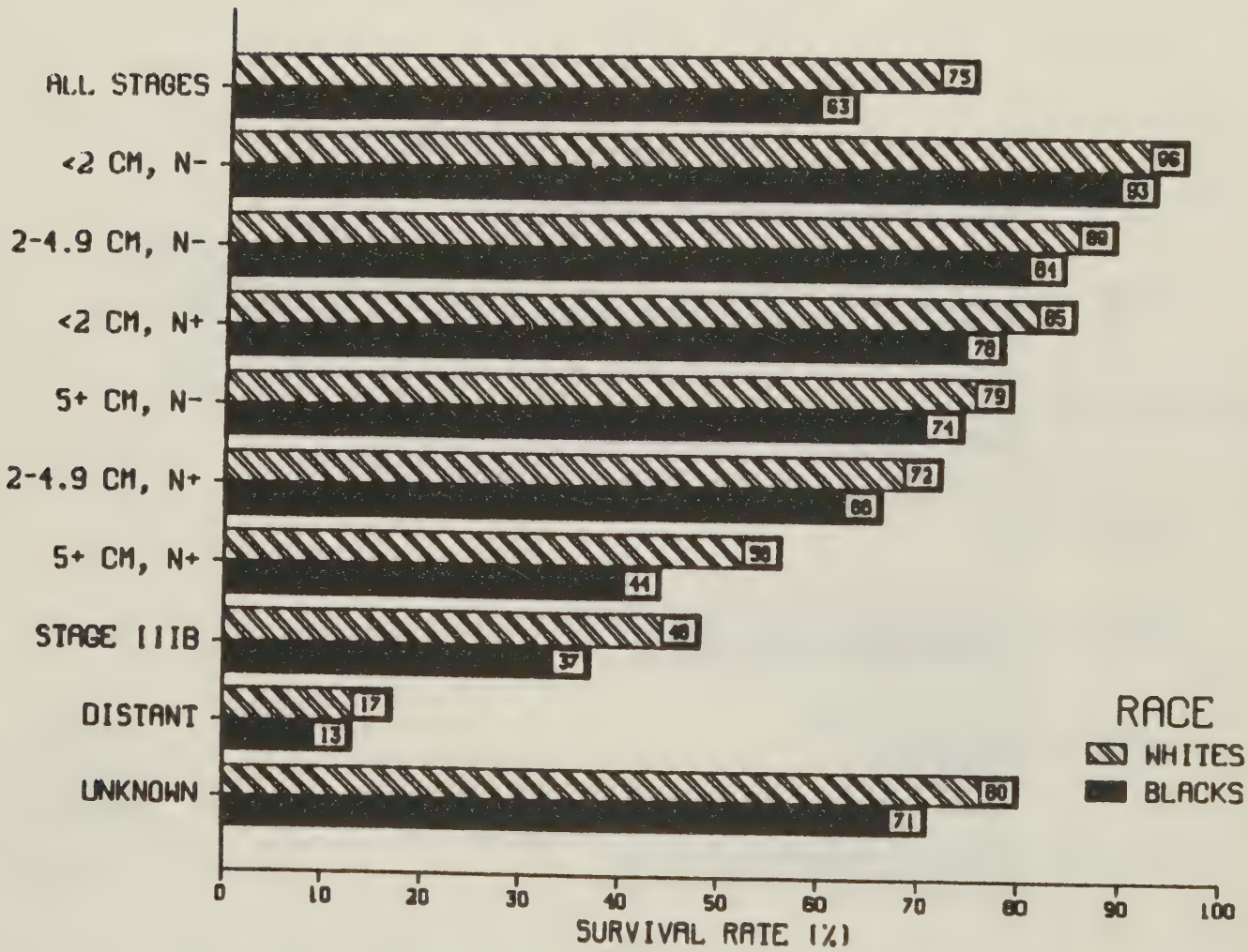


Figure VI-3

Five-year Relative Survival Rates by Cancer Stage At Diagnosis: 1977-81 (percent)

Cervix Uteri

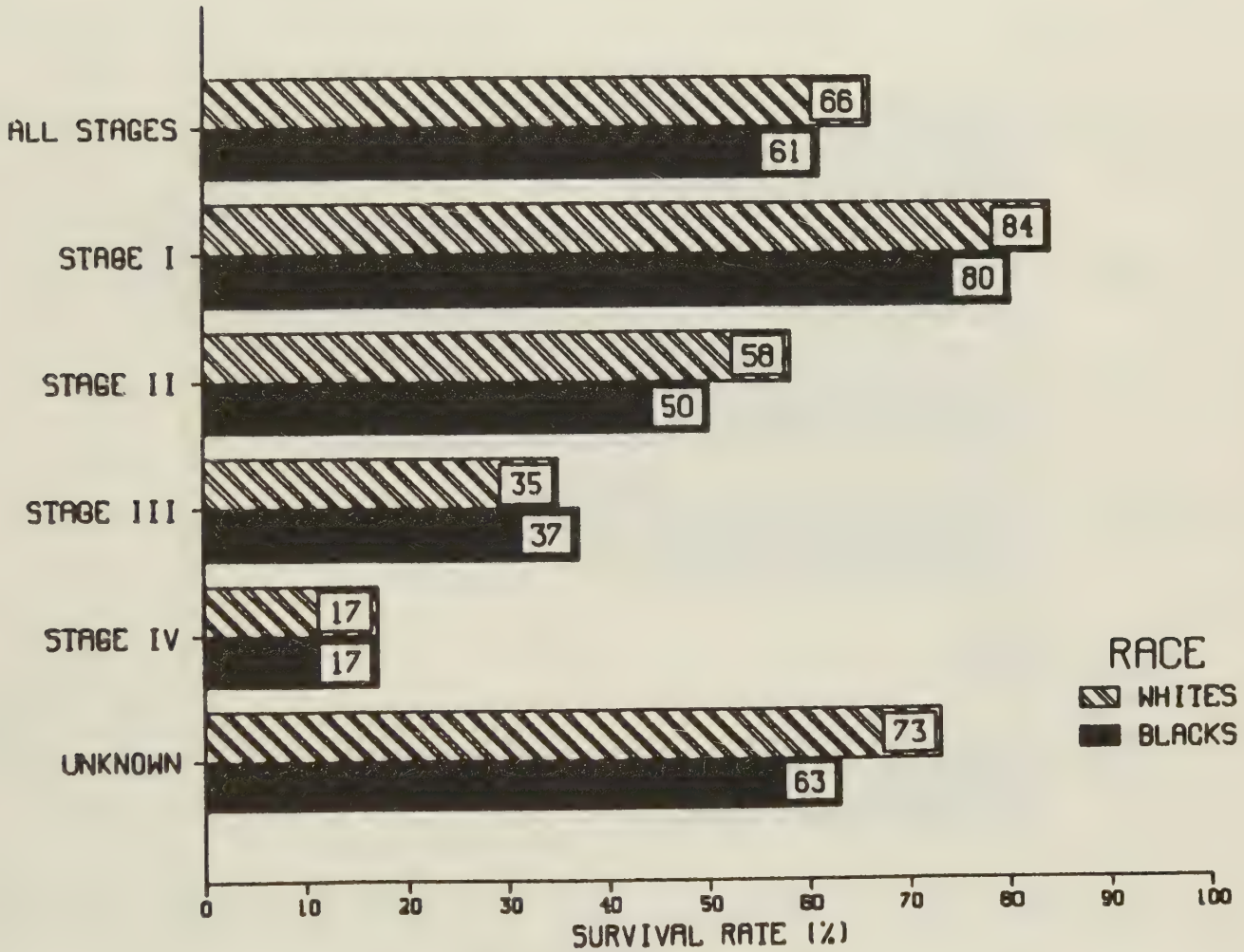


Figure VI-4

Five-year Relative Survival Rates by Cancer Stage At Diagnosis: 1977-81 (percent)

Colon

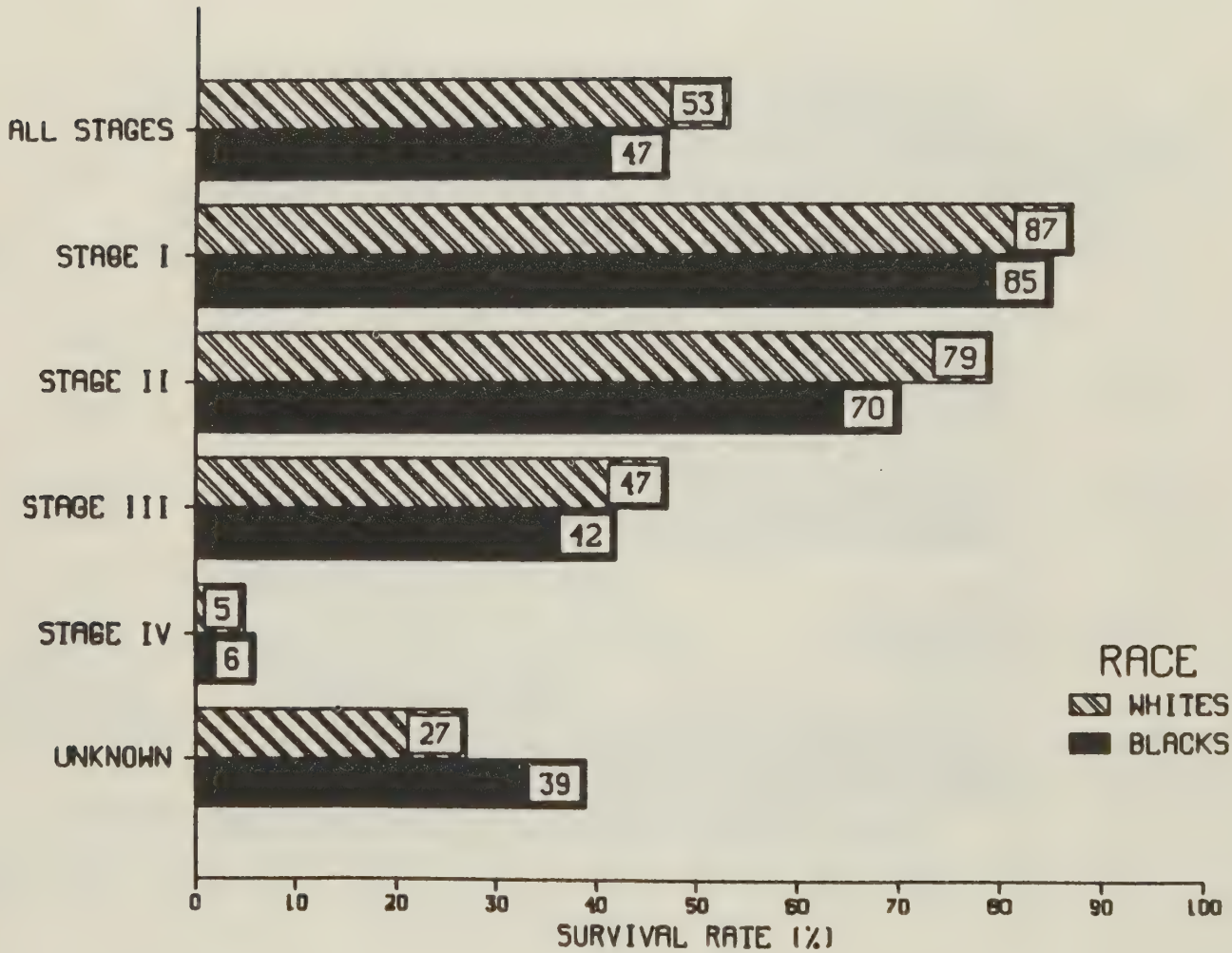


Figure VI-5

Five-year Relative Survival Rates by Cancer Stage At Diagnosis: 1977-81 (percent)

Colon and Rectum

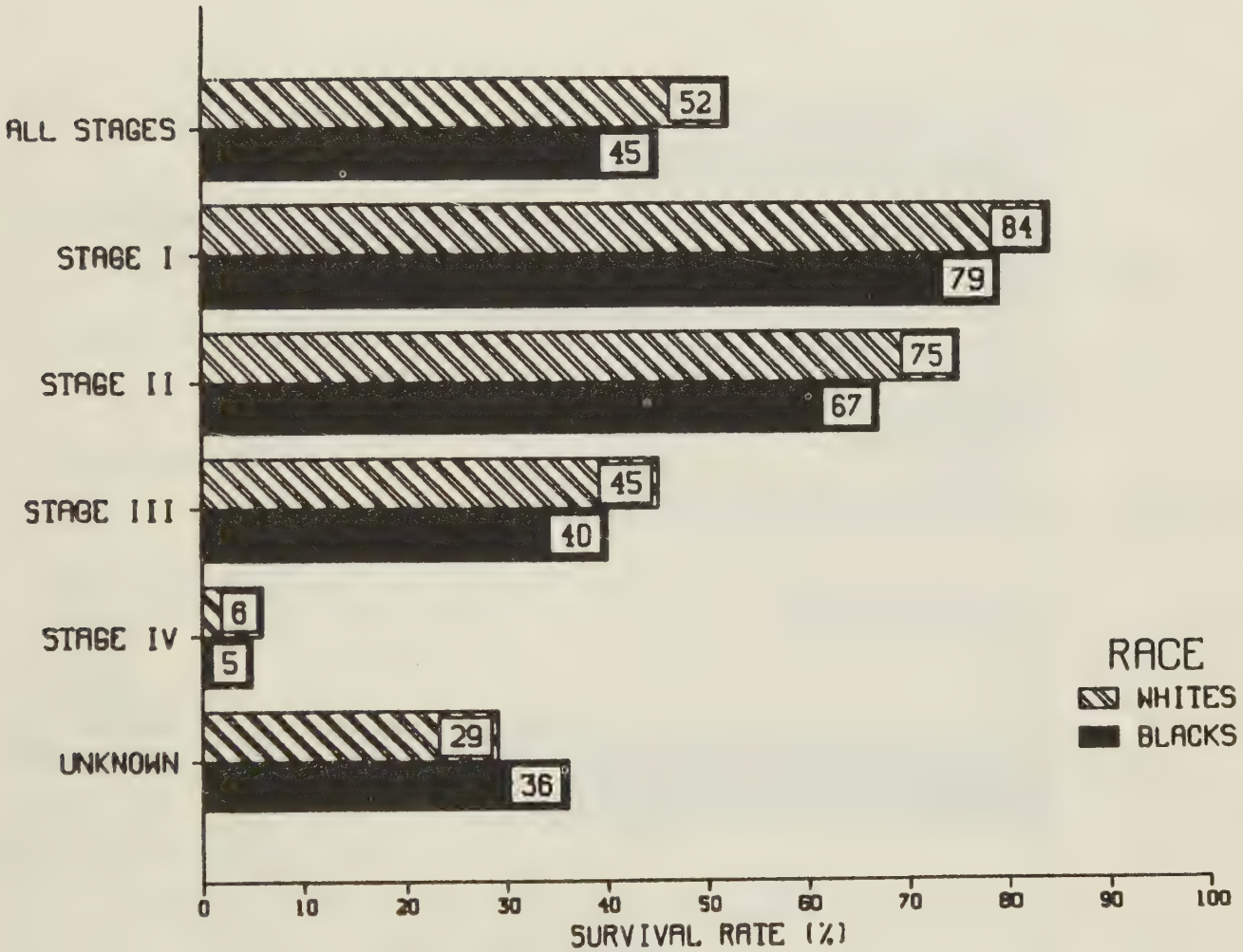


Figure VI-6

Five-year Relative Survival Rates by Cancer Stage At Diagnosis: 1977-81 (percent)

Corpus Uteri

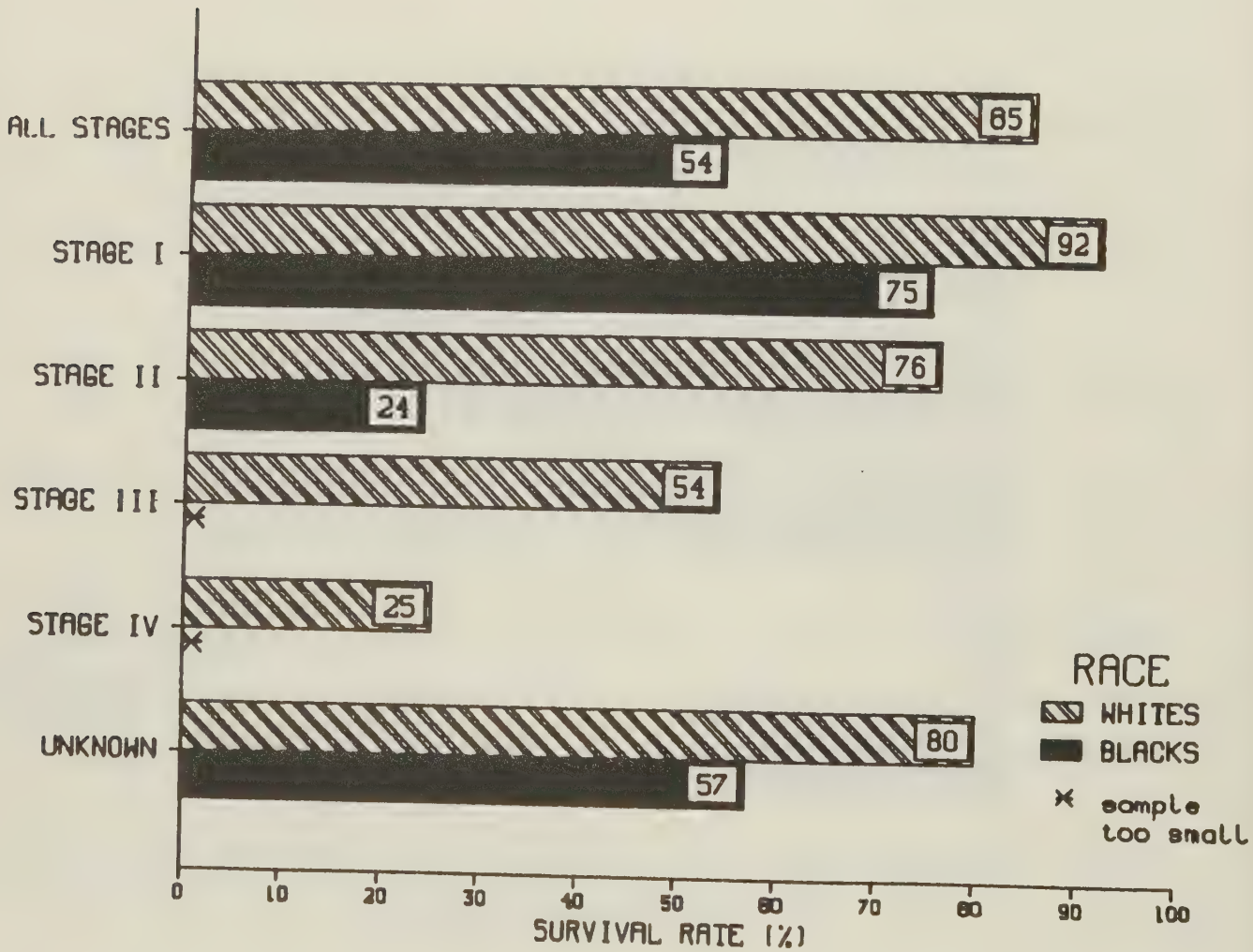


Figure VI-7

Five-year Relative Survival Rates by Cancer Stage At Diagnosis: 1977-81 (percent)

Esophagus (White only)

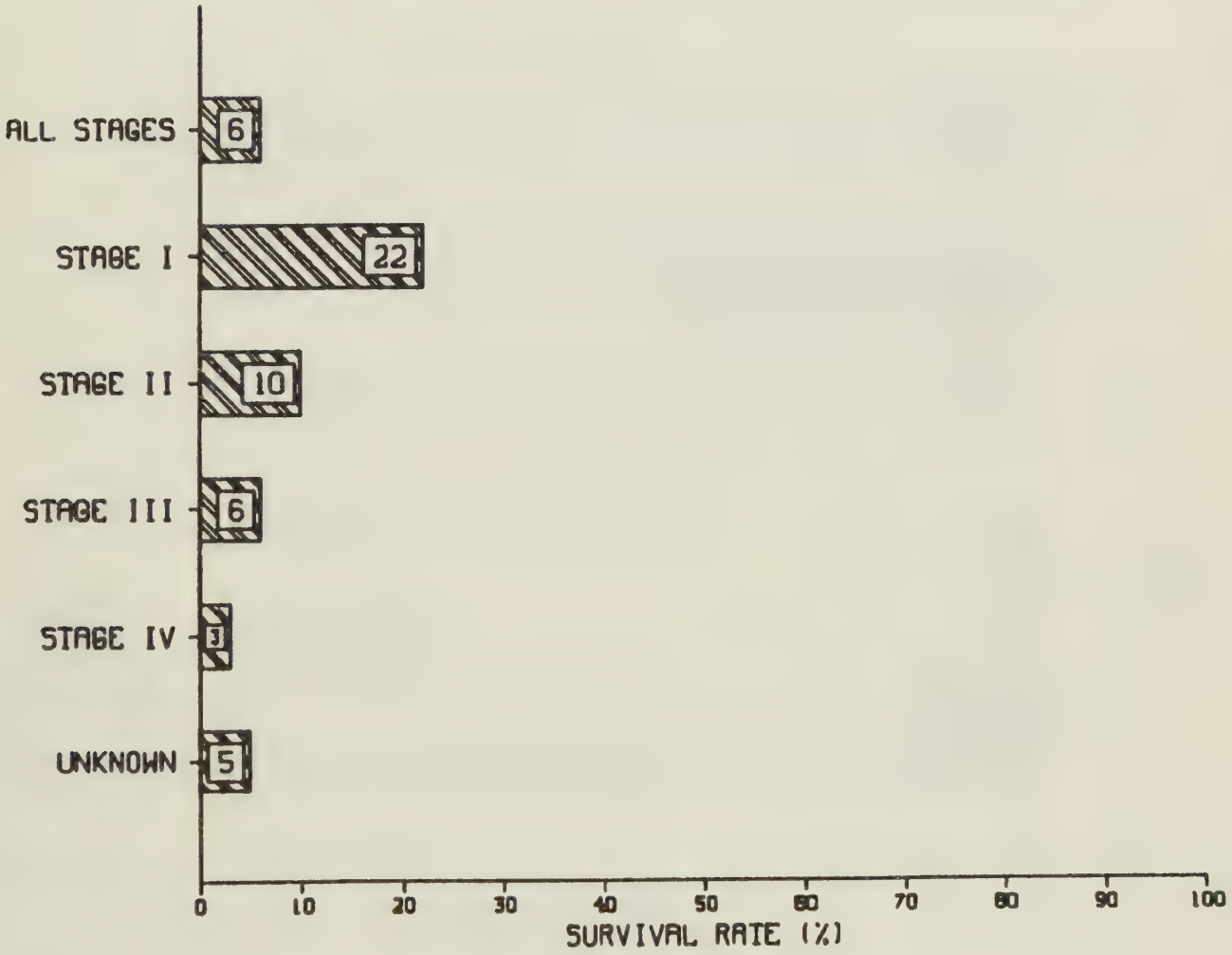


Figure VI-8

Five-year Relative Survival Rates by Cancer Stage At Diagnosis: 1977-81 (percent)

Lung

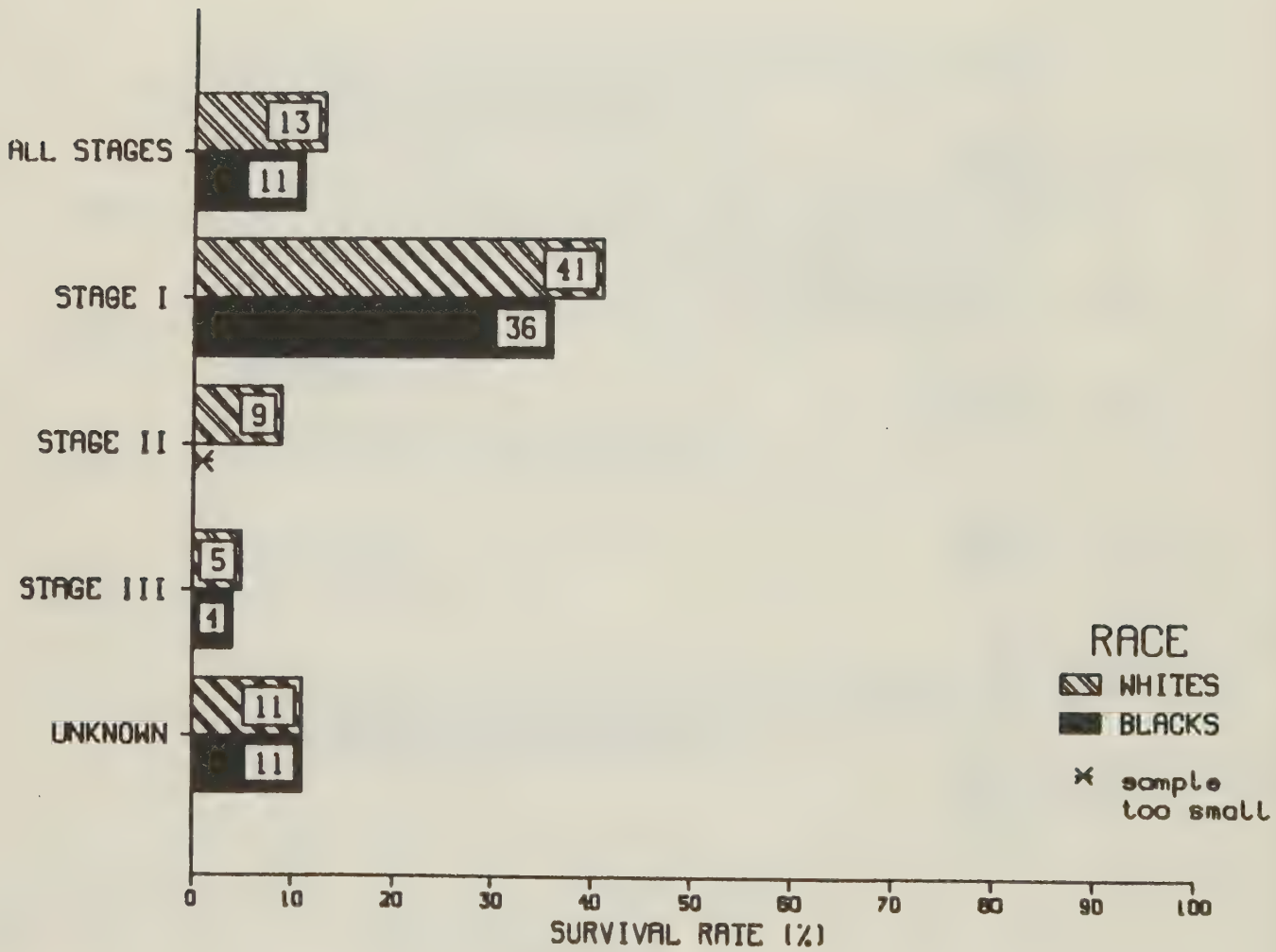


Figure VI-9

Five-year Relative Survival Rates by Cancer Stage At Diagnosis: 1977-81 (percent)

Melanoma (White only)

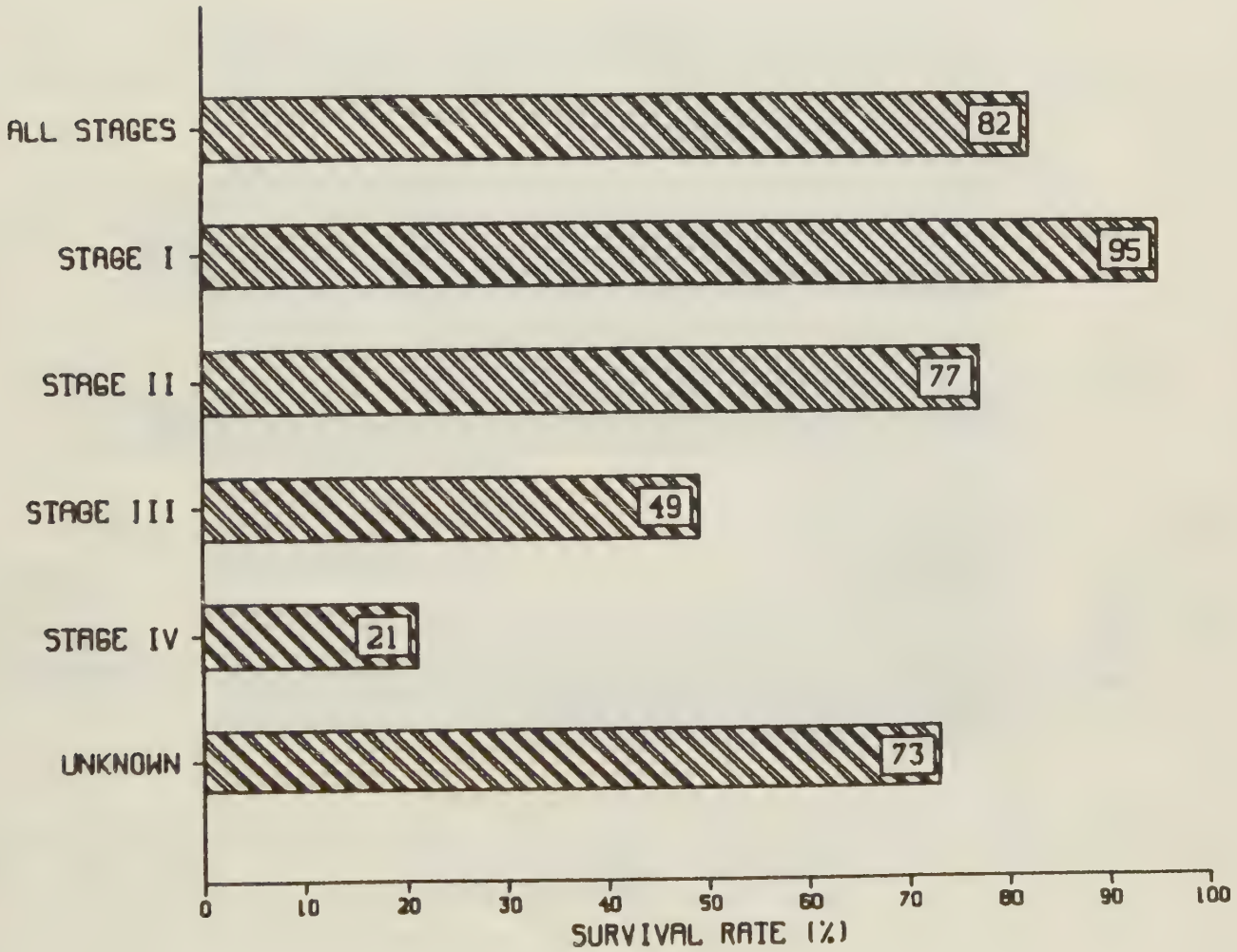


Figure VI-10

Five-year Relative Survival Rates by Cancer Stage At Diagnosis: 1977-81 (percent)

Ovary

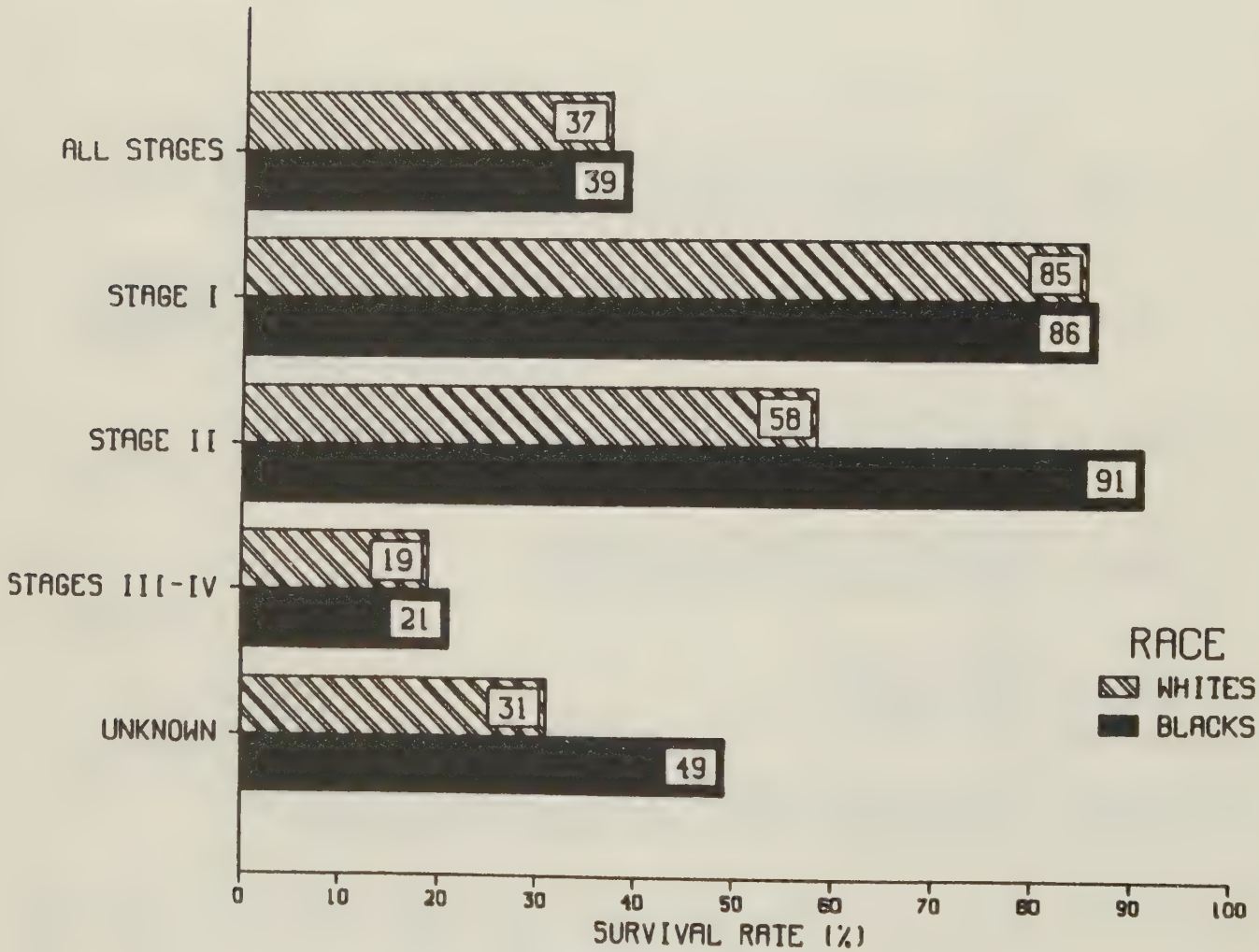


Figure VI-11

Five-year Relative Survival Rates by Cancer Stage At Diagnosis: 1977-81 (percent)

Prostate

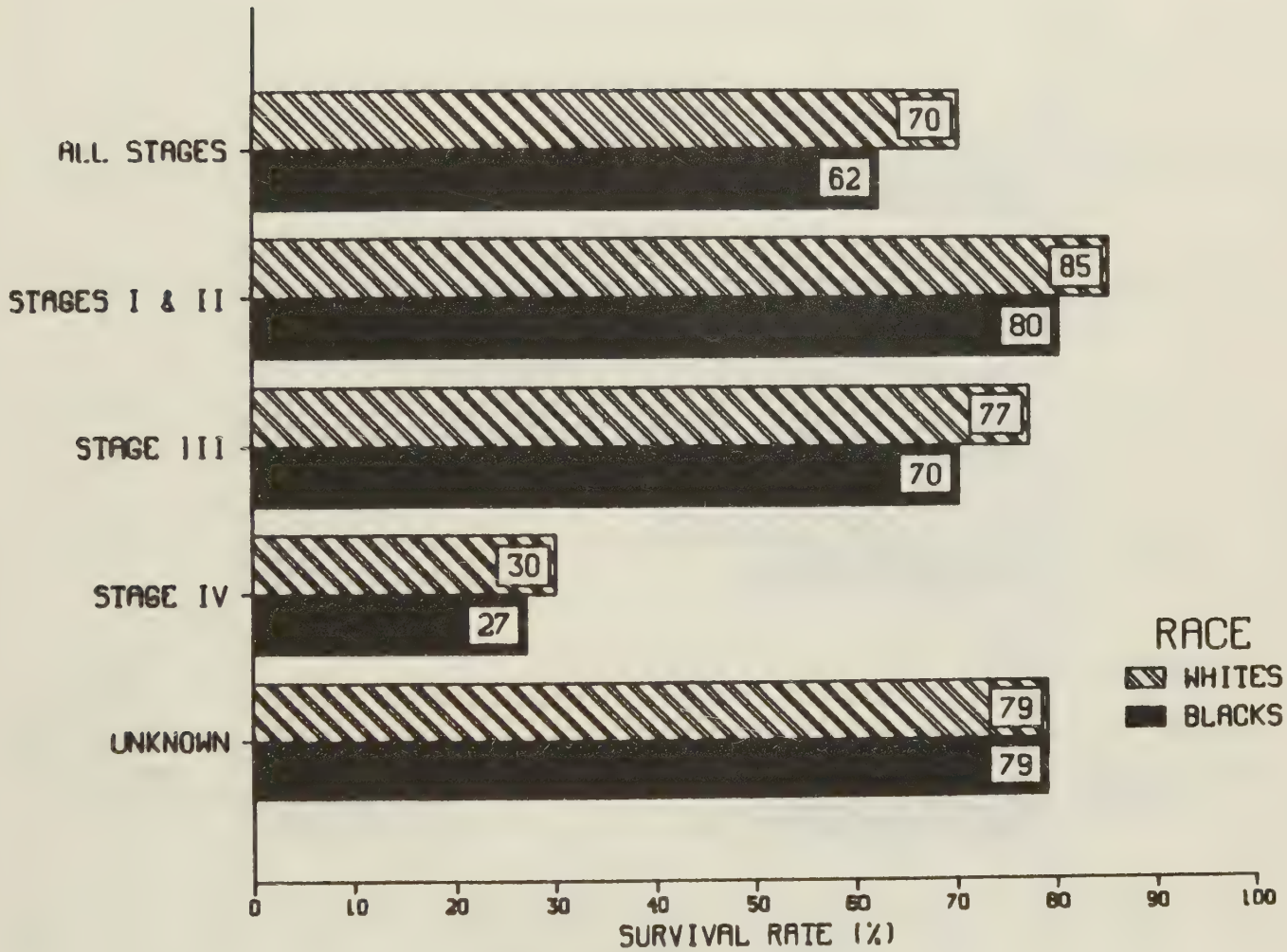


Figure VI-12

Five-year Relative Survival Rates by Cancer Stage At Diagnosis: 1977-81 (percent)

Rectum

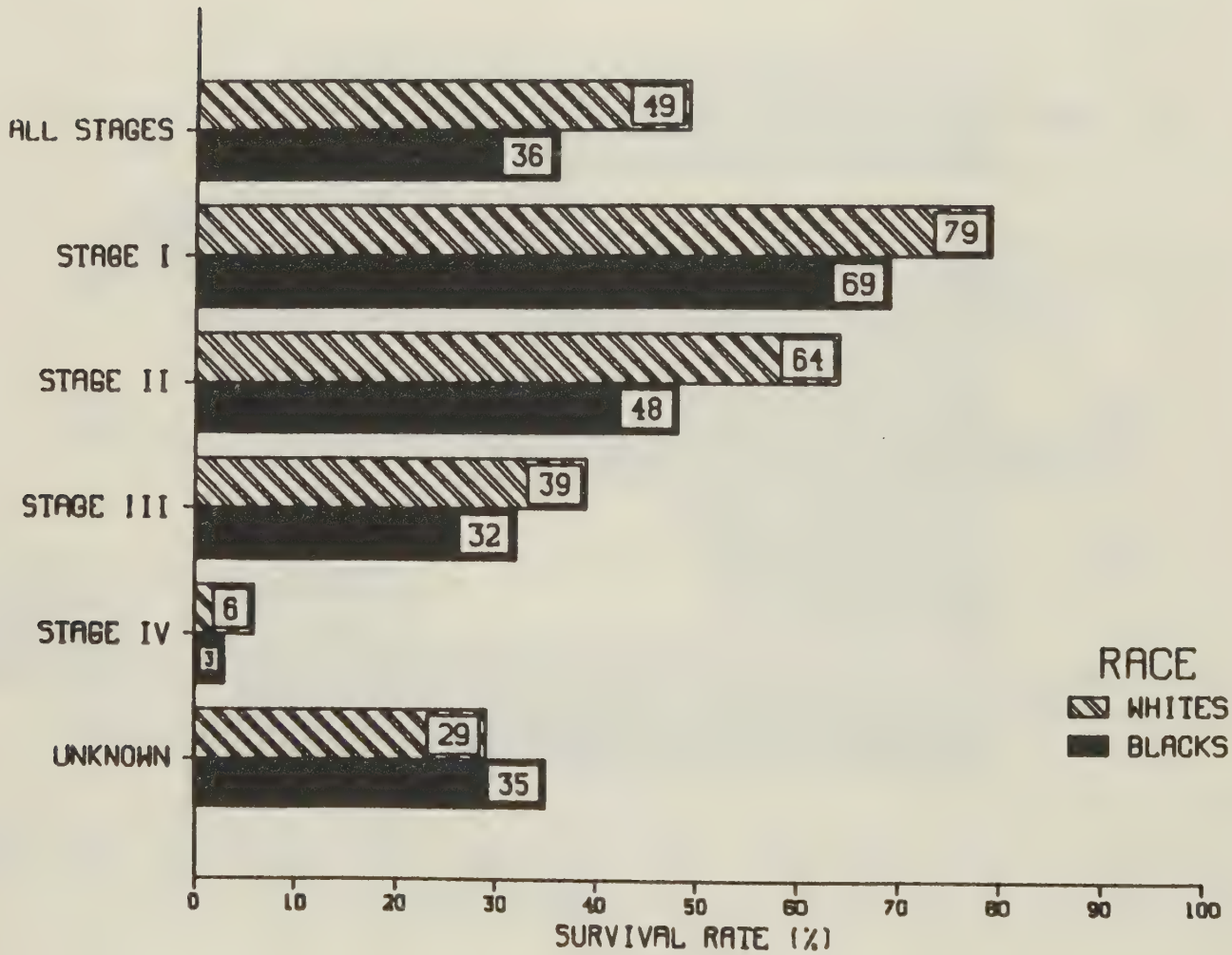
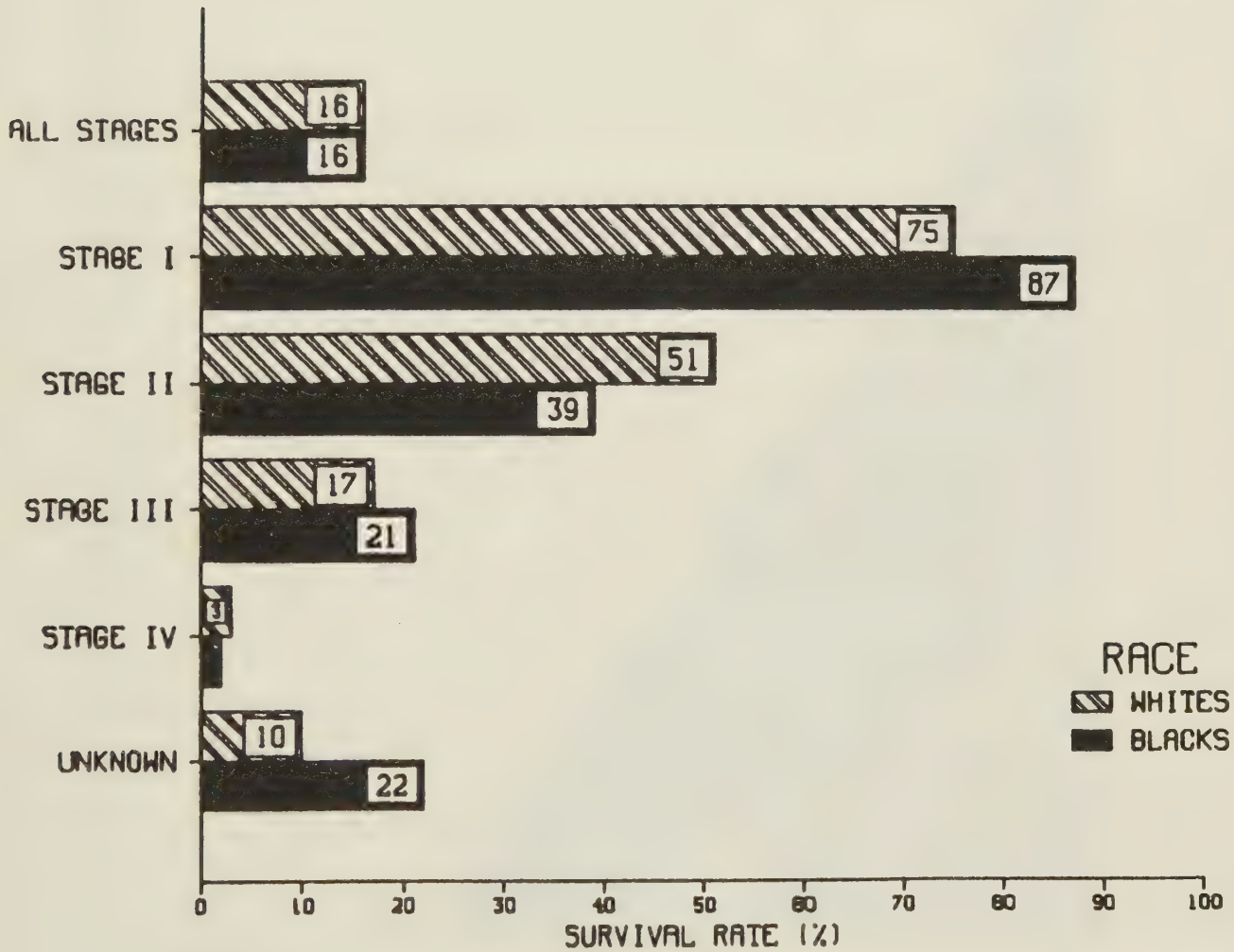


Figure VI-13

Five-year Relative Survival Rates by Cancer Stage At Diagnosis: 1977-81 (percent)

Stomach



Section VII.
Distribution Of Histologic Types Of Cancer For Blacks And Whites

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Section VII. Distribution of Histologic Types of Cancer for Blacks and Whites

Discussion

Information on the histologic distributions of cancer for selected cancer sites is presented in this section. Certain histologic types of cancer have been associated with favorable or poor survival prognosis. For example, more histologically aggressive or less differentiated cancers, such as sarcomas, have poorer survival than well-differentiated adenocarcinomas. Differences in the survival rates observed between blacks and whites for various cancer sites may be explained in part by differences in the distributions of histologic types. Therefore, histologic distributions may be used as a proxy measure of biologic differences in cancer between blacks and whites.

A set of 18 tables are presented in this section showing the percent of histologically confirmed tumors and percentage distributions of histologic types of cancers for selected sites for blacks and whites.

Highlights

- Except for cancer of the pancreas, histologic confirmation of tumor types for both blacks and whites generally exceeds 90 percent.

- For cancers of the bladder and corpus uteri, blacks experience significantly lower survival rates than whites and have higher distributions of more aggressive histologic types of cancer.

Table VII-1

Percent Distribution of Cases by Histologic Type of Cancer for Blacks and Whites SEER Program, 1978-81

All Sites Combined

Number of Cases and Histologic Type	Whites	Blacks
Total number of cancer cases	**522,065**	**46,800**
Number and Percent of cases microscopically confirmed	**491,263 (94.1%)**	**43,898 (93.8%)**
Adenocarcinoma, NOS	39.2%	39.1%
Squamous cell carcinoma	11.3	19.3
Carcinoma, NOS	5.3	6.6
Duct carcinoma	5.0	4.0
Non-Hodgkin's Lymphoma	4.8	3.0
Leukemia	4.3	3.8
Papillary adenocarcinoma	3.8	3.2
All Others	26.3	21.0
	100.0%	100.0%

NOS = Not otherwise specified

Table VII-2

Percent Distribution of Cases by Histologic Type of Cancer for Blacks and Whites SEER Program, 1978-81

Bladder

Number of Cases and Histologic Type	Whites	Blacks
Total number of cancer cases	**12,018**	**520**
Number and Percent of cases microscopically confirmed	**11,826 (98.4%)**	**508 (97.7%)**
Carcinoma, NOS	1.8%	3.9%
Papillary adenocarcinoma	3.6	1.6
Squamous cell carcinoma	2.1	9.1
Transitional cell	36.0	41.4
Papillary transitional cell	54.5	36.2
All Others	2.0	7.9
	100.0%	100.0%

NOS = Not otherwise specified

Table VII-3

Percent Distribution of Cases by Histologic Type of Cancer for Blacks and Whites SEER Program, 1978-81

Breast, Female

Number of Cases and Histologic Type	Whites	Blacks
Total number of cancer cases	**35,220**	**2,648**
Number and Percent of cases microscopically confirmed	**34,375 (97.6%)**	**2,571 (97.1%)**
Carcinoma, NOS	3.5%	3.9%
Papillary adenocarcinoma	10.3	11.5
Mucinous adenocarcinoma	2.2	2.3
Duct adenocarcinoma	69.5	65.2
Medullary carcinoma cell	3.0	6.8
Lobular carcinoma	8.3	5.7
Paget's disease	1.2	1.3
All Others	2.0	3.3
	100.0%	100.0%

NOS = Not otherwise specified

Table VII-4

Percent Distribution of Cases by Histologic Type of Cancer for Blacks and Whites SEER Program, 1978-81

Breast, Female <40 years of age

Number of Cases and Histologic Type	Whites	Blacks
Total number of cancer cases	**2,358**	**382**
Number and Percent of cases microscopically confirmed	**2,351 (99.7%)**	**380 (99.5%)**
Duct adenocarcinoma	70.1%	65.2%
Medullary carcinoma	8.4	13.9
Adenocarcinoma, NOS	7.3	7.8
Lobular carcinoma	7.0	3.7
Carcinoma, NOS	3.4	3.9
All Others	3.8	5.5
	100.0%	100.0%

NOS = Not otherwise specified

Table VII-5

Percent Distribution of Cases by Histologic Type of Cancer for Blacks and Whites SEER Program, 1978-81

Breast, Female 40+ years of age

Number of Cases and Histologic Type	Whites	Blacks
Total number of cancer cases	**32,247**	**2,216**
Number and Percent of cases microscopically confirmed	**31,409 (97.4%)**	**2,143 (96.7%)**
Duct adenocarinoma	69.4%	65.1%
Adenocarcinoma, NOS	10.6	12.4
Lobular carcinoma	8.3	6.0
Carcinoma, NOS	3.5	3.9
Medullary carcinoma cell	2.6	5.5
Mucinous adenocarcinoma	2.3	2.4
All Others	3.3	4.7
	100.0%	100.0%

NOS = Not otherwise specified

Table VII-6

Percent Distribution of Cases by Histologic Type of Cancer for Blacks and Whites SEER Program, 1978-81

Cervix Uteri

Number of Cases and Histologic Type	Whites	Blacks
Total number of cancer cases	**3,604**	**780**
Number and Percent of cases microscopically confirmed	**3,532 (98.0%)**	**766 (98.2%)**
Squamous cell carcinoma	76.6%	80.8%
Adenocarcinoma, NOS	8.8	3.8
Carcinoma, NOS	7.1	9.1
Adenosquamous carcinoma	2.3	1.7
All Others	5.2	4.6
	100.0%	100.0%

NOS = Not otherwise specified

Table VII-7

Percent Distribution of Cases by Histologic Type of Cancer for Blacks and Whites SEER Program, 1978-81

Colon

Number of Cases and Histologic Type	Whites	Blacks
Total number of cancer cases	**27,196**	**2,263**
Number and Percent of cases microscopically confirmed	**25,564 (94.0%)**	**2,118 (93.6%)**
Adenocarcinoma, NOS	80.0%	78.2%
Mucinous Adenocarcinoma	10.0	10.3
Papillary/villous adenocarcinoma	6.3	7.6
Carcinoma, NOS	2.3	1.8
All Others	1.4	2.1
	100.0%	100.0%

NOS = Not otherwise specified

Table VII-8

Percent Distribution of Cases by Histologic Type of Cancer for Blacks and Whites SEER Program, 1978-81

Colon and Rectum

Number of Cases and Histologic Type	Whites	Blacks
Total number of cancer cases	**38,816**	**2,970**
Number and Percent of cases microscopically confirmed	**36,798 (94.8%)**	**2,801 (94.3%)**
Adenocarcinoma, NOS	80.3%	77.4%
Mucinous adenocarcinoma	8.7	9.7
Papillary/villous adenocarcinoma	7.4	8.4
Carcinoma, NOS	2.0	1.8
All Others	1.6	2.7
	100.0%	100.0%

NOS = Not otherwise specified

Table VII-9

Percent Distribution of Cases by Histologic Type of Cancer for Blacks and Whites SEER Program, 1978-81

Corpus Uteri

Number of Cases and Histologic Type	Whites	Blacks
Total number of cancer cases	**10,323**	**475**
Number and Percent of cases microscopically confirmed	**10,261 (99.4%)**	**470 (98.9%)**
Carcinoma, NOS	2.1%	1.9%
Papillary adenocarcinoma	6.6	14.0
Adenocarcinoma, NOS	73.4	52.8
Adenosquamous carcinoma	10.8	8.7
Mullerian mixec tumor	1.9	7.0
Leiomyosarcoma	1.2	6.0
All Others	4.0	9.6
	100.0%	100.0%

NOS = Not otherwise specified

Table VII-10

Percent Distribution of Cases by Histologic Type of Cancer for Blacks and Whites SEER Program, 1978-81

Esophagus

Number of Cases and Histologic Type	Whites	Blacks
Total number of cancer cases	**2,262**	**734**
Number and Percent of cases microscopically confirmed	**2,099 (92.8%)**	**708 (96.5%)**
Squamous cell carcinoma	72.8%	91.1%
Adenocarcinoma, NOS	16.6	1.1
Carcinoma, NOS	6.1	5.8
All Others	4.5	2.0
	100.0%	100.0%

NOS = Not otherwise specified

Table VII-11

Percent Distribution of Cases by Histologic Type of Cancer for Blacks and Whites SEER Program, 1978-81

Larynx

Number of Cases and Histologic Type	Whites	Blacks
Total number of cancer cases	**3,452**	**424**
Number and Percent of cases microscopically confirmed	**3,390 (98.2%)**	**417 (98.4%)**
Squamous cell carcinoma	94.9%	96.9%
Papillary/villous adenocarcinoma	2.2	1.0
Carcinoma, NOS	1.4	1.7
All Others	1.5	0.4
	100.0%	100.0%

NOS = Not otherwise specified

Table VII-12

Percent Distribution of Cases by Histologic Type of Cancer for Blacks and Whites SEER Program, 1978-81

Lung, Male

Number of Cases and Histologic Type	Whites	Blacks
Total number of cancer cases	**26,716**	**3,276**
Number and Percent of cases microscopically confirmed	**24,125 (90.3%)**	**3,034 (92.6%)**
Squamous cell carcinoma	35.9%	41.1%
Adenocarcinoma, NOS	19.7	19.4
Carcinoma, NOS	18.8	19.3
Small/oat cell carcinoma	16.9	11.9
Bronchiolo-alveolar carcinoma	2.4	1.8
All Others	6.3	6.5
	100.0%	100.0%

NOS = Not otherwise specified

Table VII-13

Percent Distribution of Cases by Histologic Type of Cancer for Blacks and Whites SEER Program, 1978-81

Lung, Female

Number of Cases and Histologic Type	Whites	Blacks
Total number of cancer cases	**11,646**	**1,074**
Number and Percent of cases microscopically confirmed	**10,621 (91.2%)**	**979 (91.2%)**
Adenocarcinoma, NOS	26.9%	30.3%
Squamous cell carcinoma	20.9	23.0
Small/oat cell carcinoma	19.4	13.3
Carcinoma, NOS	19.1	19.0
Bronchiolo-alveolar carcinoma	4.9	4.1
Mucinous adenocarcinoma	2.9	1.6
All Others	5.9	8.7
	100.0%	100.0%

NOS = Not otherwise specified

Table VII-14

Percent Distribution of Cases by Histologic Type of Cancer for Blacks and Whites SEER Program, 1978-81

Ovary

Number of Cases and Histologic Type	Whites	Blacks
Total number of cancer cases	**5,567**	**348**
Number and Percent of cases microscopically confirmed	**5,394 (96.9%)**	**331 (95.1%)**
Cystadenocarcinoma	40.7%	43.2%
Adenocarcinoma, NOS	16.3	13.6
Pappillary/villous adenocarcinoma	14.9	13.9
Endometrioid carcinoma	8.6	4.8
Carcinoma, NOS	5.3	2.7
Mucinous adenocarcinoma	3.2	2.4
All Others	11.0	19.4
	100.0%	100.0%

NOS = Not otherwise specified

Table VII-15

Percent Distribution of Cases by Histologic Type of Cancer for Blacks and Whites SEER Program, 1978-81

Pancreas

Number of Cases and Histologic Type	Whites	Blacks
Total number of cancer cases	**6,901**	**817**
Number and Percent of cases microscopically confirmed	**5,107 (74.0%)**	**627 (76.7%)**
Adenocarcinoma, NOS	69.9%	70.6%
Carcinoma, NOS	14.0	11.2
Mucinous adenocarcinoma	6.2	8.3
Duct adenocarcinoma	3.1	2.4
Islet cell carcinoma	1.7	2.9
All Others	5.1	4.6
	100.0%	100.0%

NOS = Not otherwise specified

Table VII-16

Percent Distribution of Cases by Histologic Type of Cancer for Blacks and Whites SEER Program, 1978-81

Prostate

Number of Cases and Histologic Type	Whites	Blacks
Total number of cancer cases	**23,740**	**2,864**
Number and Percent of cases microscopically confirmed	**22,577 (95.1%)**	**2,709 (94.6%)**
Adenocarcinoma, NOS	94.3%	94.5%
Carcinoma, NOS	4.0	3.9
All Others	1.7	1.6
	100.0%	100.0%

NOS = Not otherwise specified

Table VII-17

Percent Distribution of Cases by Histologic Type of Cancer for Blacks and Whites SEER Program, 1978-81

Rectum

Number of Cases and Histologic Type	Whites	Blacks
Total number of cancer cases	**11,620**	**707**
Number and Percent of cases microscopically confirmed	**11,248 (96.8%)**	**685 (96.9%)**
Adenocarcinoma, NOS	80.9%	75.2%
Pappillary adenocarcinoma	10.1	10.7
Mucinous adenocarcinoma	5.9	7.9
Carcinoma, NOS	1.4	1.6
All Others	1.7	4.6
	100.0%	100.0%

NOS = Not otherwise specified

Table VII-18

Percent Distribution of Cases by Histologic Type of Cancer for Blacks and Whites SEER Program, 1978-81

Stomach

Number of Cases and Histologic Type	Whites	Blacks
Total number of cancer cases	**6,295**	**834**
Number and Percent of cases microscopically confirmed	**5,798 (92.1%)**	**788 (94.5%)**
Adenocarcinoma, NOS	77.4%	75.4%
Carcinoma, NOS	6.4	5.8
Mucinous adenocarcinoma	6.0	5.0
Signet ring carcinoma	4.3	4.6
Leiomyosarcoma	1.8	3.9
All Others	4.1	5.3
	100.0%	100.0%

NOS = Not otherwise specified

Section VIII.
Cancer Trends: Comparison Of Incidence, Mortality, And Survival For Blacks And Whites

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SECTION VIII. CANCER TRENDS: COMPARISON OF INCIDENCE, MORTALITY, AND SURVIVAL FOR BLACKS AND WHITES

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Section VIII. Cancer Trends: Comparison of Incidence, Mortality, and Survival for Blacks and Whites

Discussion

This section illustrates the complex set of interrelationships among cancer incidence, survival, and mortality for blacks and whites. As indicated earlier, cancer incidence rates measure the rate of occurrence of new cases of cancer during a year per 100,000 persons in the population; cancer mortality rates measure the rate of deaths during the year with cancer given as the underlying cause of death per 100,000 population; and cancer patient survival rates measure the percent of cases, first diagnosed during a particular period of time, that survive for specific lengths of time following diagnosis, usually adjusted for the effect of deaths from other causes. The survival rate for a particular cancer can be affected by changes in the incidence of that cancer. Changes in incidence and/or survival for a particular cancer over time can result in changes in the mortality rate for that cancer. The following examples illustrate some of the relationships among these measures.

- The incidence rate for a specific cancer can change over time due to changes in the prevalence of risk factors for that cancer. For example, increases in the prevalence of cigarette smoking among white males during the first half of this century resulted in sharp increases in the incidence of lung cancer. Changes in smoking practices, particularly following the Surgeon General's report on smoking in 1964, have resulted in a decrease in the incidence of lung cancer among white males under 45 years of age in the past few years; there is an indication that this trend is beginning to extend to older age groups.

- Among cancers with low survival rates, such as lung cancer, increases in incidence rates are accompanied, with a very short time lag, by corresponding increases in mortality rates.

- If an increasing number of less severe cases of a particular cancer are identified, this will have the effect of increasing the five-year relative survival rate for that cancer. For example, this may be the explanation for the increase in five-year relative survival rates for melanoma among whites which has accompanied a rapid increase in incidence over the past few years.

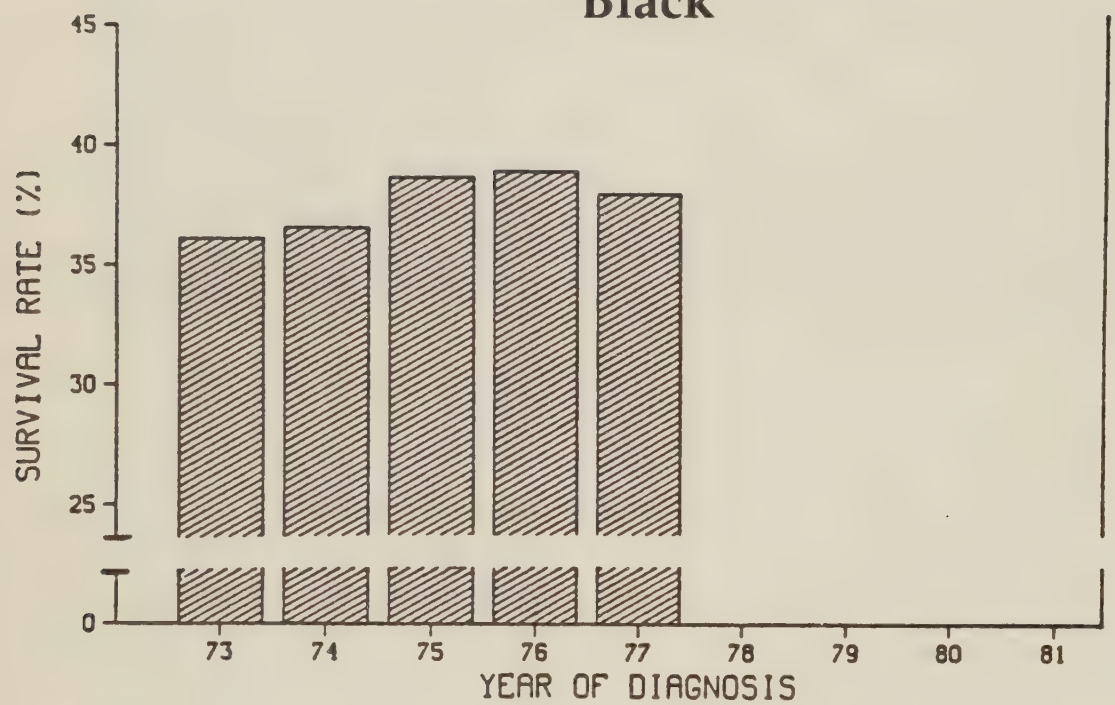
- An improvement in survival rates over time, particularly in the absence of any changes in the incidence rate, will result in decreases in the mortality rate. A dramatic example of this occurred in the mid-1970s when a sharp reduction in mortality from testicular cancer was observed due to a major increase in the survival rate for that cancer.

The data presented in this section pertain to the period covered by the SEER Program. For each cancer, the five-year relative survival rate is presented for black and white patients first diagnosed during each year 1973-77. The corresponding SEER incidence rates and U.S. mortality rates are presented for each year 1973-81. (Mortality rates for all SEER areas combined, for each cancer site, follow very closely those for the United States.) By examining these three measures on a single page, for a given cancer, the reader can obtain a better understanding of the trends for that cancer than would be possible by examining each of these measures in isolation. The reader should be cautioned, however, that the observed measures for a particular time period are also influenced by events occurring during that time period. Because of long latent periods for the effect of some risk factors to appear as cancers, the incidence rate for a particular cancer may increase or decrease due to changes in the risk factors a number of years earlier. The number of persons dying of a particular cancer during a given year include not only those who are first diagnosed during that year, but also a number who had been diagnosed in earlier years. Care should be used when comparing the graphs between blacks and whites because the vertical axes are not always identical. These factors must be kept in mind when reviewing the data on the following pages.

Figure VIII-1

Five-year Relative Survival Rates and Age-adjusted Incidence and Mortality Rates per 100,000 by Year of Diagnosis: 1973-81

All Sites Combined
Black



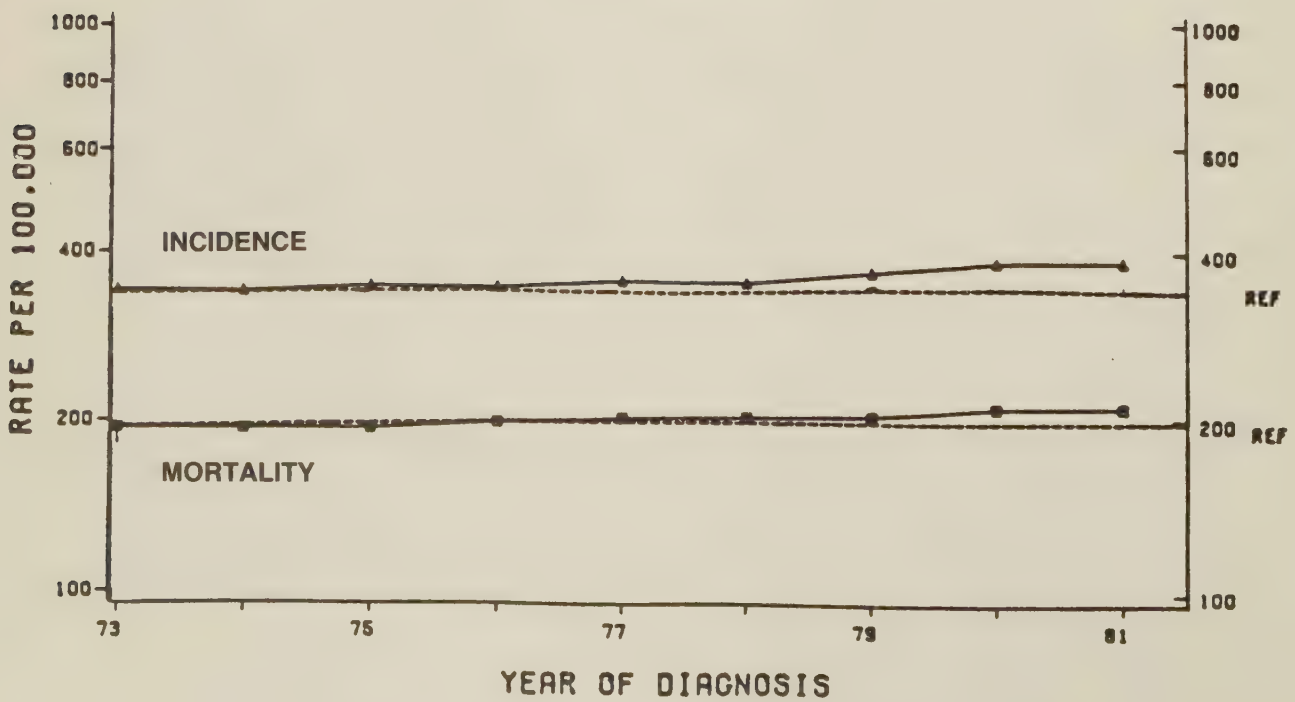


Figure VIII-2

Five-year Relative Survival Rates and Age-adjusted Incidence and Mortality Rates per 100,000 by Year of Diagnosis: 1973-81

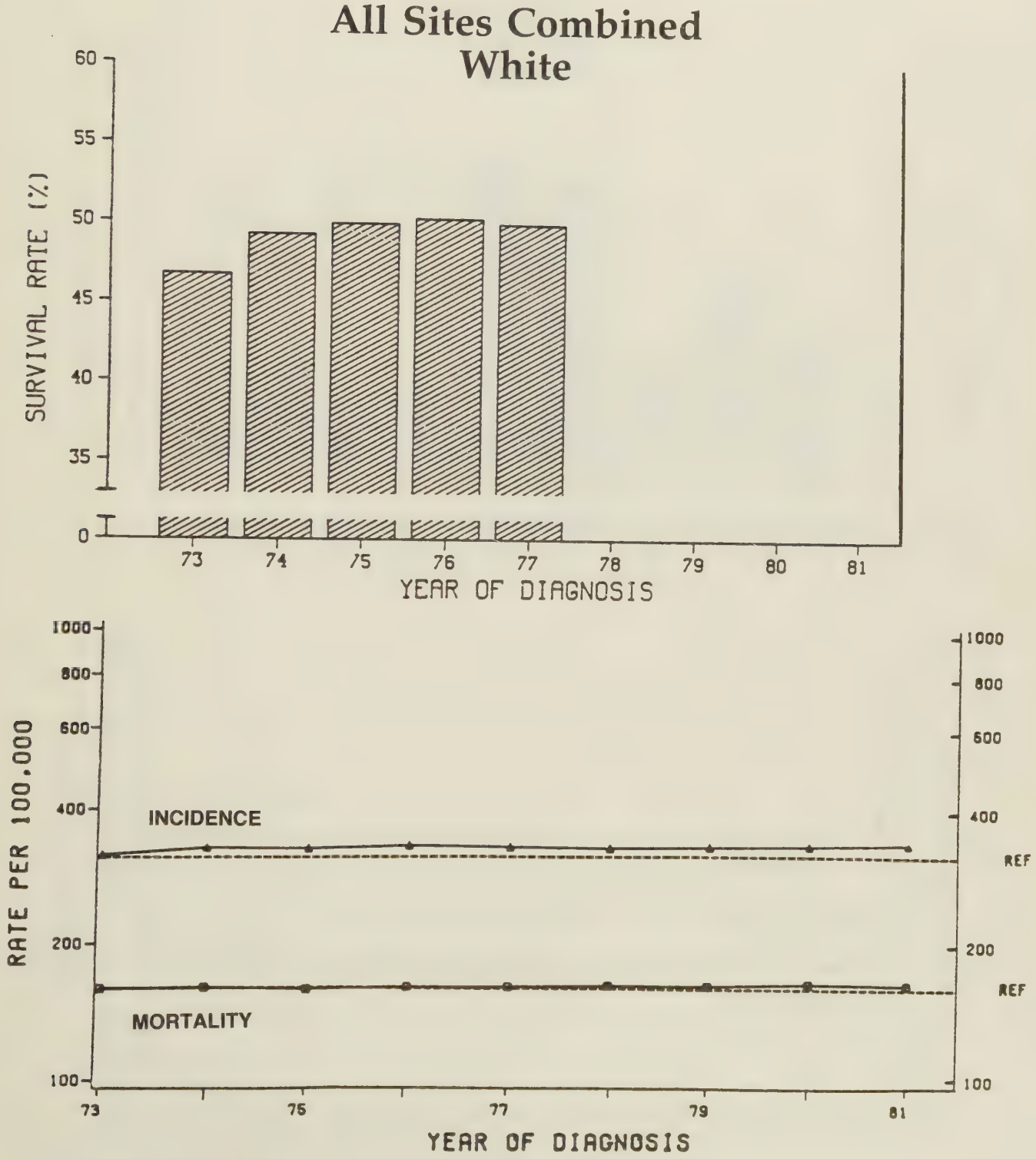
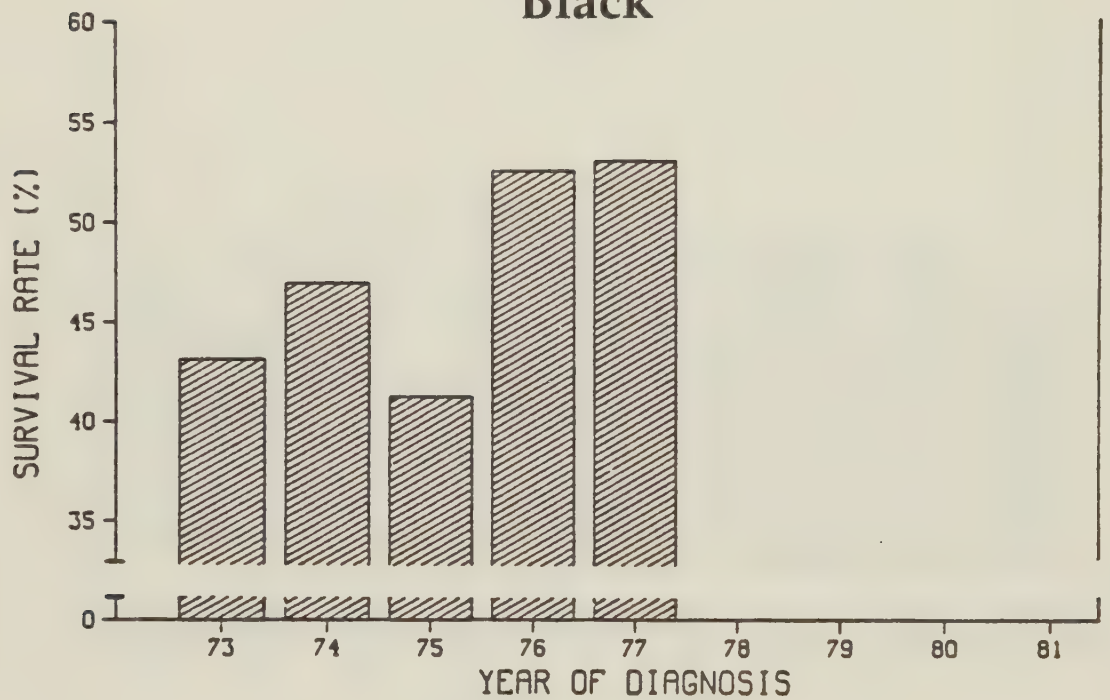


Figure VIII-3

Five-year Relative Survival Rates and Age-adjusted Incidence and Mortality Rates per 100,000 by Year of Diagnosis: 1973-81

Bladder
Black



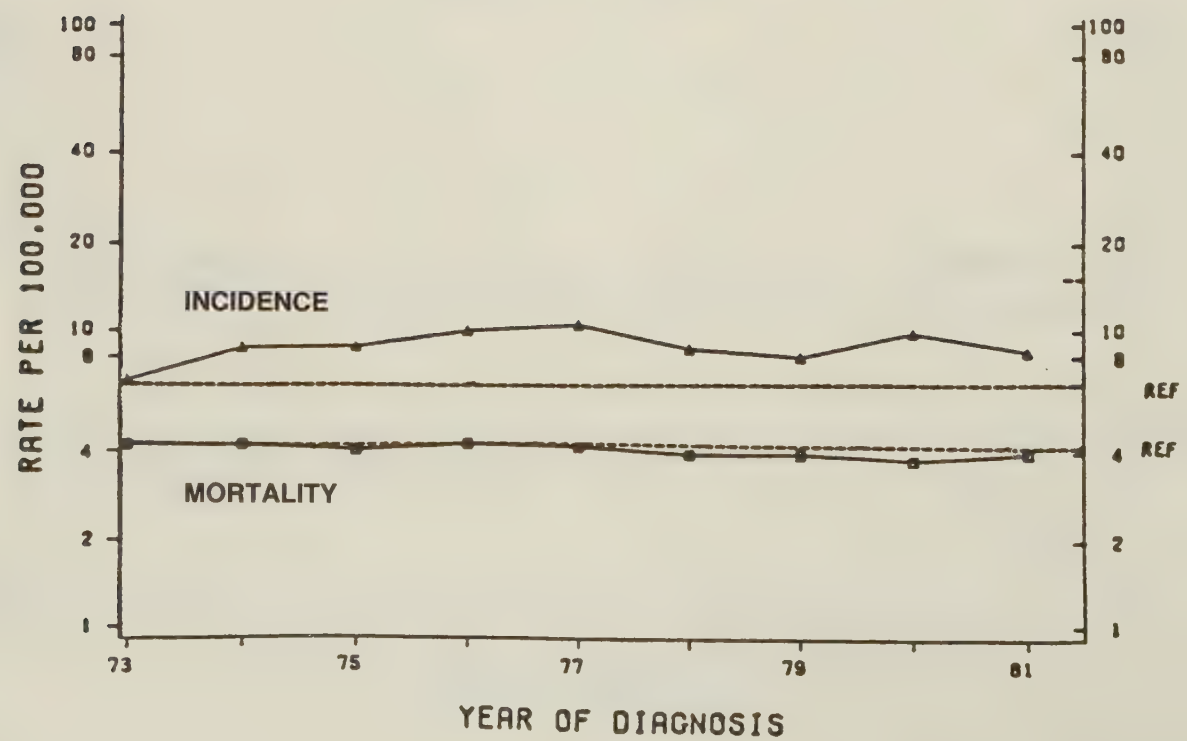


Figure VIII-4

Five-year Relative Survival Rates and Age-adjusted Incidence and Mortality Rates per 100,000 by Year of Diagnosis: 1973-81

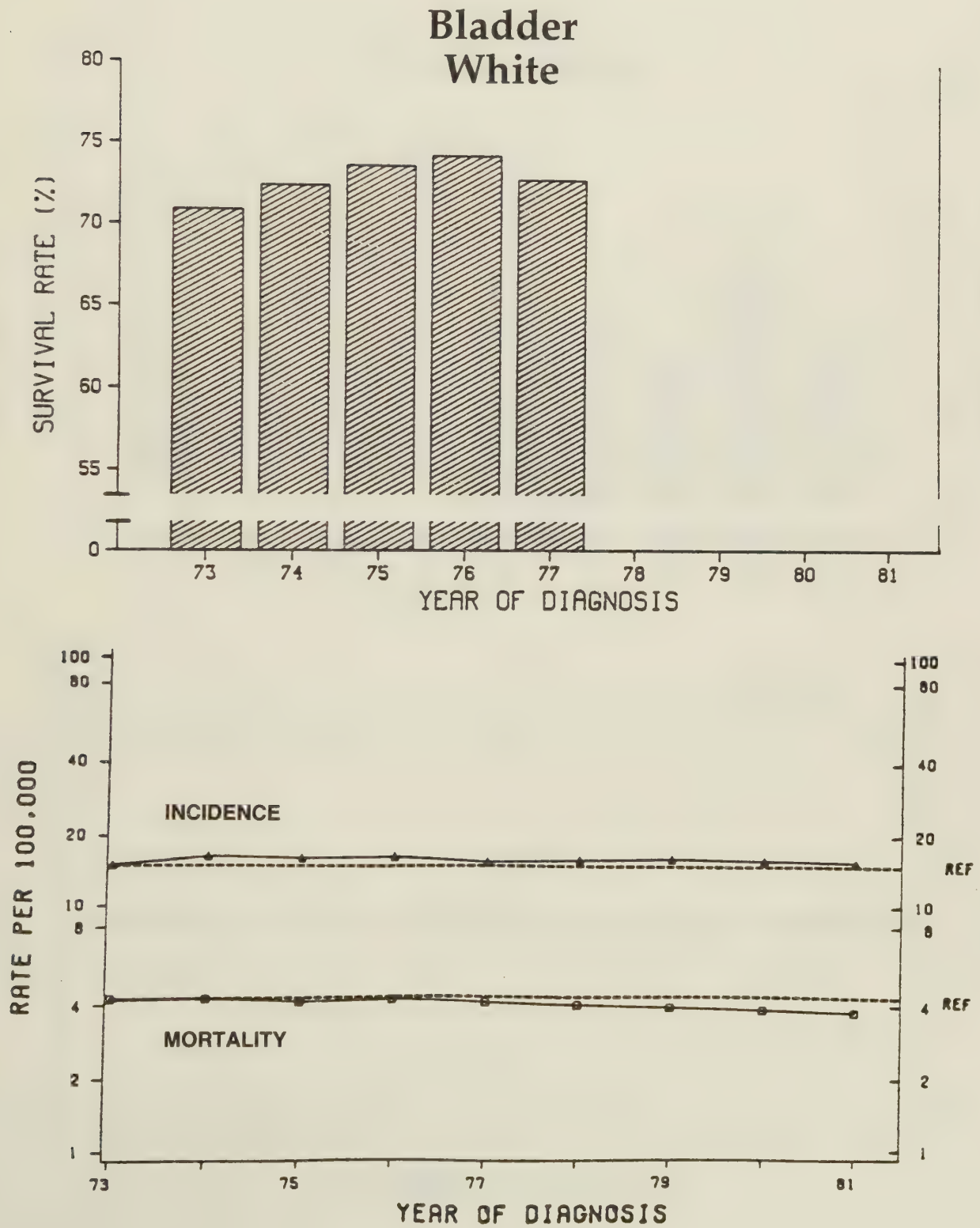
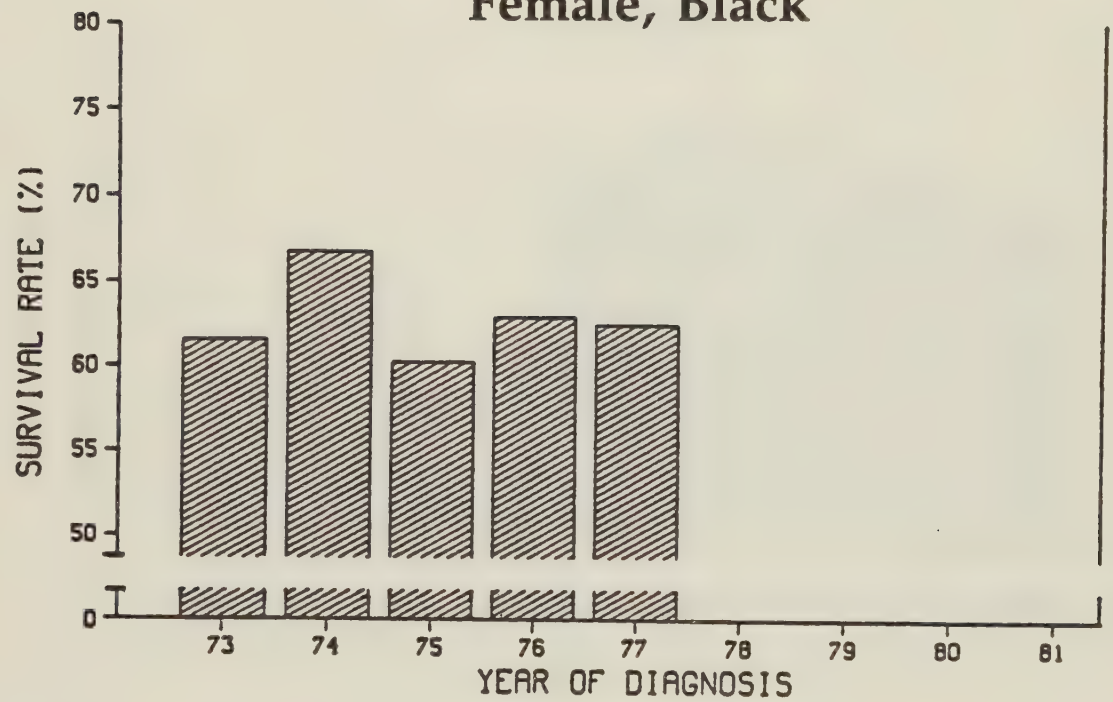


Figure VIII-5

Five-year Relative Survival Rates and Age-adjusted Incidence and Mortality Rates per 100,000 by Year of Diagnosis: 1973-81

Breast
Female, Black



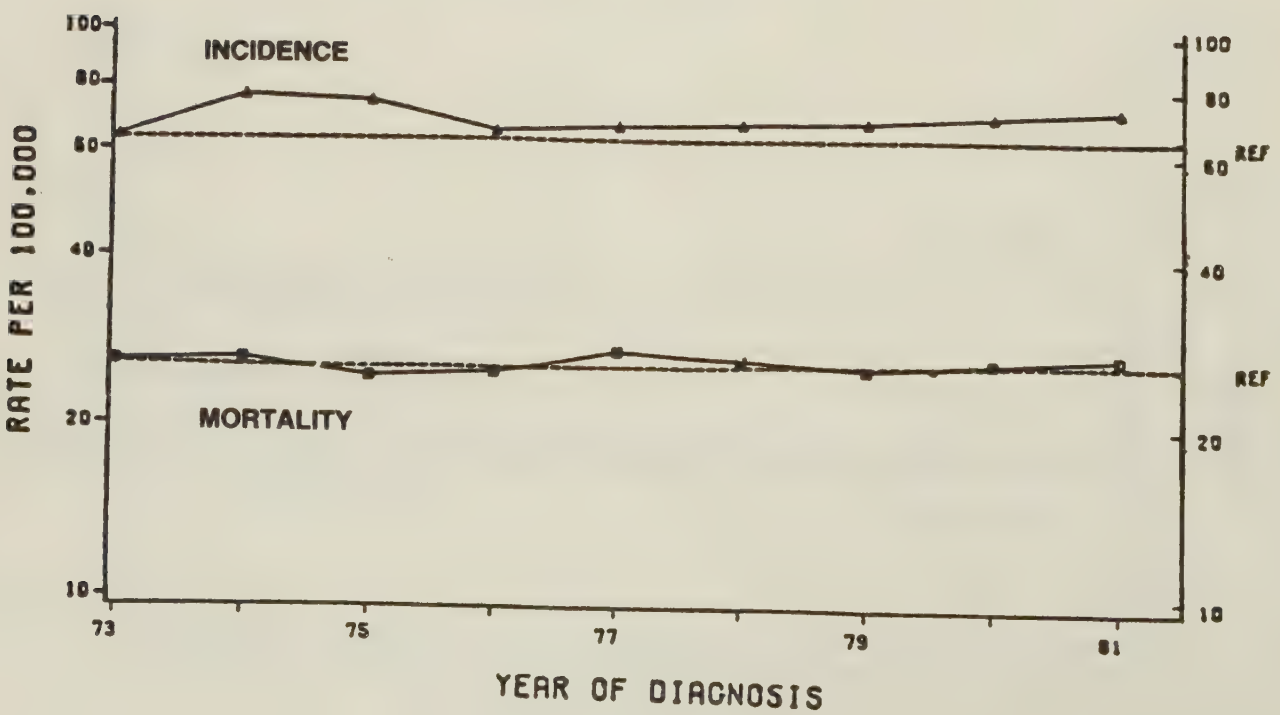


Figure VIII-6

Five-year Relative Survival Rates and Age-adjusted Incidence and Mortality Rates per 100,000 by Year of Diagnosis: 1973-81

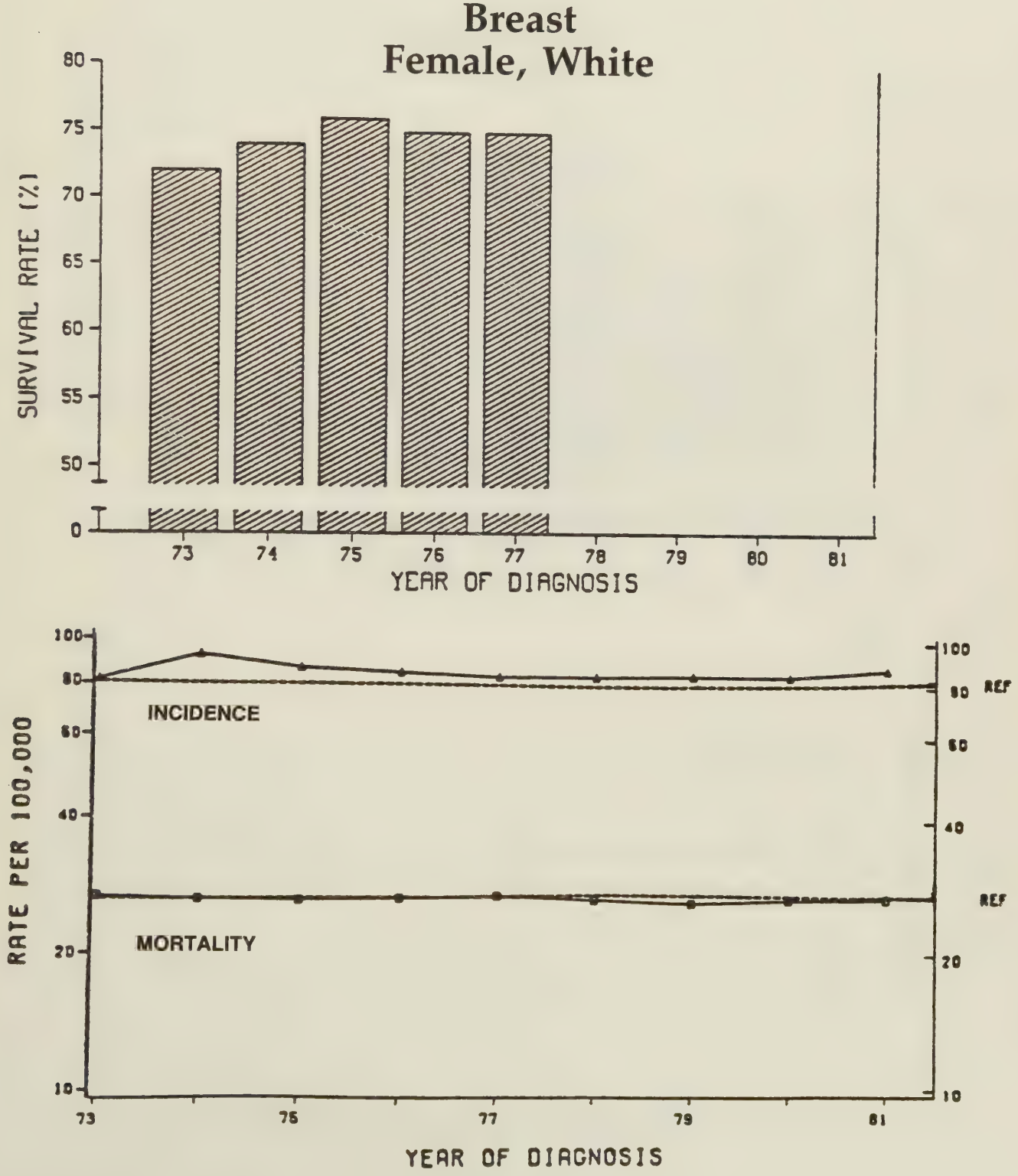


Figure VIII-7

Five-year Relative Survival Rates and Age-adjusted Incidence and Mortality Rates per 100,000 by Year of Diagnosis: 1973-81

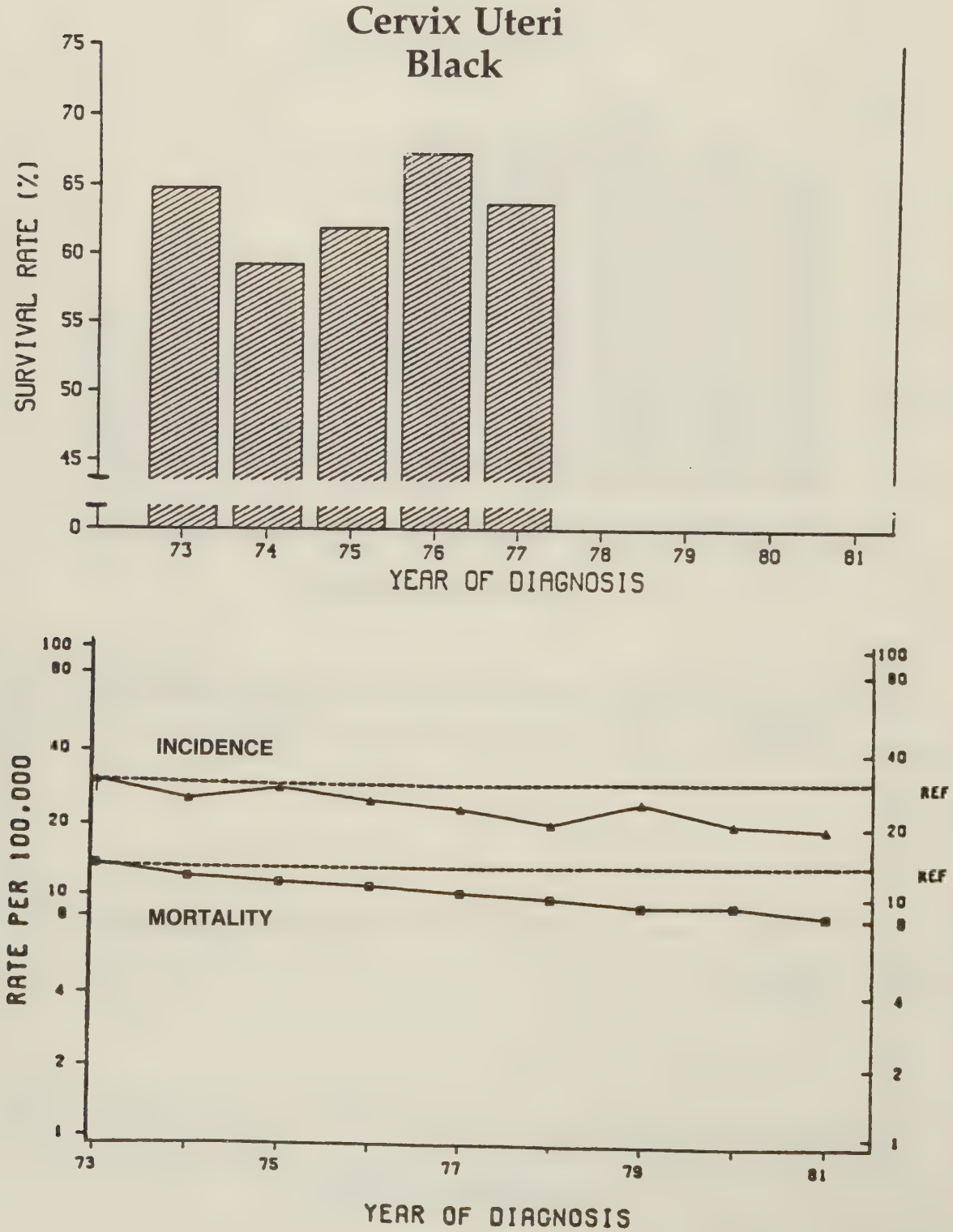


Figure VIII-8

Five-year Relative Survival Rates and Age-adjusted Incidence and Mortality Rates per 100,000 by Year of Diagnosis: 1973-81

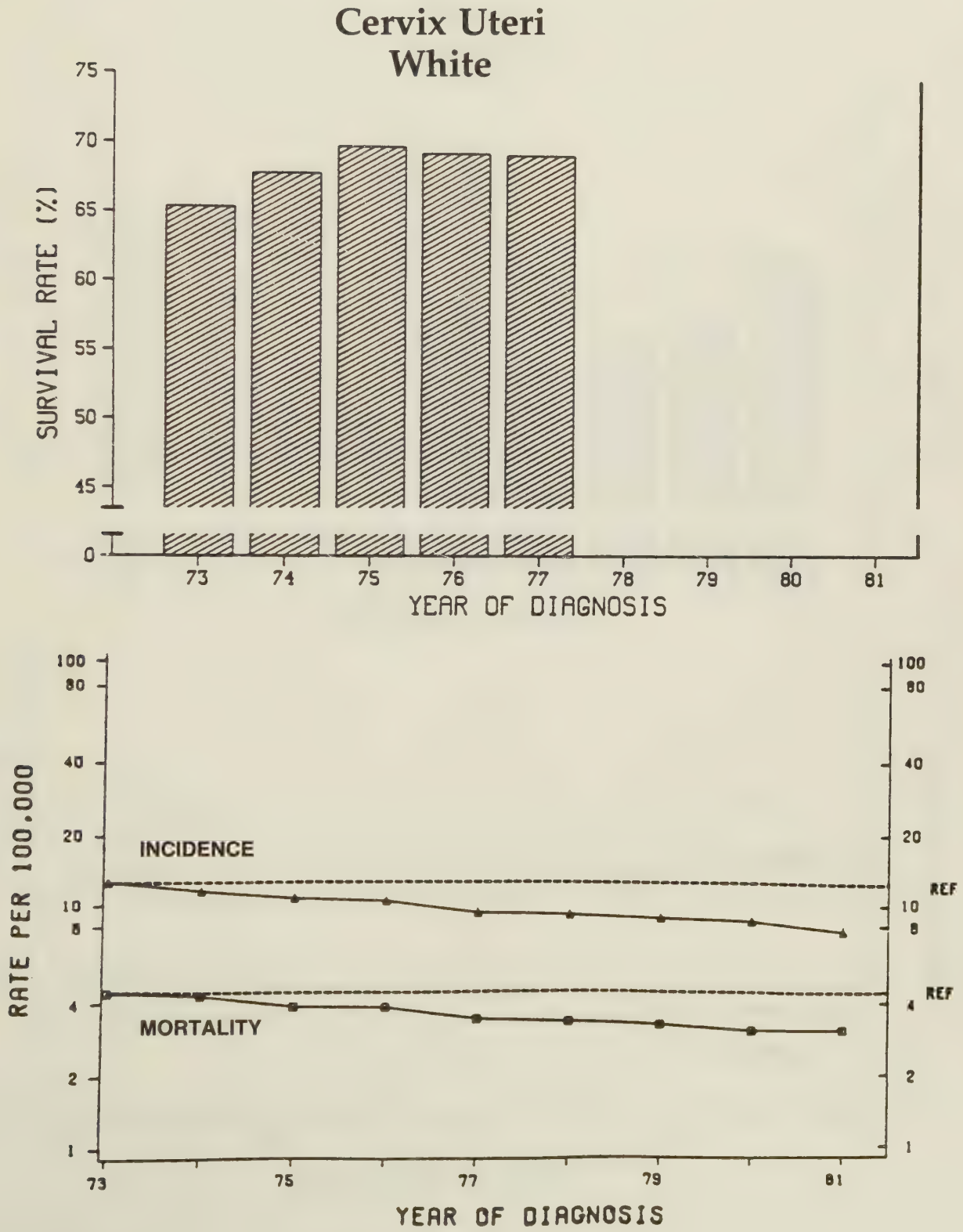


Figure VIII-9

Five-year Relative Survival Rates and Age-adjusted Incidence and Mortality Rates per 100,000 by Year of Diagnosis: 1973-81

Colon
Black

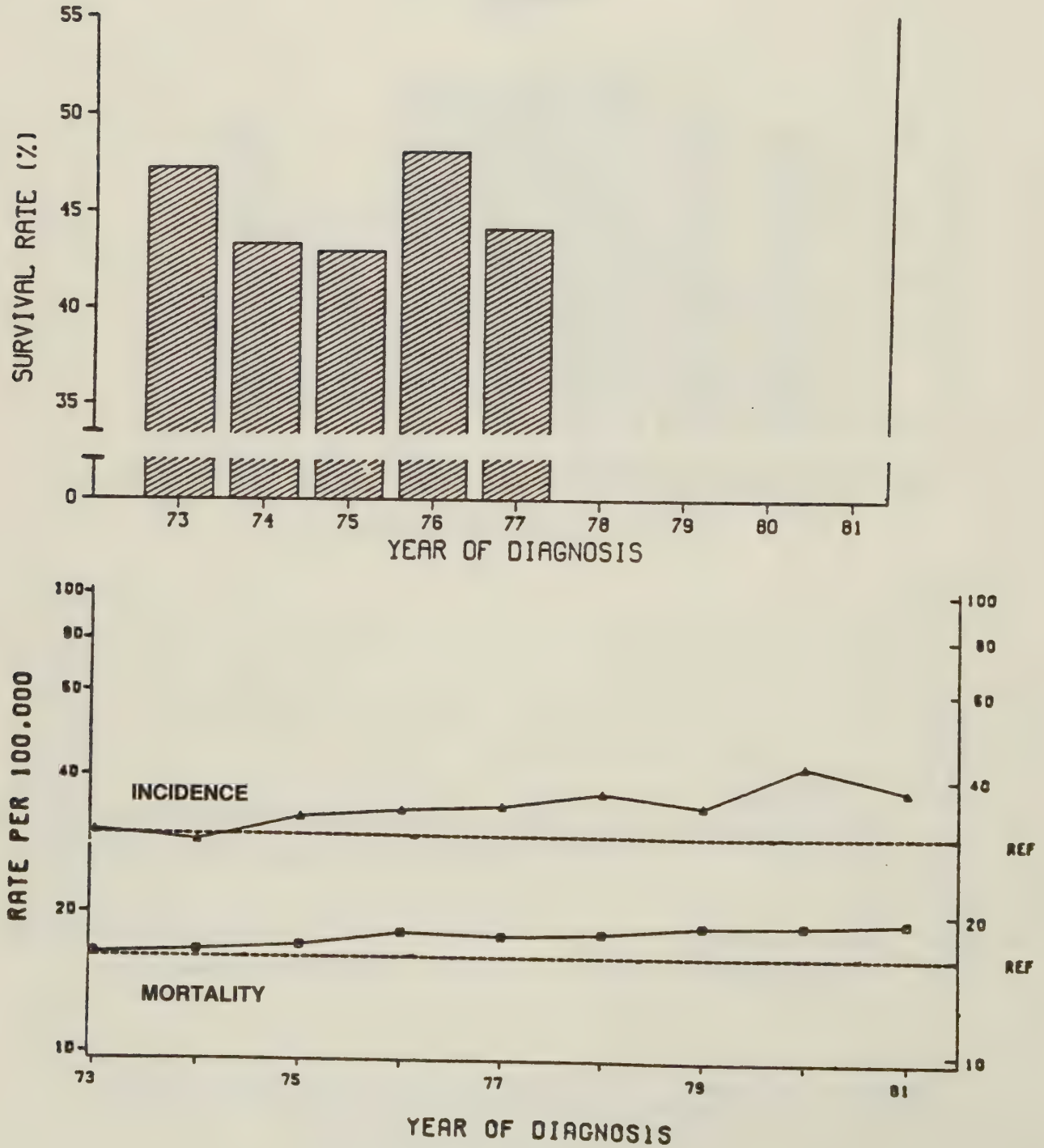
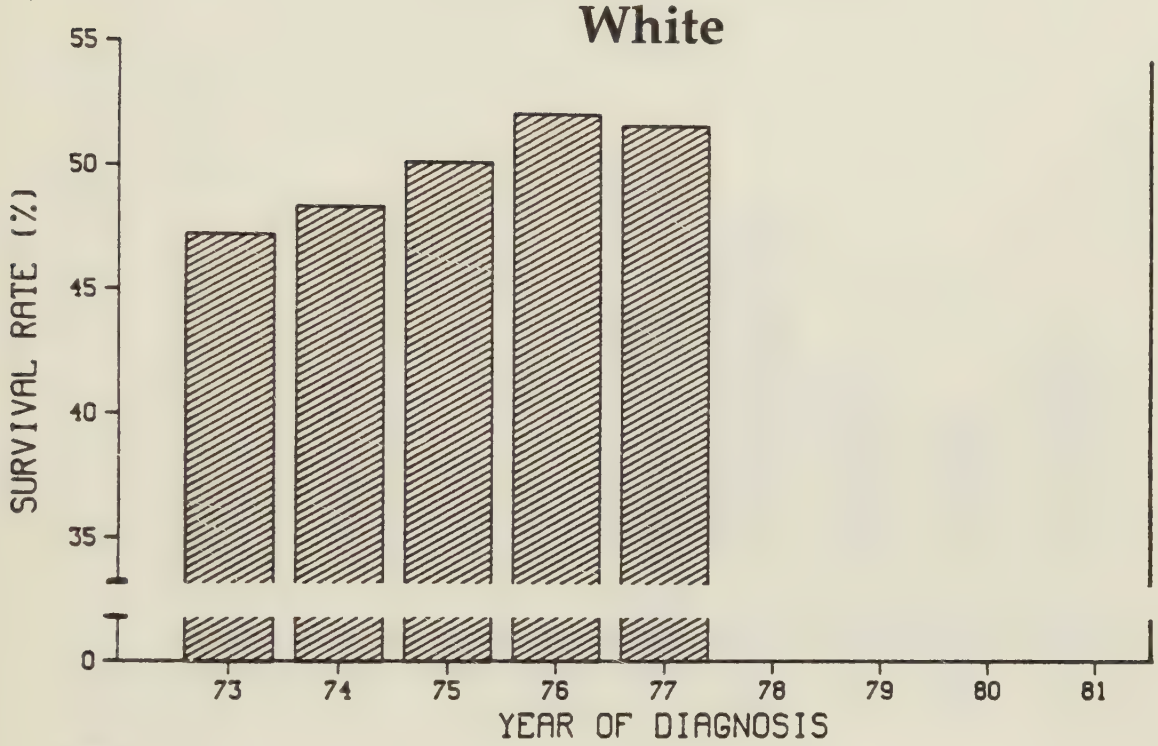


Figure VIII-10

Five-year Relative Survival Rates and Age-adjusted Incidence and Mortality Rates per 100,000 by Year of Diagnosis: 1973-81

Colon
White



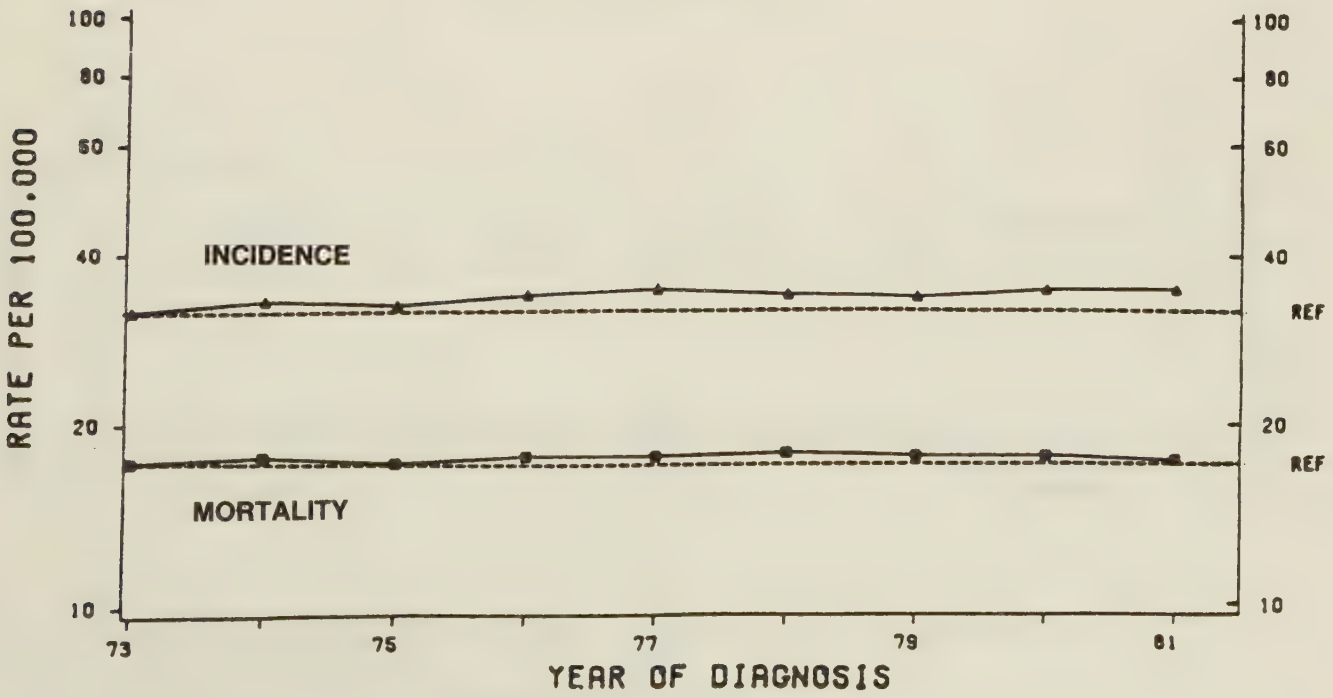
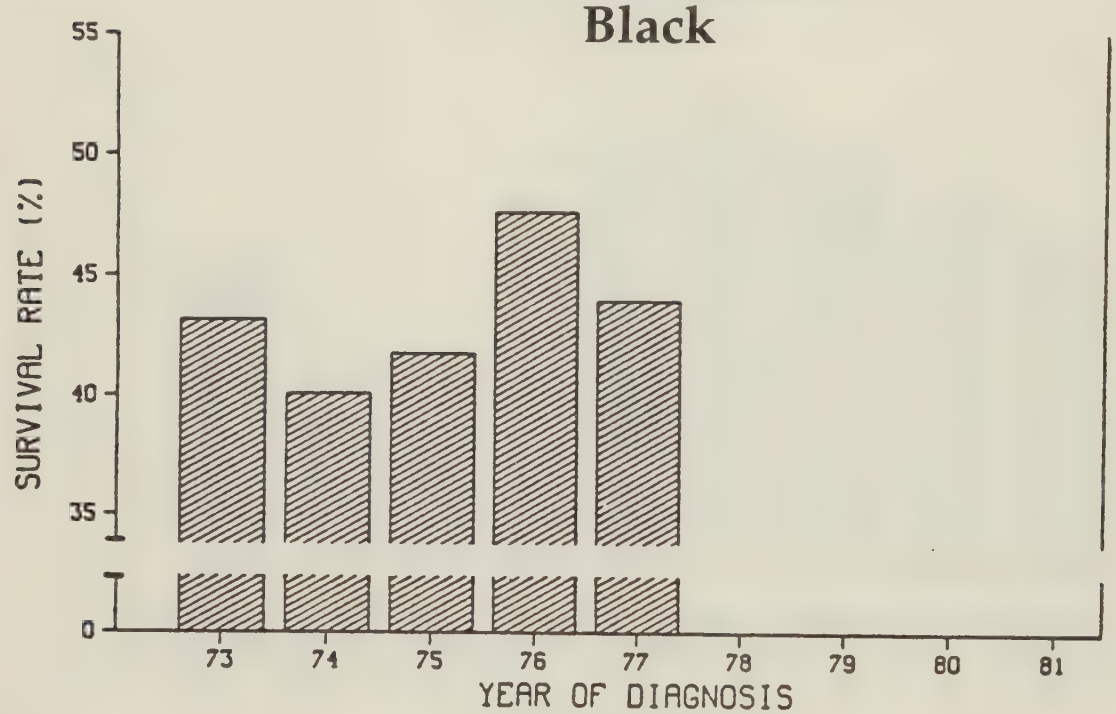


Figure VIII-11

Five-year Relative Survival Rates and Age-adjusted Incidence and Mortality Rates per 100,000 by Year of Diagnosis: 1973-81

Colon and Rectum
Black



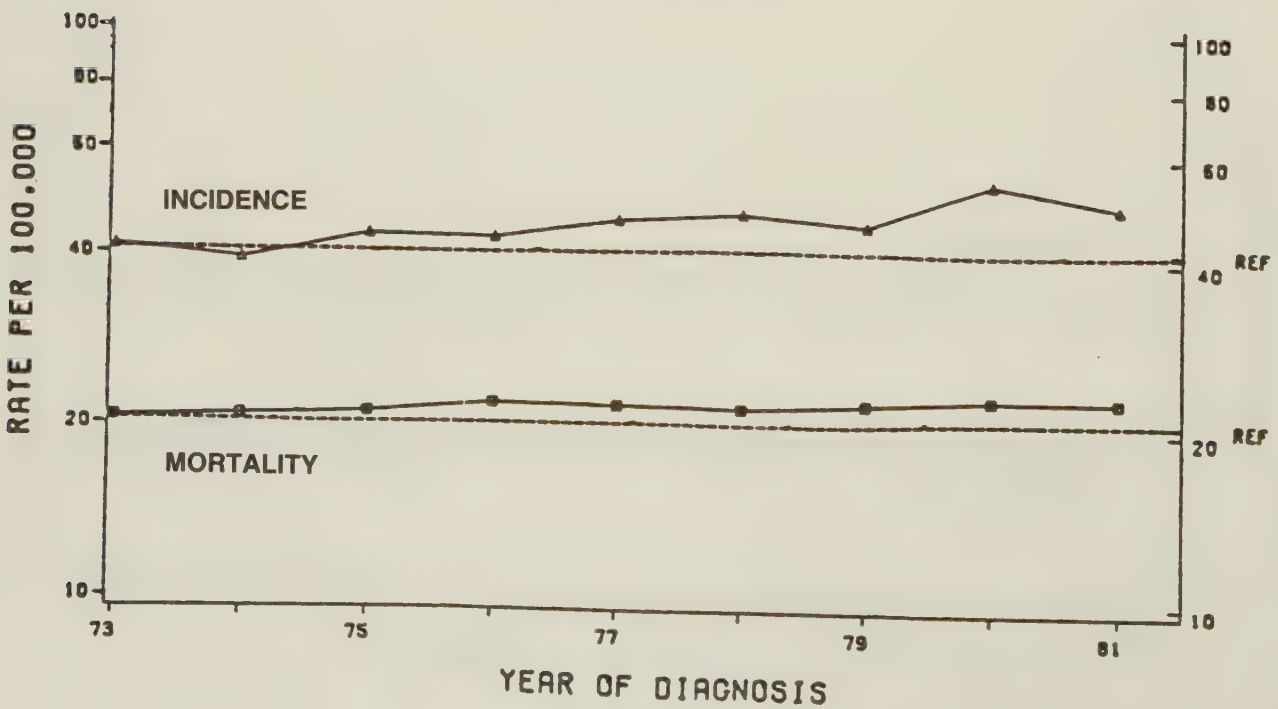
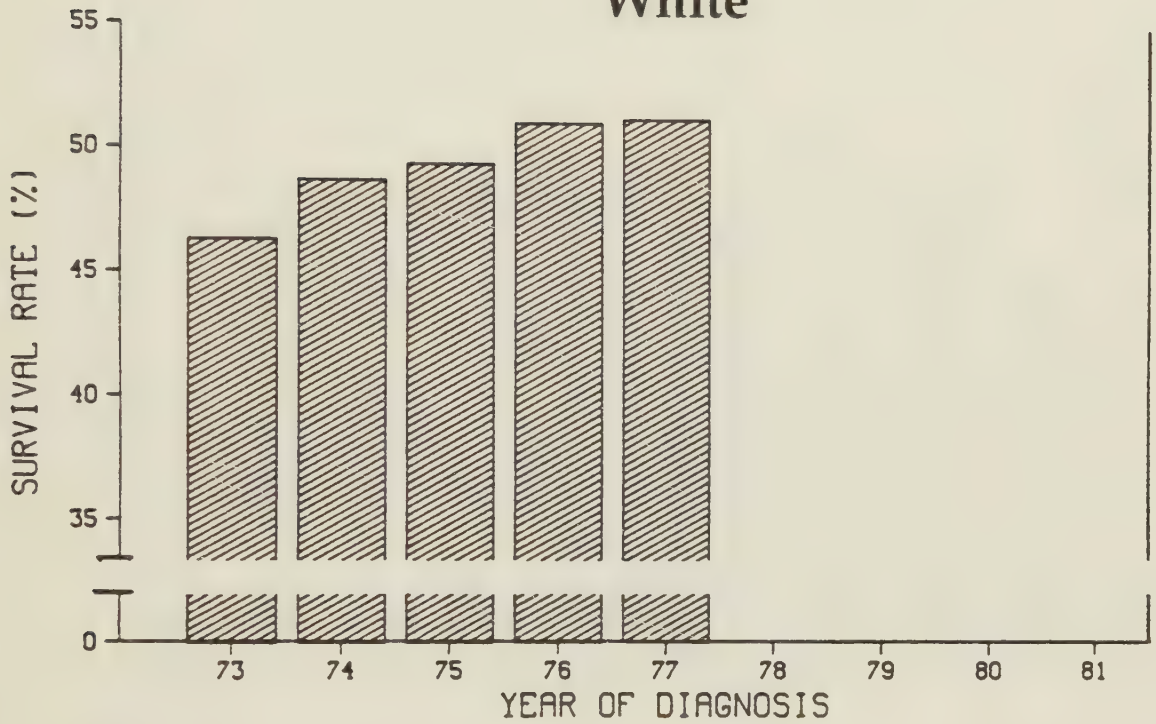


Figure VIII-12

Five-year Relative Survival Rates and Age-adjusted Incidence and Mortality Rates per 100,000 by Year of Diagnosis: 1973-81

Colon and Rectum
White



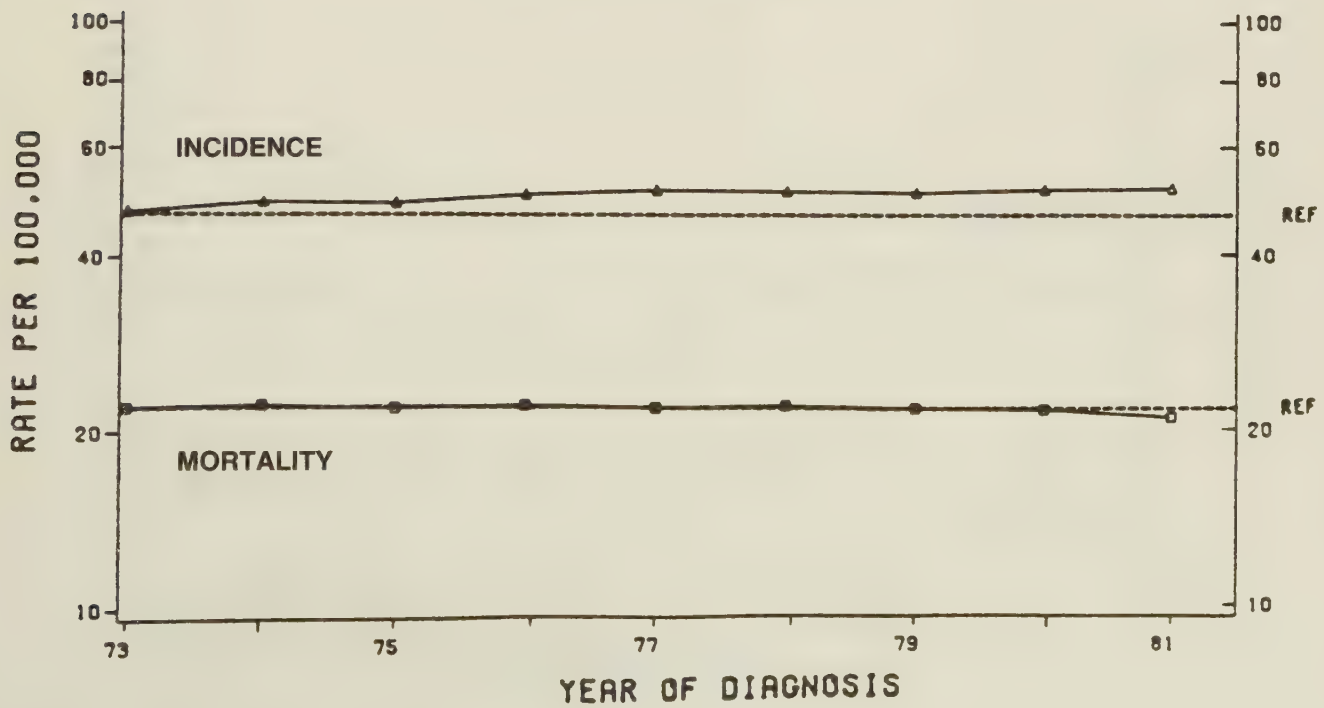
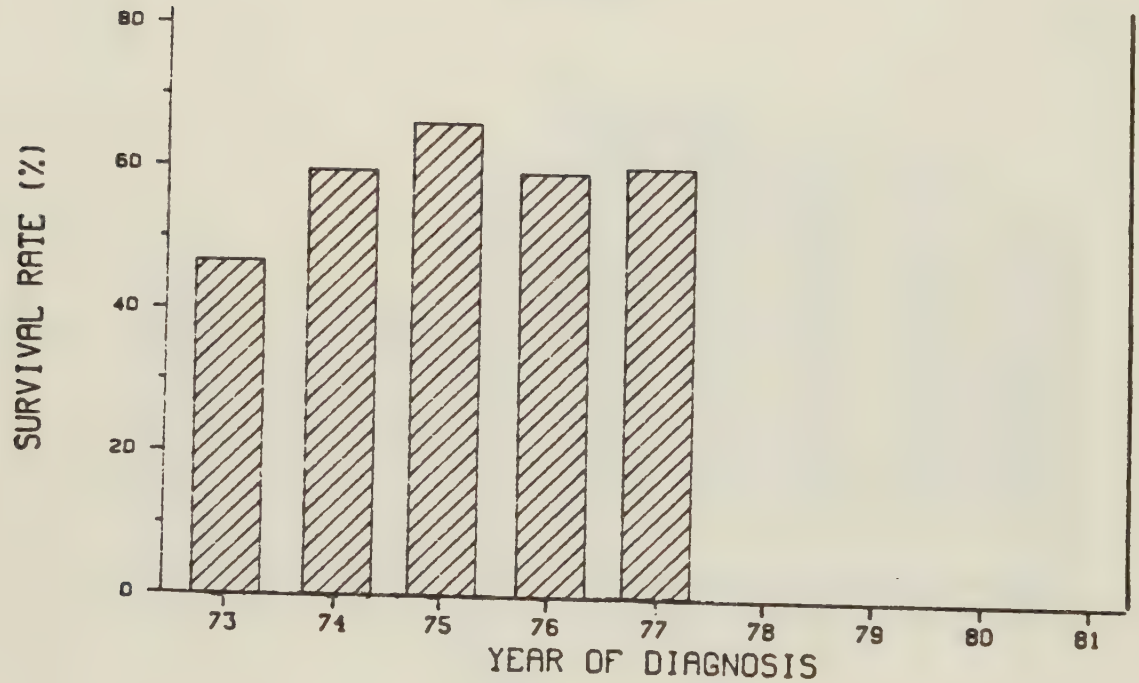


Figure VIII-13

Five-year Relative Survival Rates and Age-adjusted Incidence and Mortality Rates per 100,000 by Year of Diagnosis: 1973-81

Corpus Uteri
Black



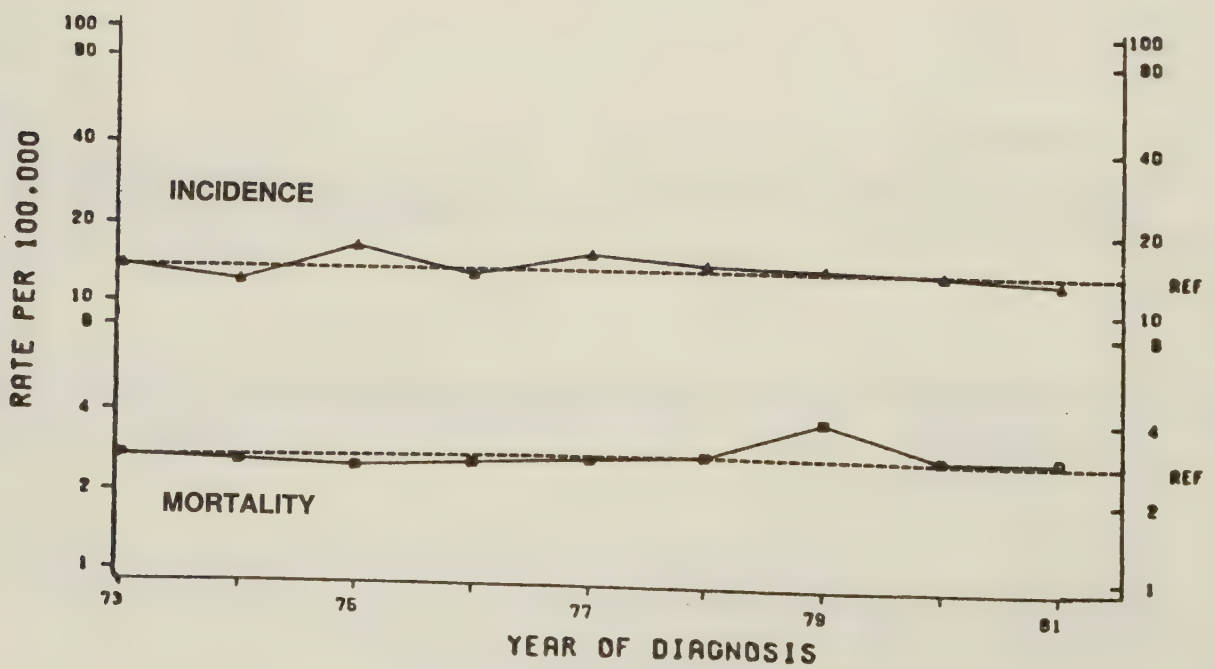
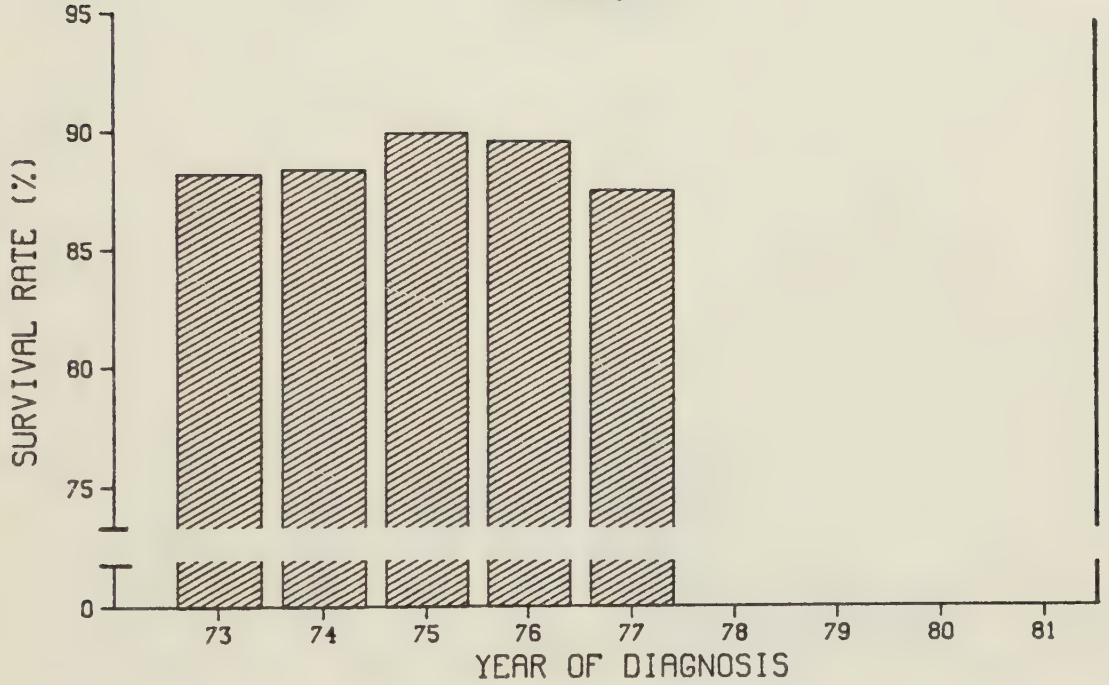


Figure VIII-14

Five-year Relative Survival Rates and Age-adjusted Incidence and Mortality Rates per 100,000 by Year of Diagnosis: 1973-81

Corpus Uteri
White



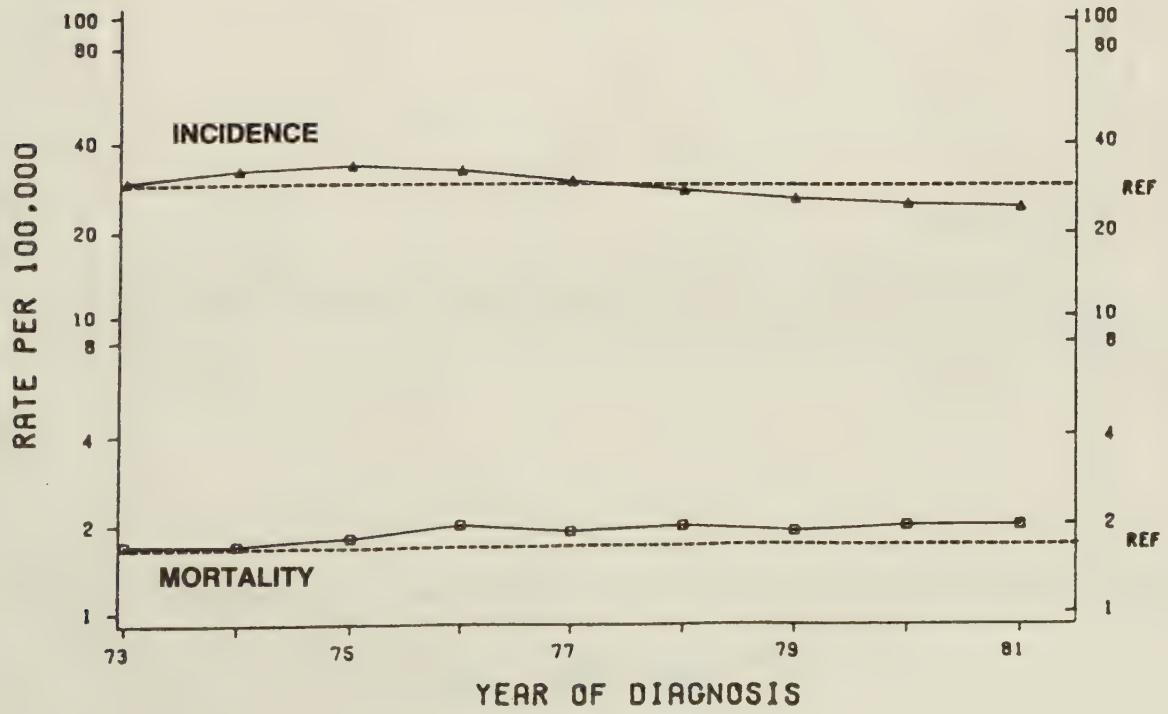


Figure VIII-15

Five-year Relative Survival Rates and Age-adjusted Incidence and Mortality Rates per 100,000 by Year of Diagnosis: 1973-81

Esophagus
Black

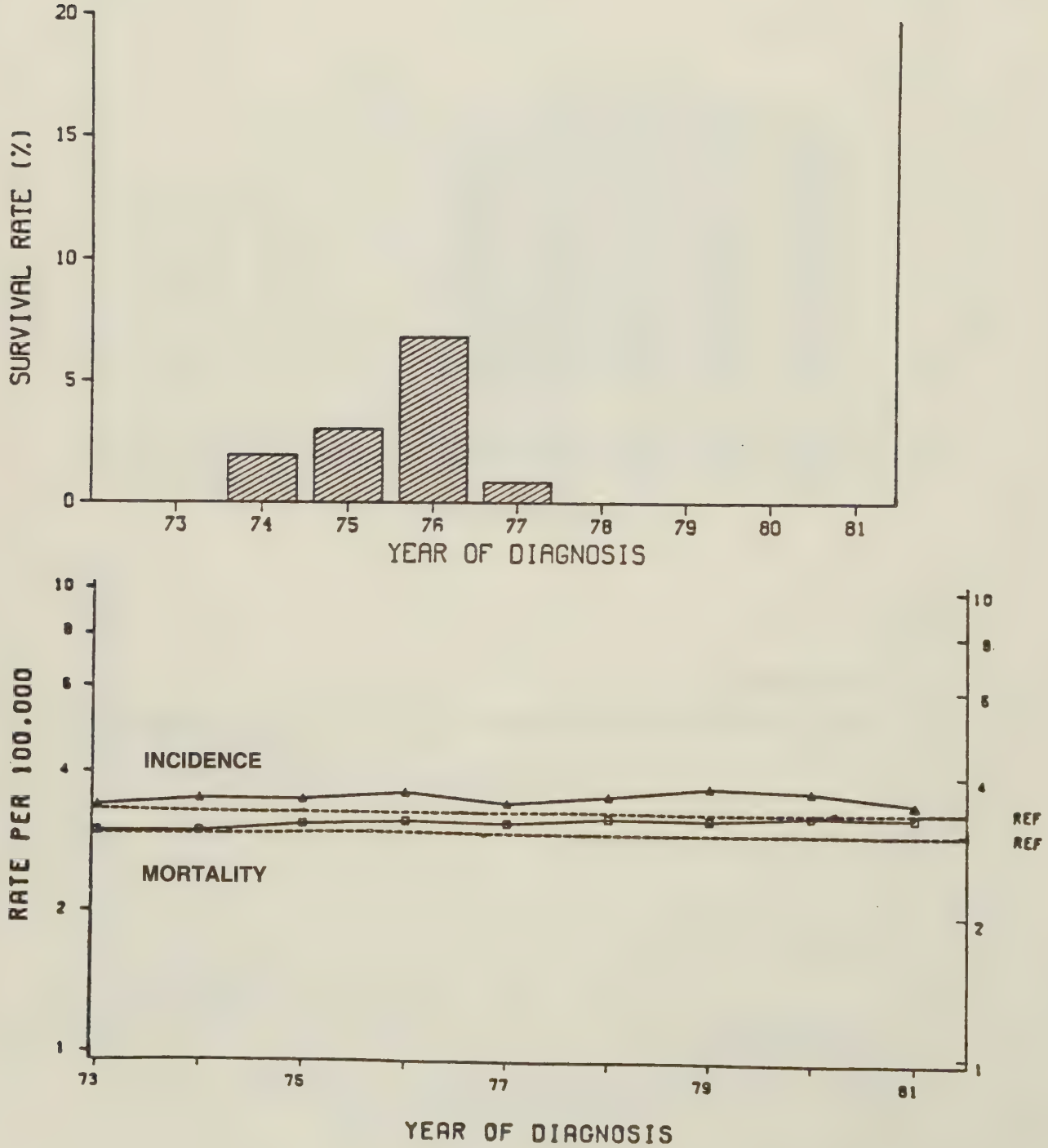


Figure VIII-16

Five-year Relative Survival Rates and Age-adjusted Incidence and Mortality Rates per 100,000 by Year of Diagnosis: 1973-81

Esophagus
White

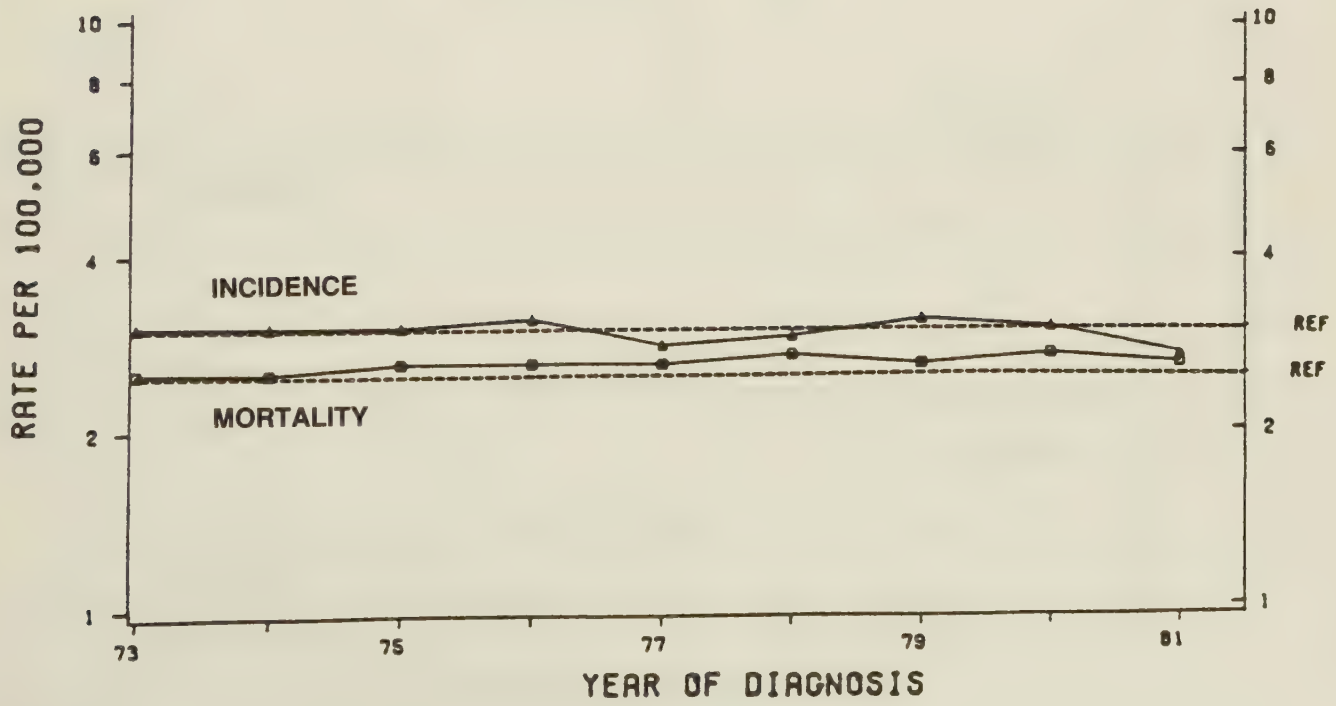


Figure VIII-17

Five-year Relative Survival Rates and Age-adjusted Incidence and Mortality Rates per 100,000 by Year of Diagnosis: 1973-81

Larynx
Black

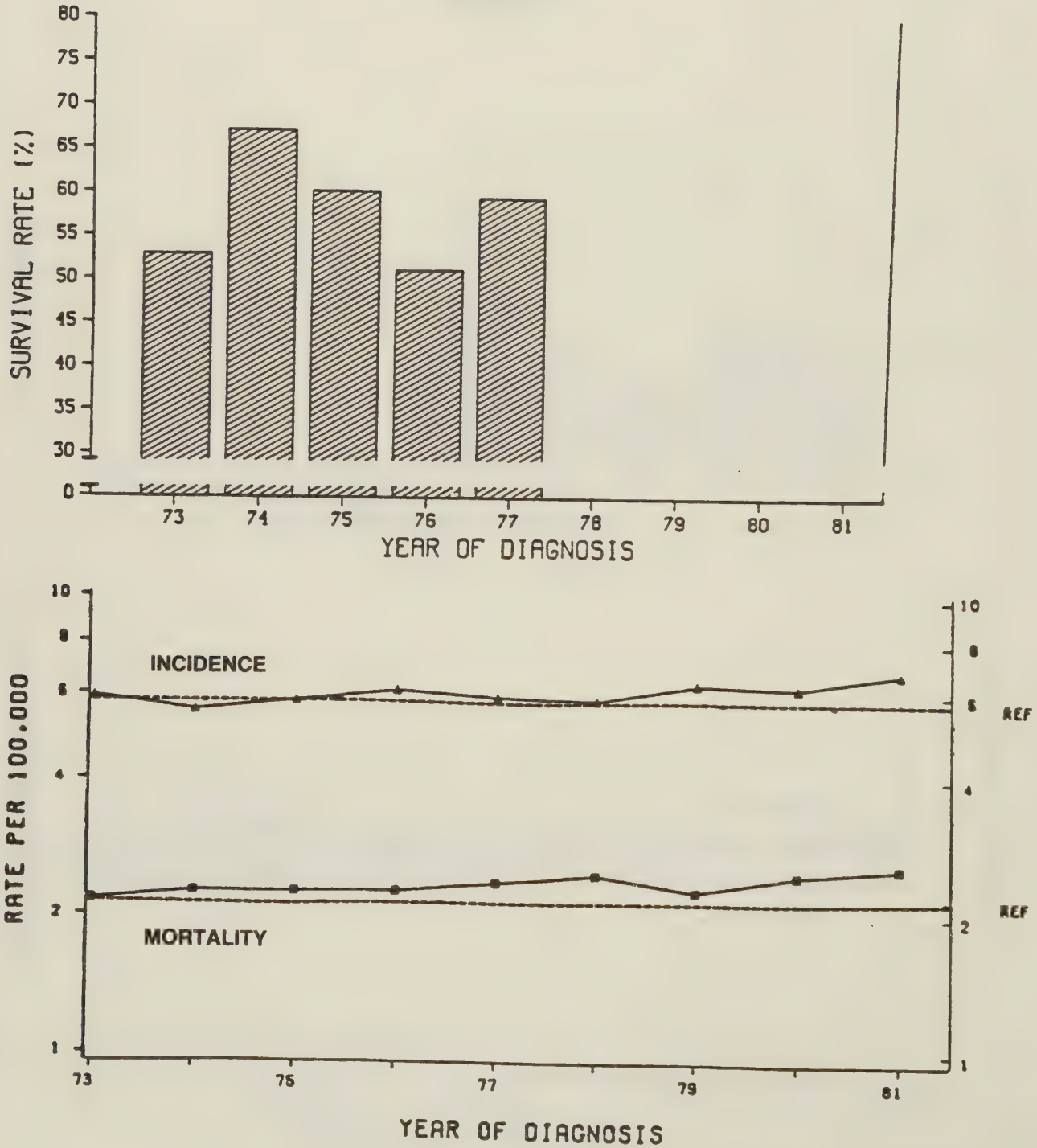


Figure VIII-18

Five-year Relative Survival Rates and Age-adjusted Incidence and Mortality Rates per 100,000 by Year of Diagnosis: 1973-81

Larynx
White

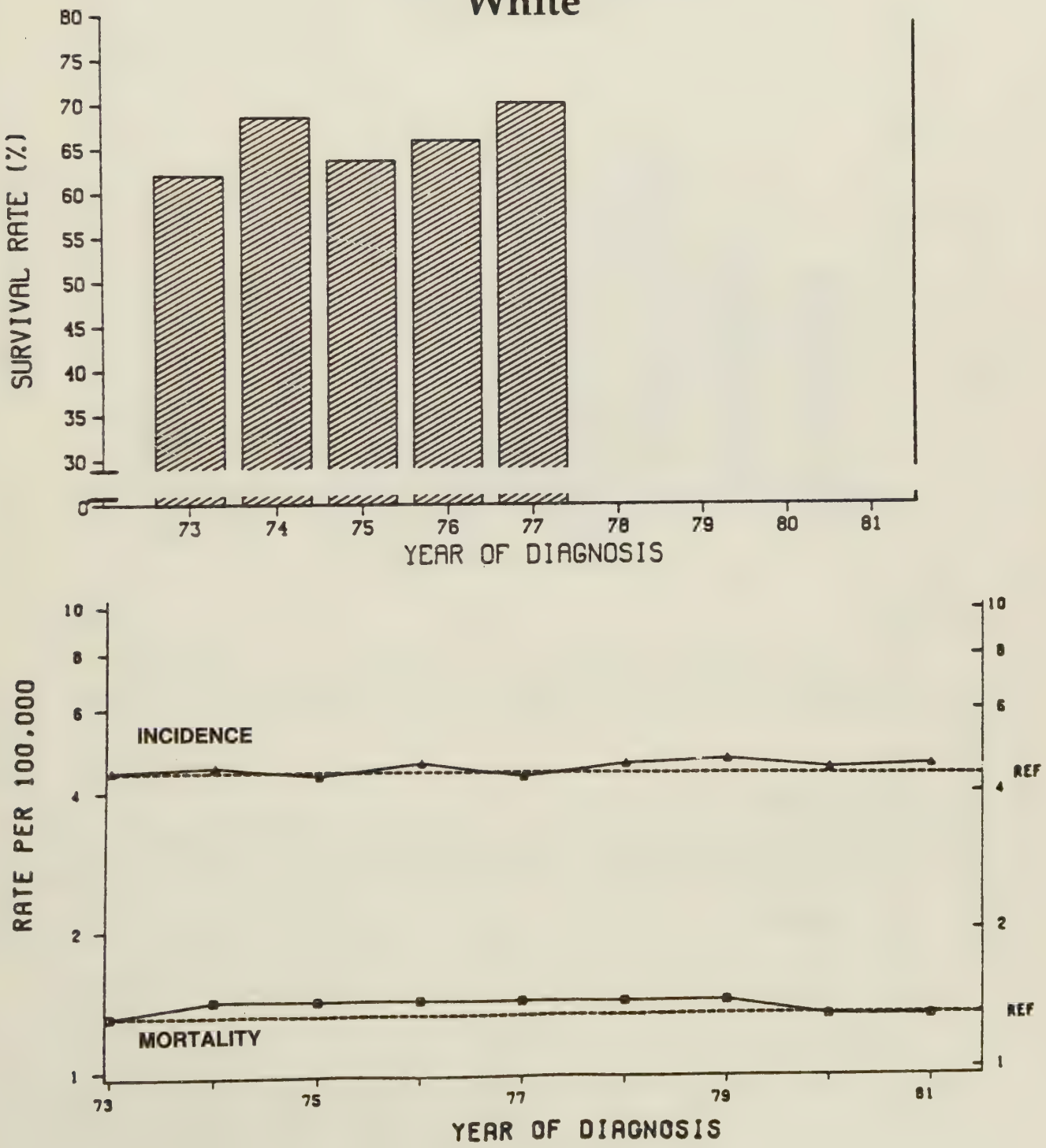
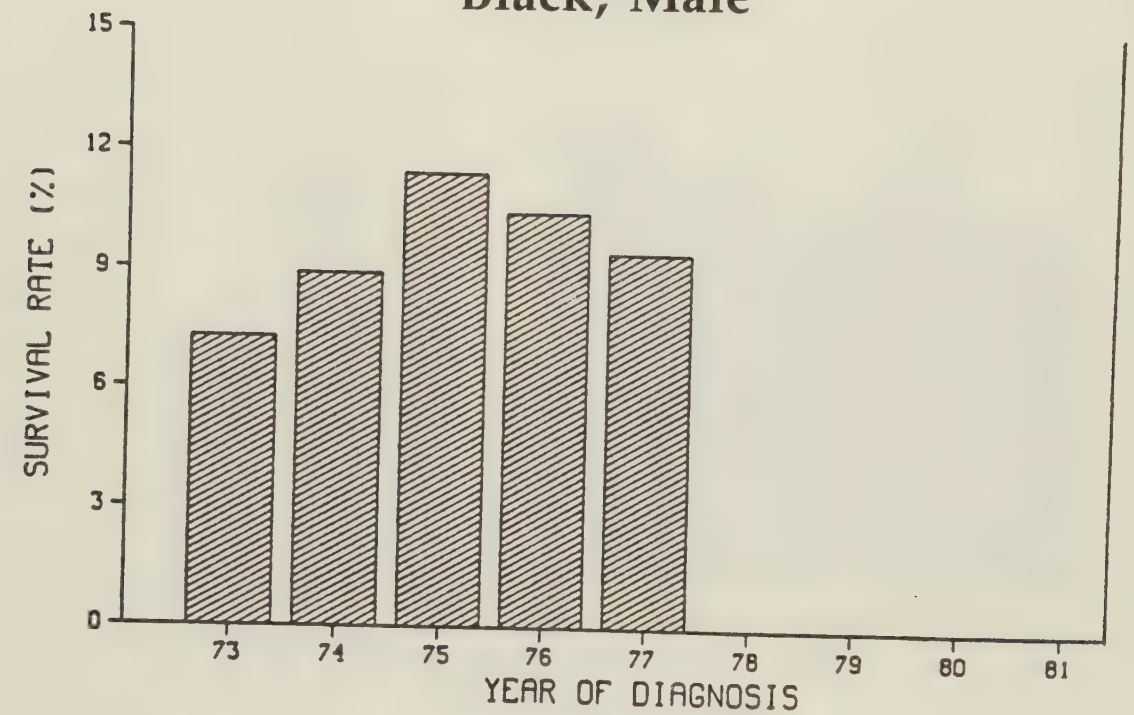


Figure VIII-19

Five-year Relative Survival Rates and Age-adjusted Incidence and Mortality Rates per 100,000 by Year of Diagnosis: 1973-81

Lung and Bronchus
Black, Male



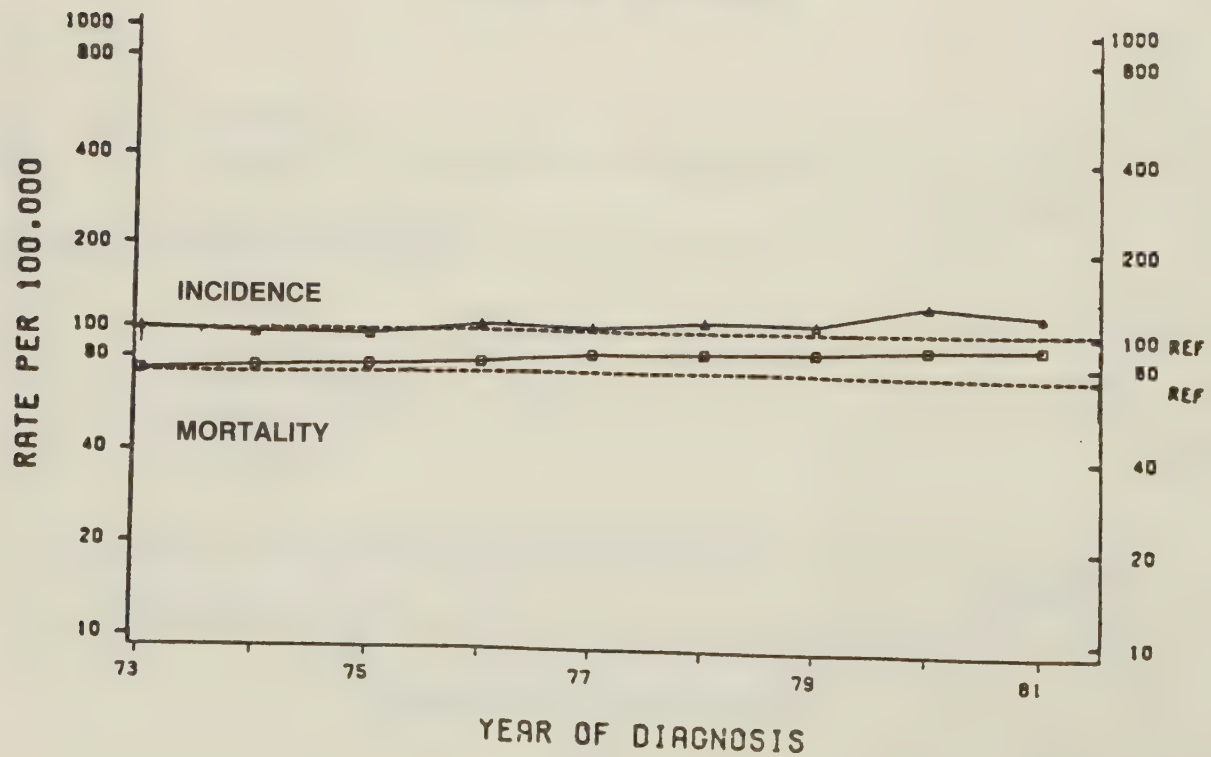
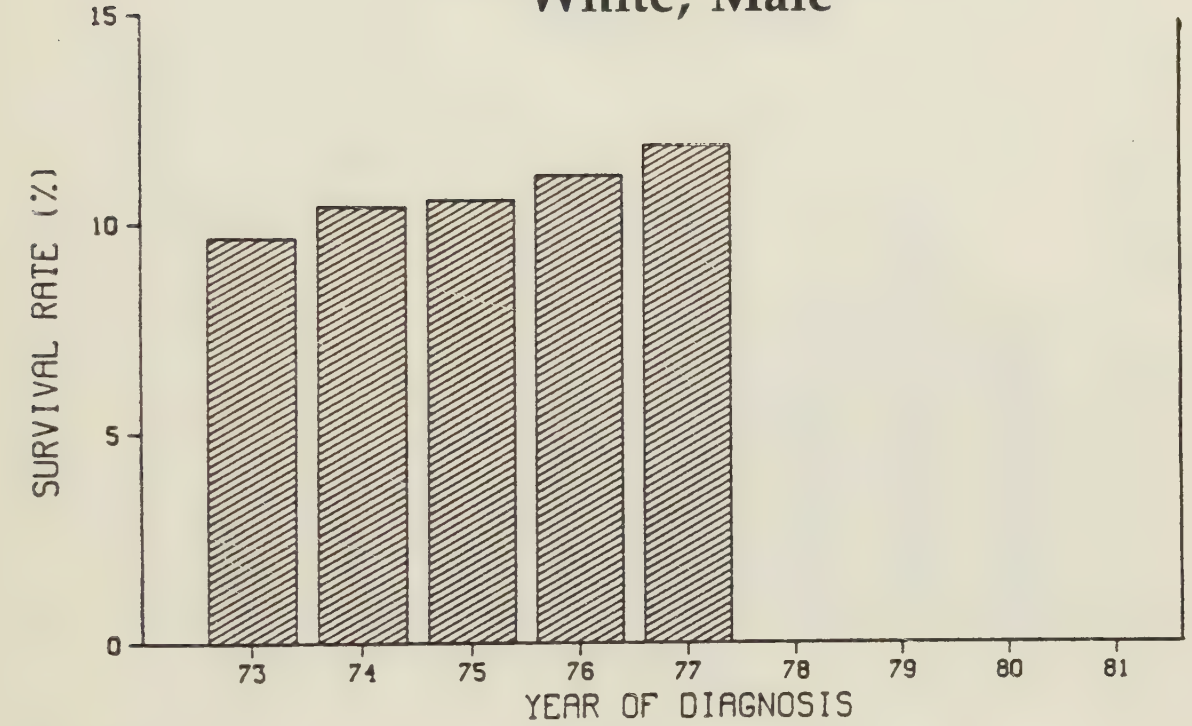


Figure VIII-20

Five-year Relative Survival Rates and Age-adjusted Incidence and Mortality Rates per 100,000 by Year of Diagnosis: 1973-81

Lung and Bronchus
White, Male



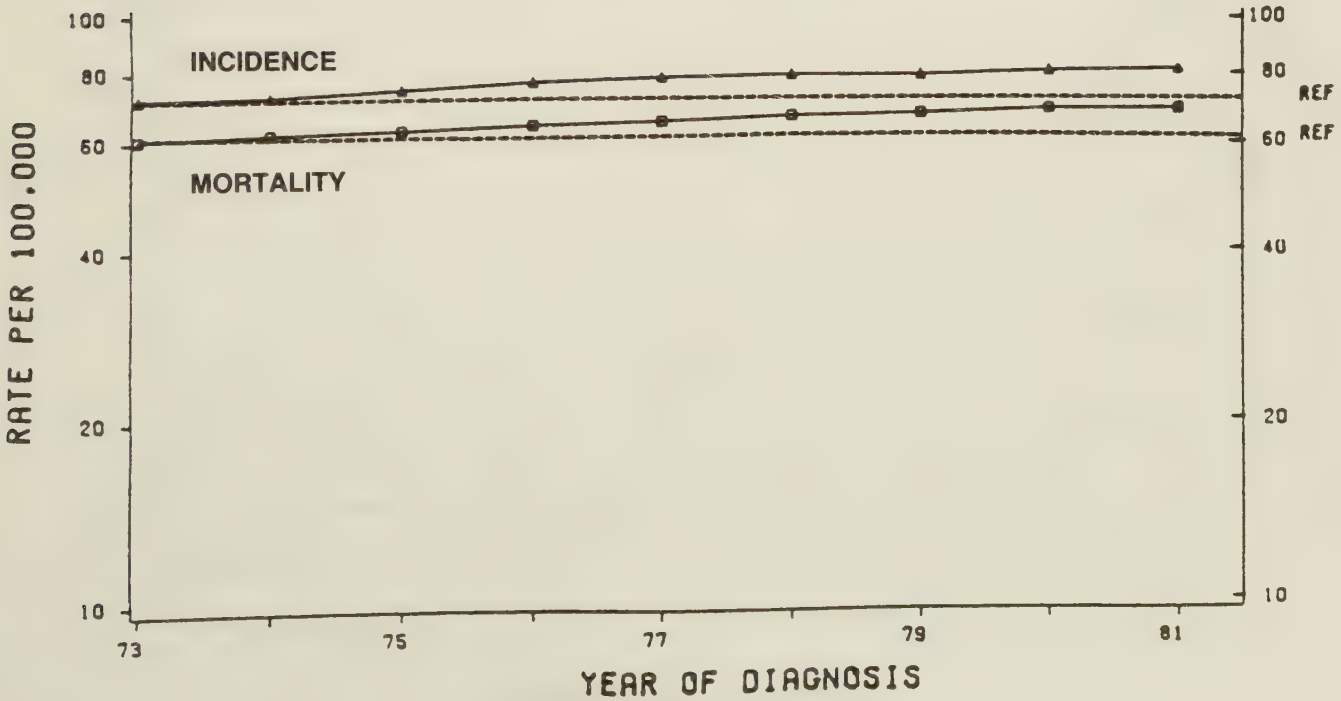
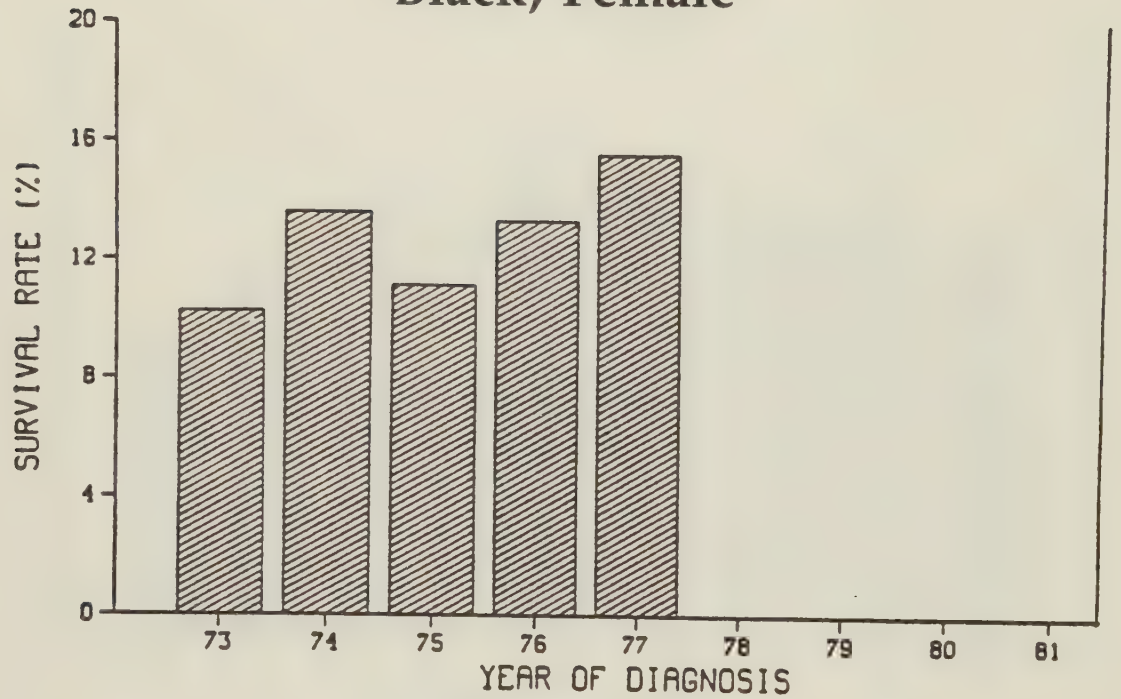


Figure VIII-21

Five-year Relative Survival Rates and Age-adjusted Incidence and Mortality Rates per 100,000 by Year of Diagnosis: 1973-81

Lung and Bronchus
Black, Female



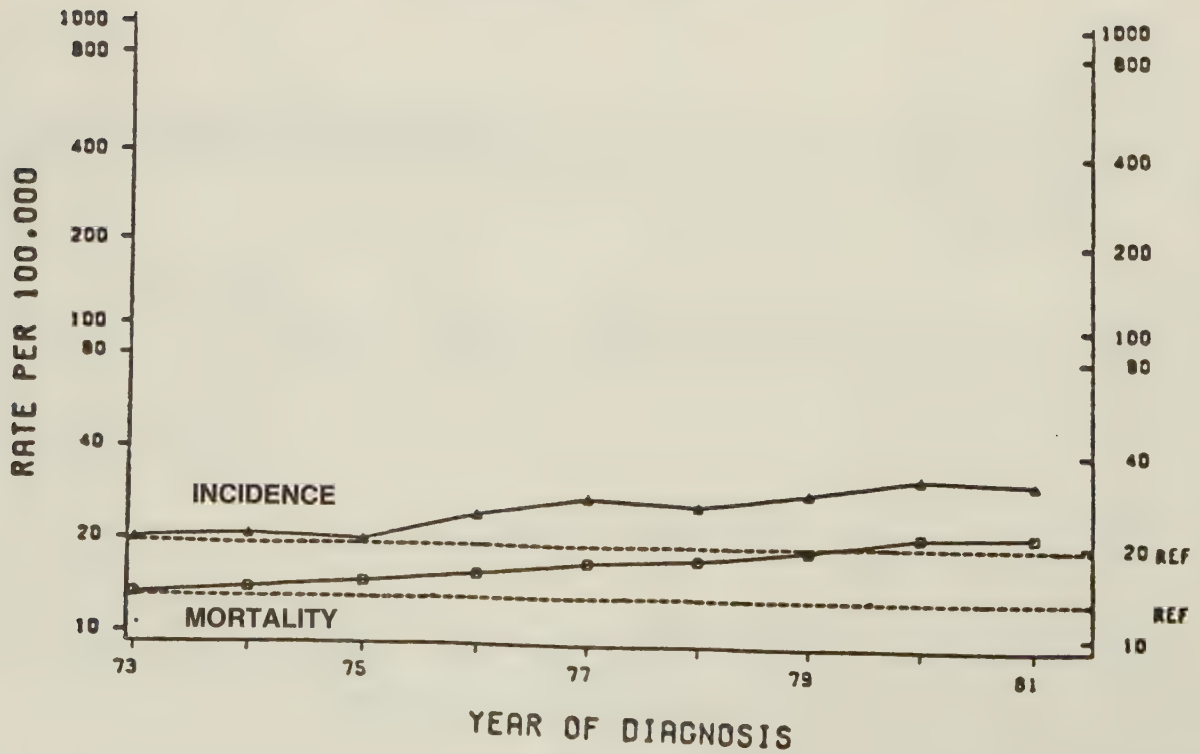
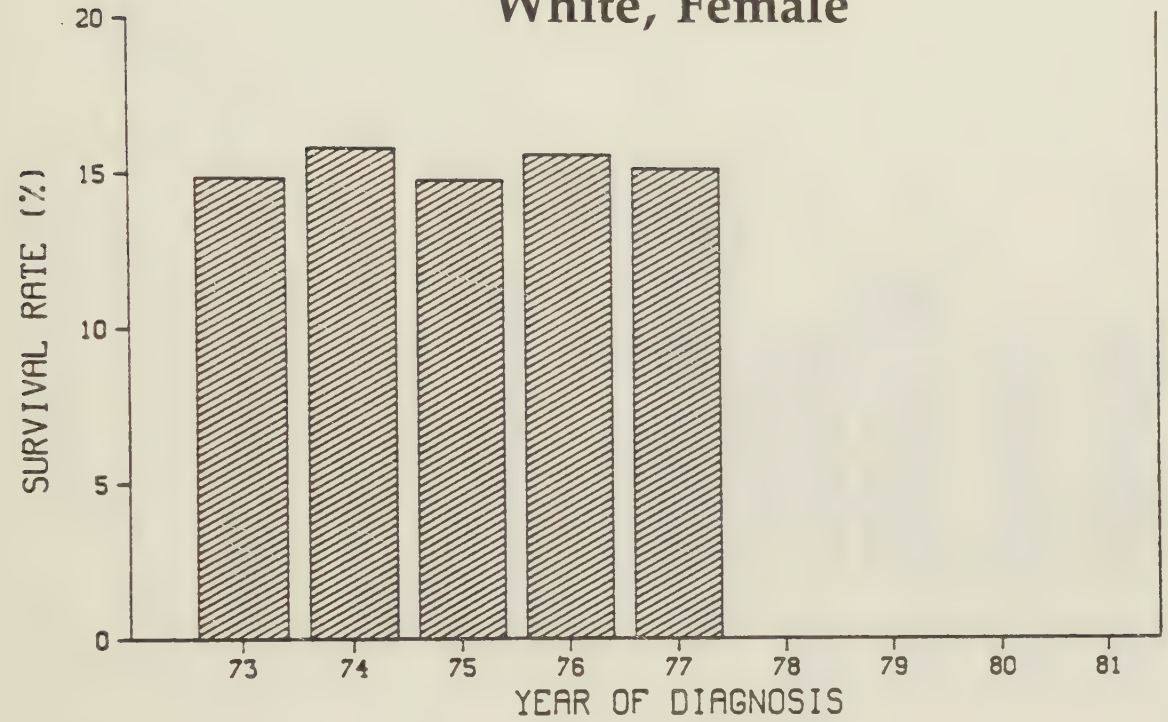


Figure VIII-22

Five-year Relative Survival Rates and Age-adjusted Incidence and Mortality Rates per 100,000 by Year of Diagnosis: 1973-81

Lung and Bronchus
White, Female



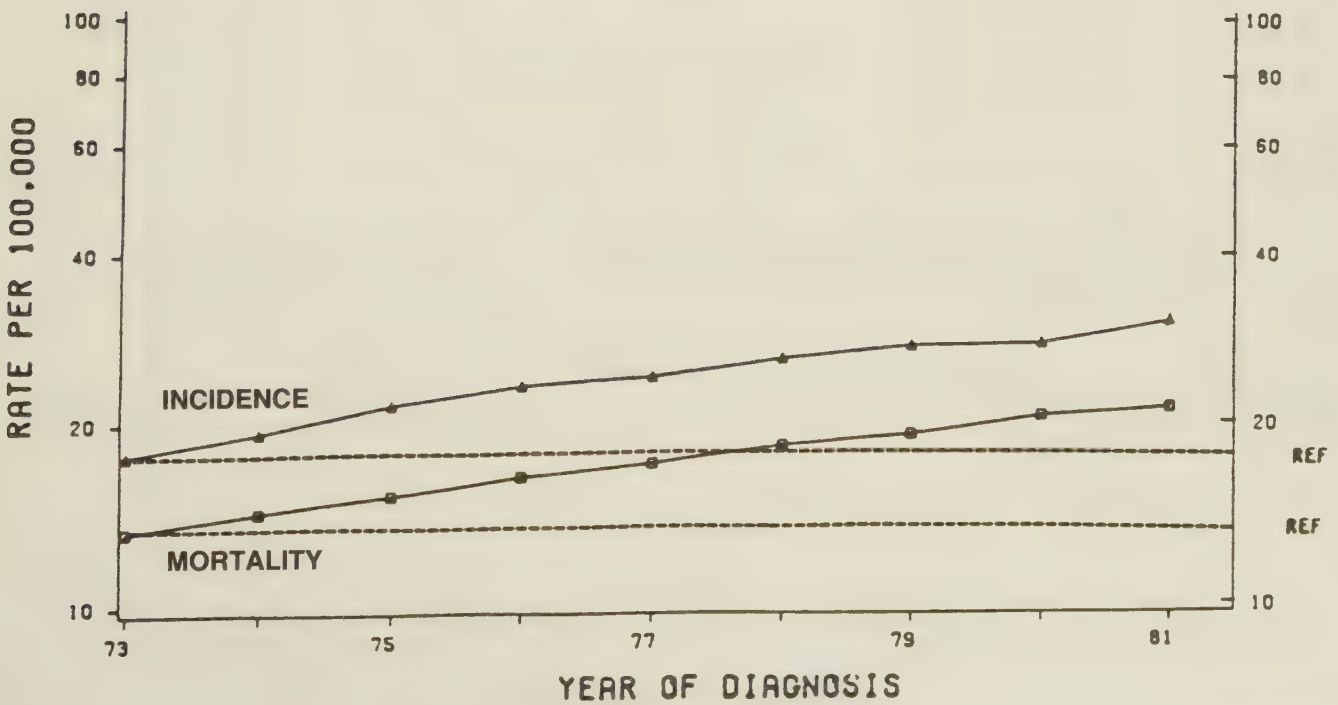
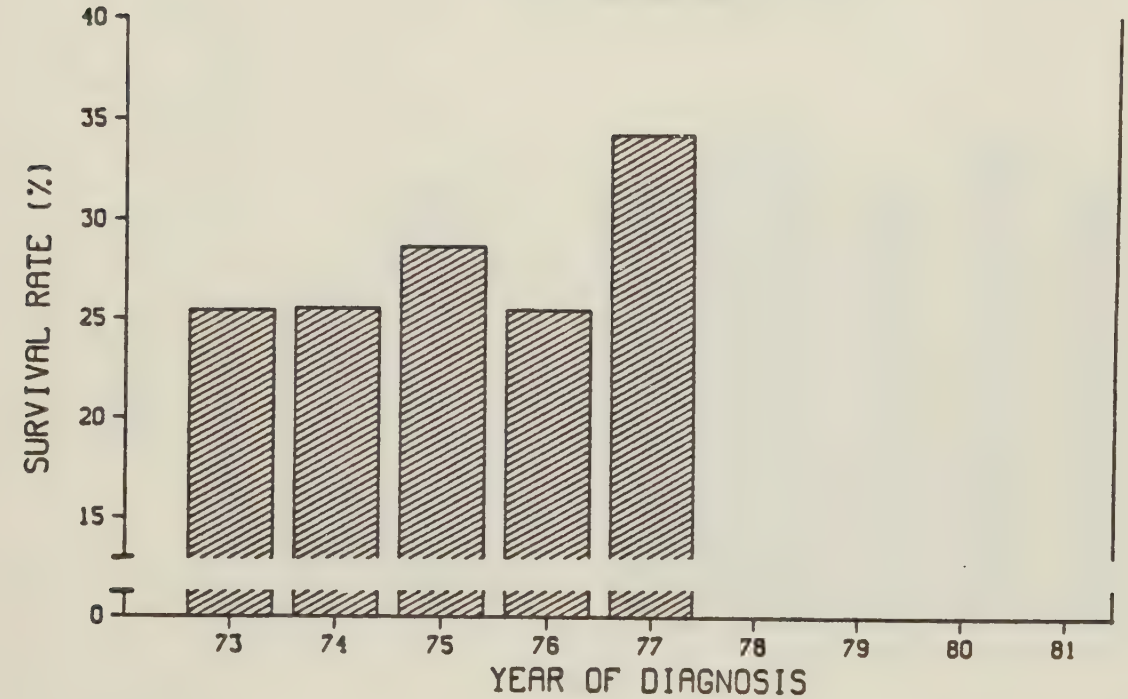


Figure VIII-23

Five-year Relative Survival Rates and Age-adjusted Incidence and Mortality Rates per 100,000 by Year of Diagnosis: 1973-81

Multiple Myeloma
Black



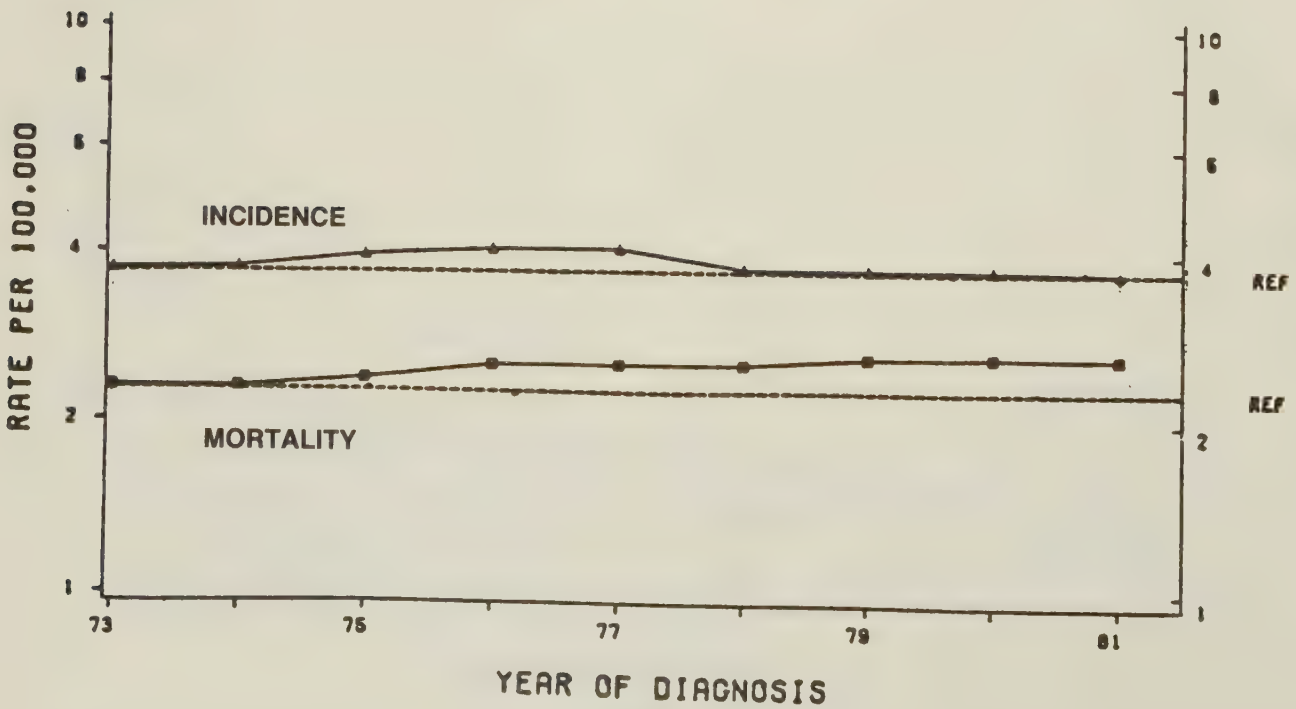


Figure VIII-24

Five-year Relative Survival Rates and Age-adjusted Incidence and Mortality Rates per 100,000 by Year of Diagnosis: 1973-81

Multiple Myeloma
White

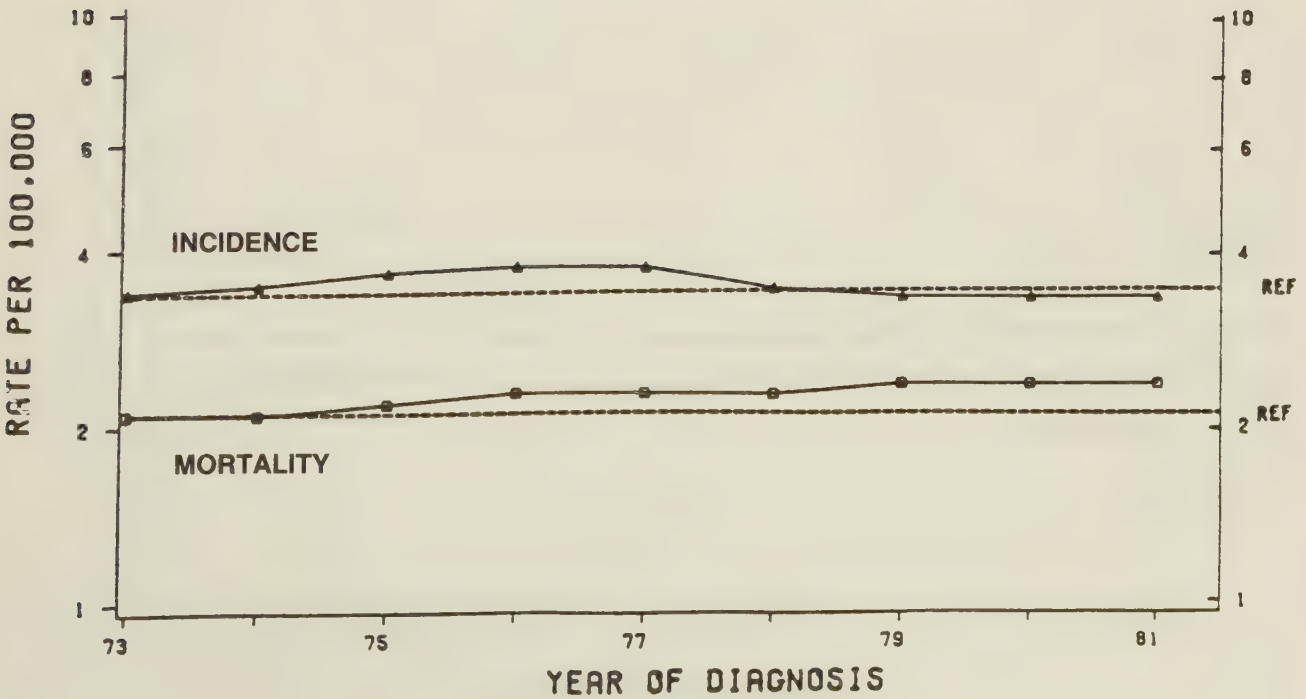
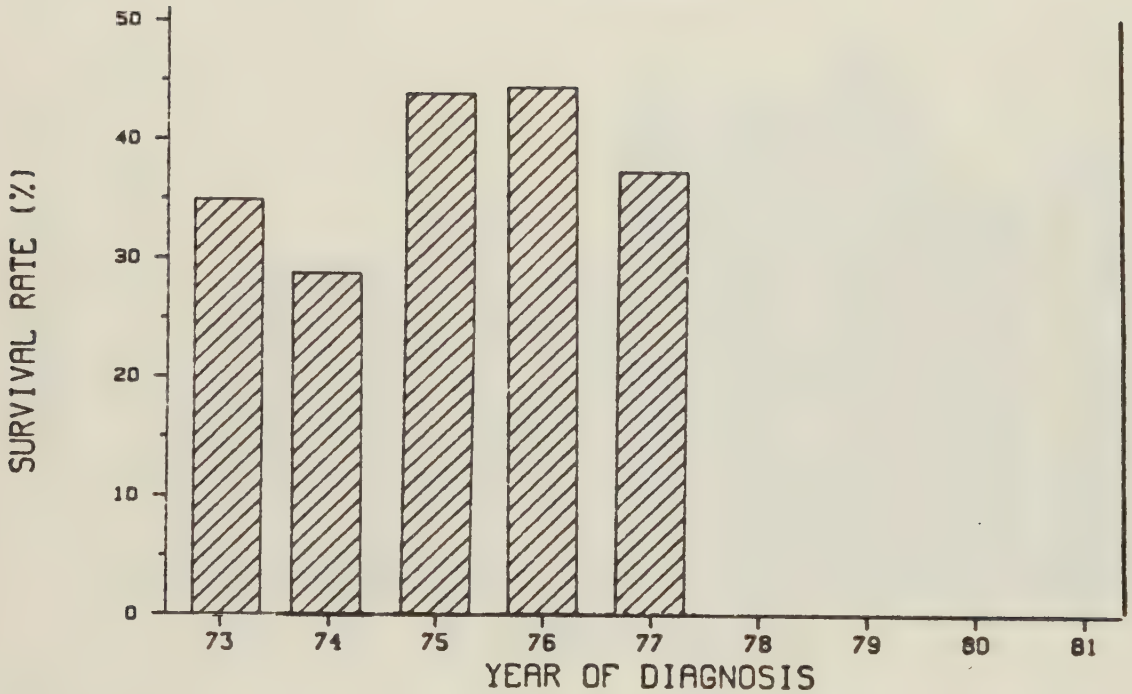


Figure VIII-25

Five-year Relative Survival Rates and Age-adjusted Incidence and Mortality Rates per 100,000 by Year of Diagnosis: 1973-81

Ovary
Black



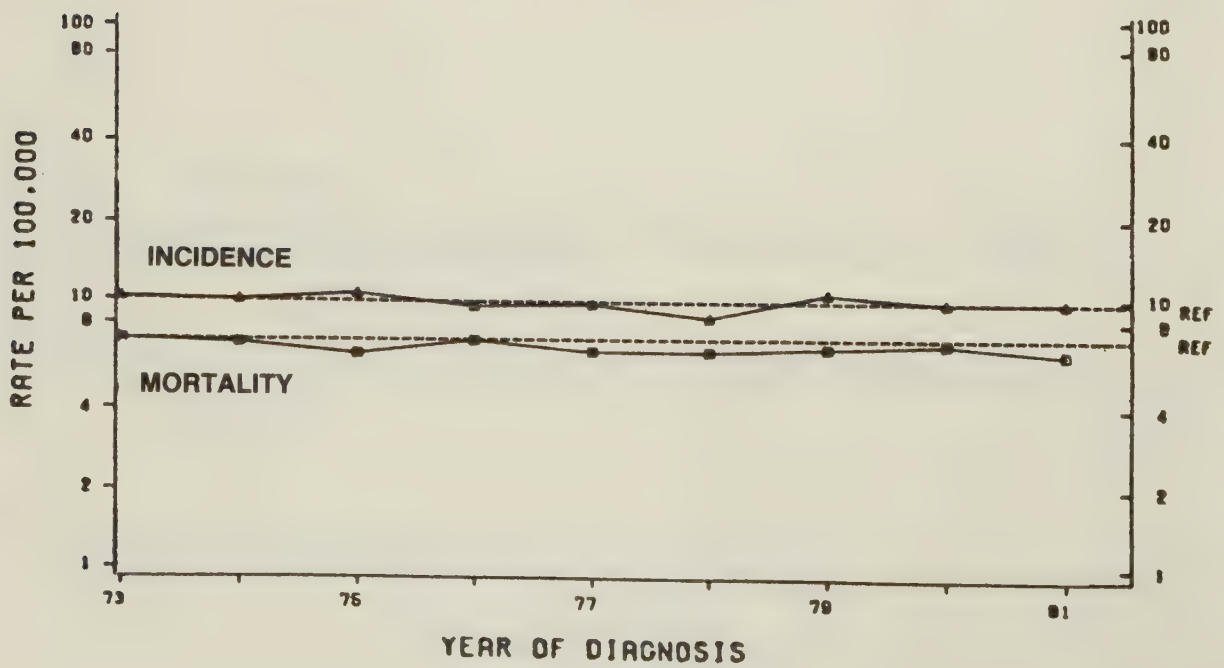


Figure VIII-26

Five-year Relative Survival Rates and Age-adjusted Incidence and Mortality Rates per 100,000 by Year of Diagnosis: 1973-81

Ovary
White

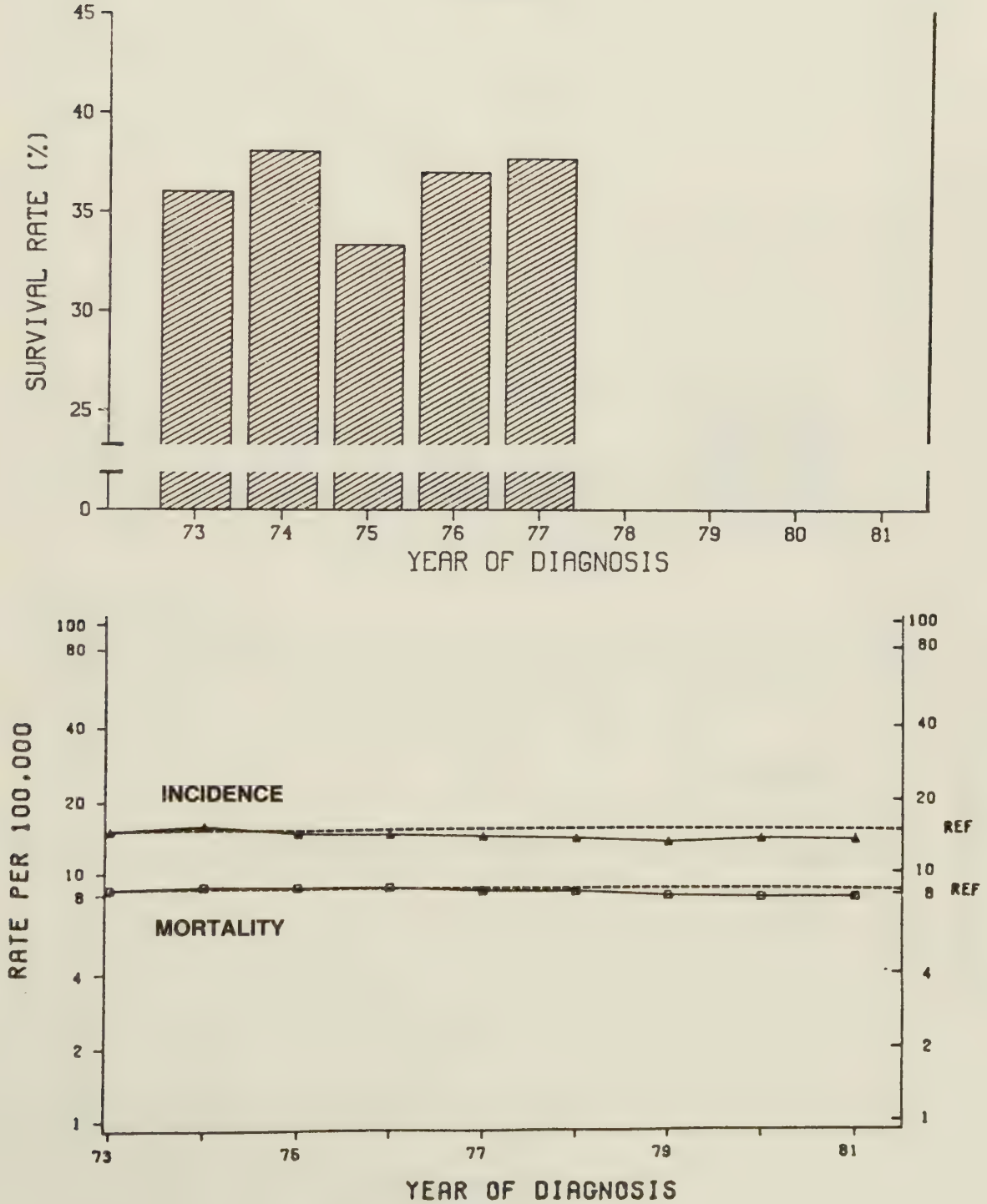
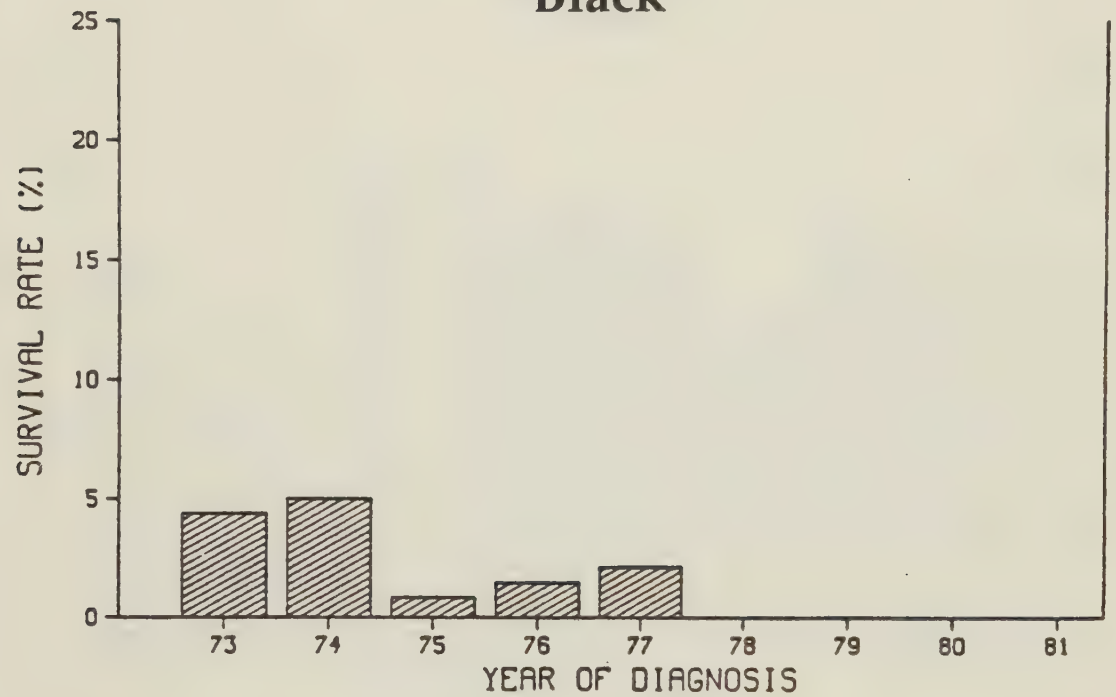


Figure VIII-27

Five-year Relative Survival Rates and Age-adjusted Incidence and Mortality Rates per 100,000 by Year of Diagnosis: 1973-81

Pancreas
Black



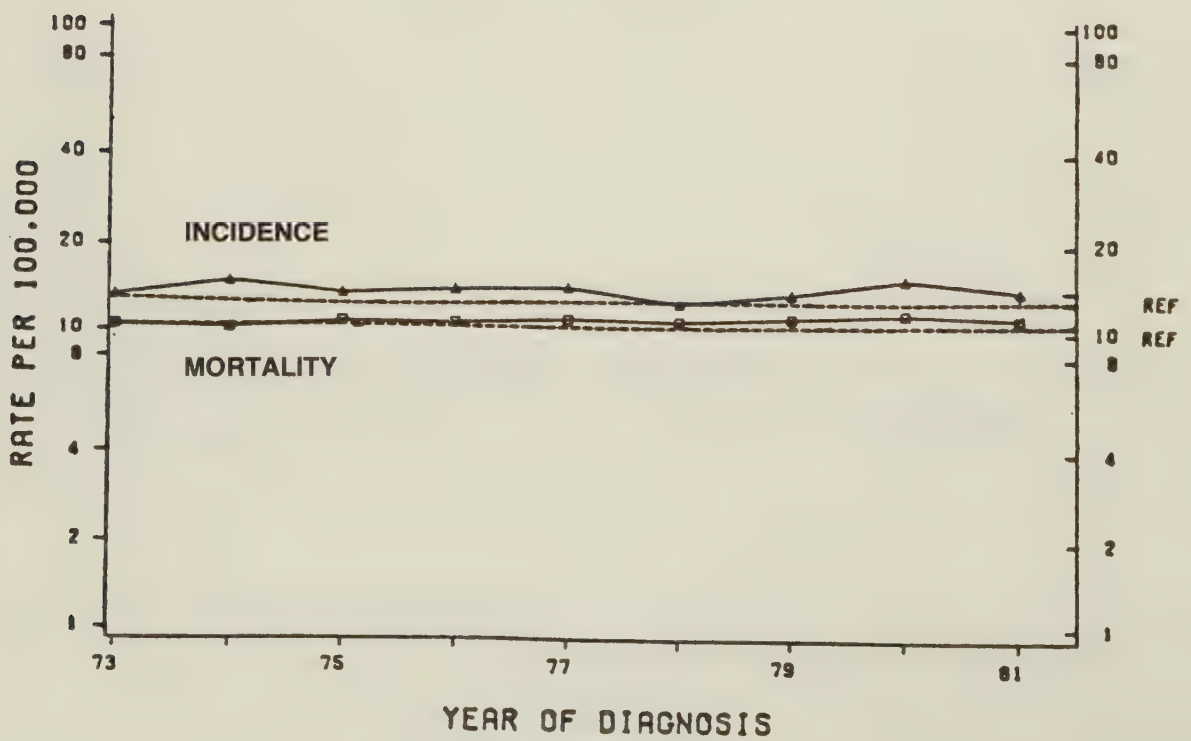
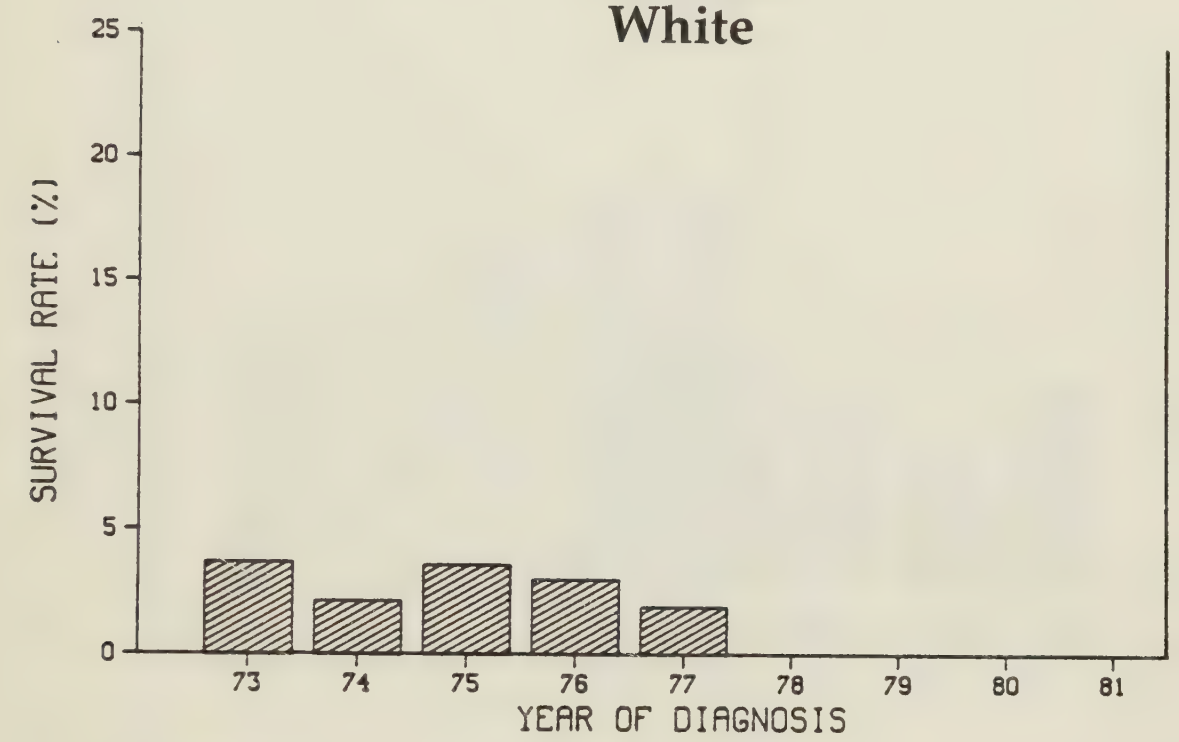


Figure VIII-28

Five-year Relative Survival Rates and Age-adjusted Incidence and Mortality Rates per 100,000 by Year of Diagnosis: 1973-81

Pancreas
White



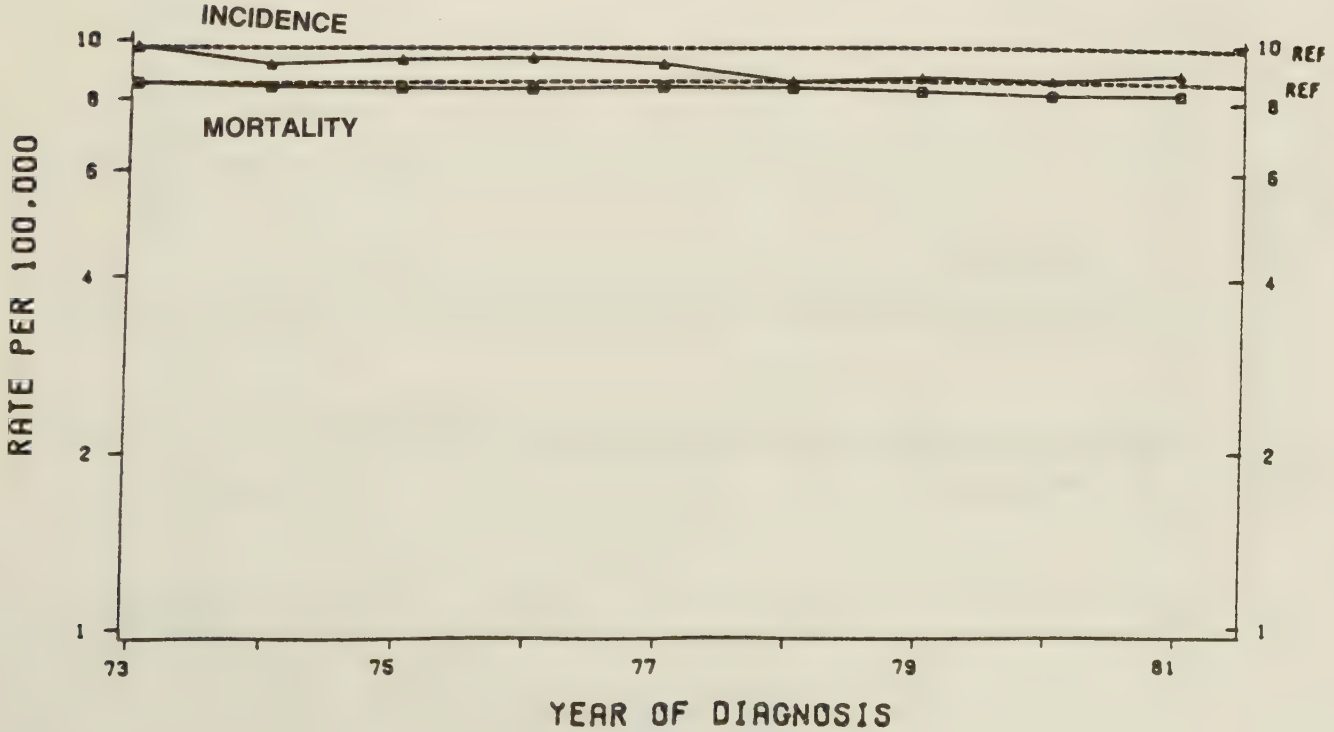
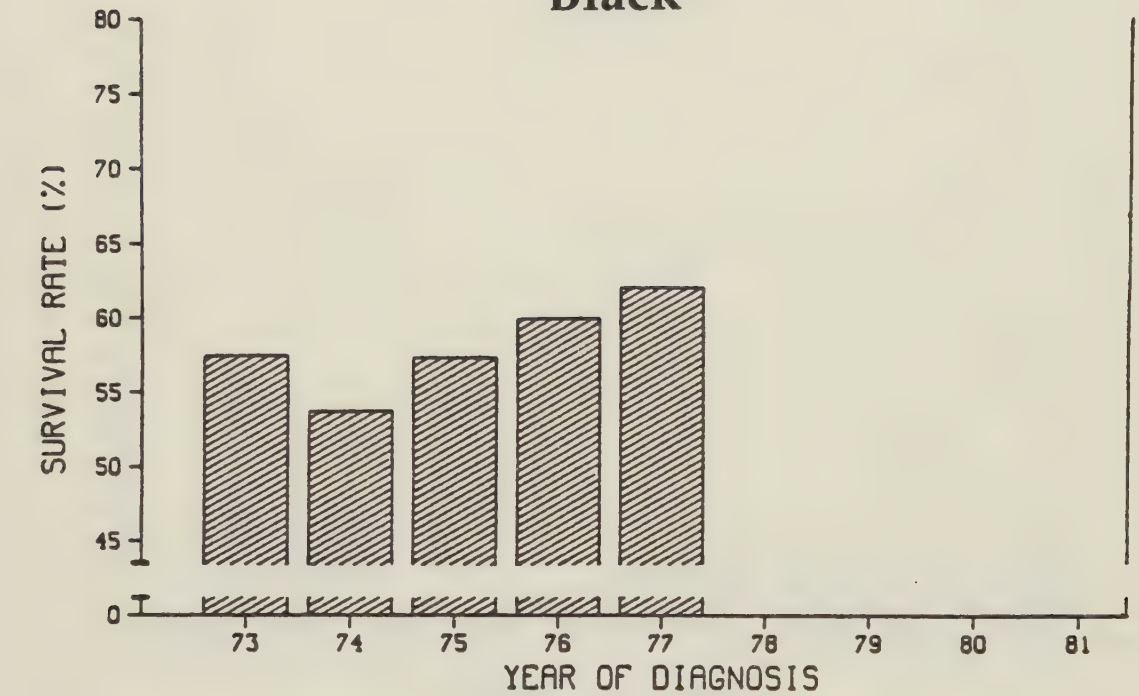


Figure VIII-29

Five-year Relative Survival Rates and Age-adjusted Incidence and Mortality Rates per 100,000 by Year of Diagnosis: 1973-81

Prostate
Black



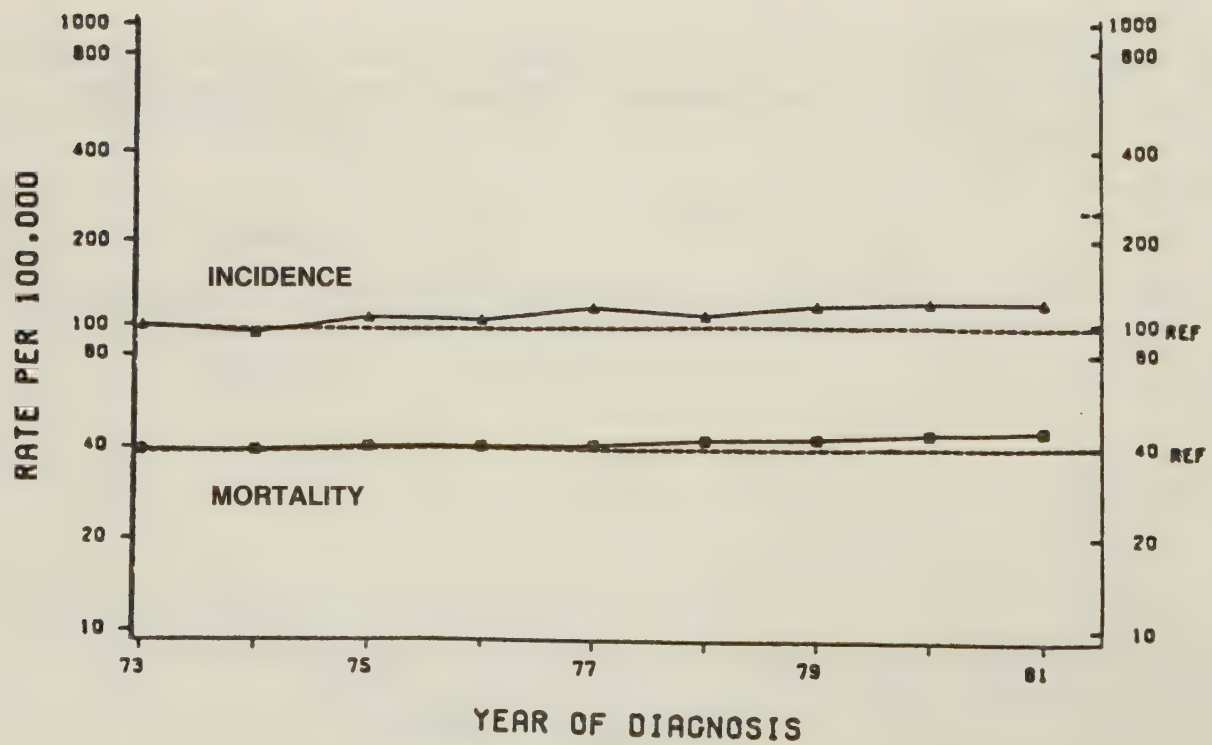
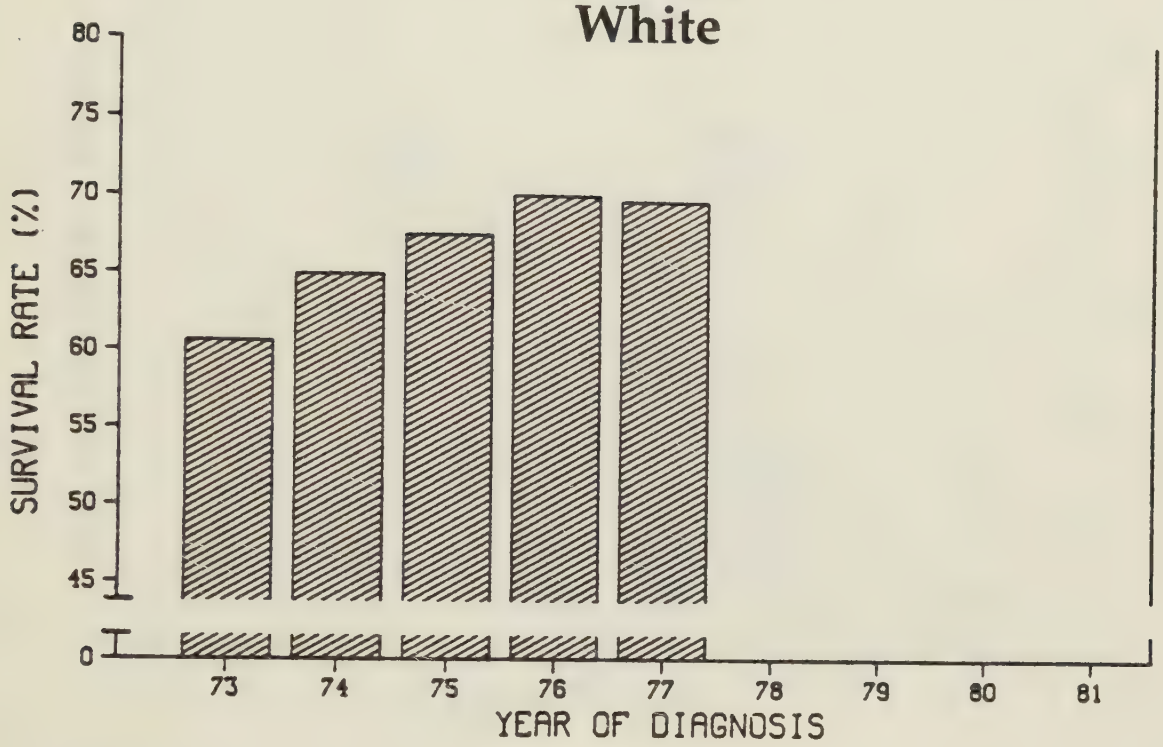


Figure VIII-30

Five-year Relative Survival Rates and Age-adjusted Incidence and Mortality Rates per 100,000 by Year of Diagnosis: 1973-81

Prostate
White



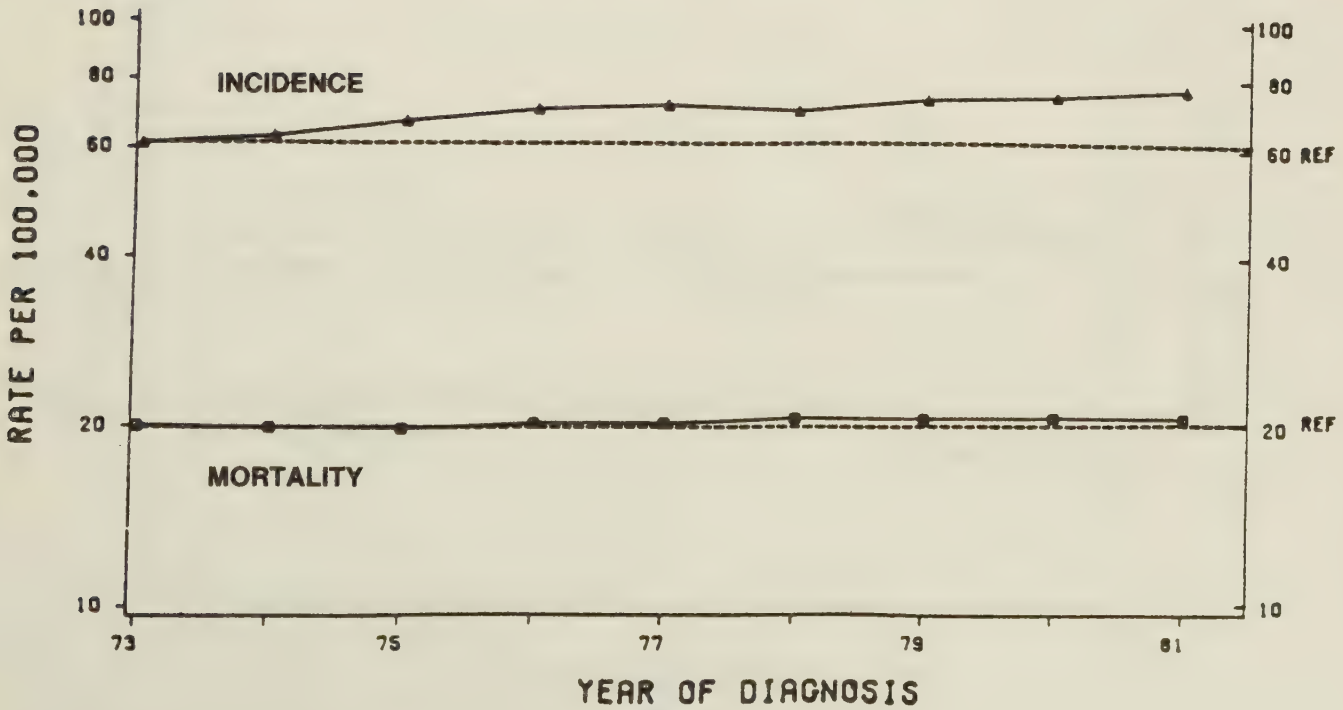
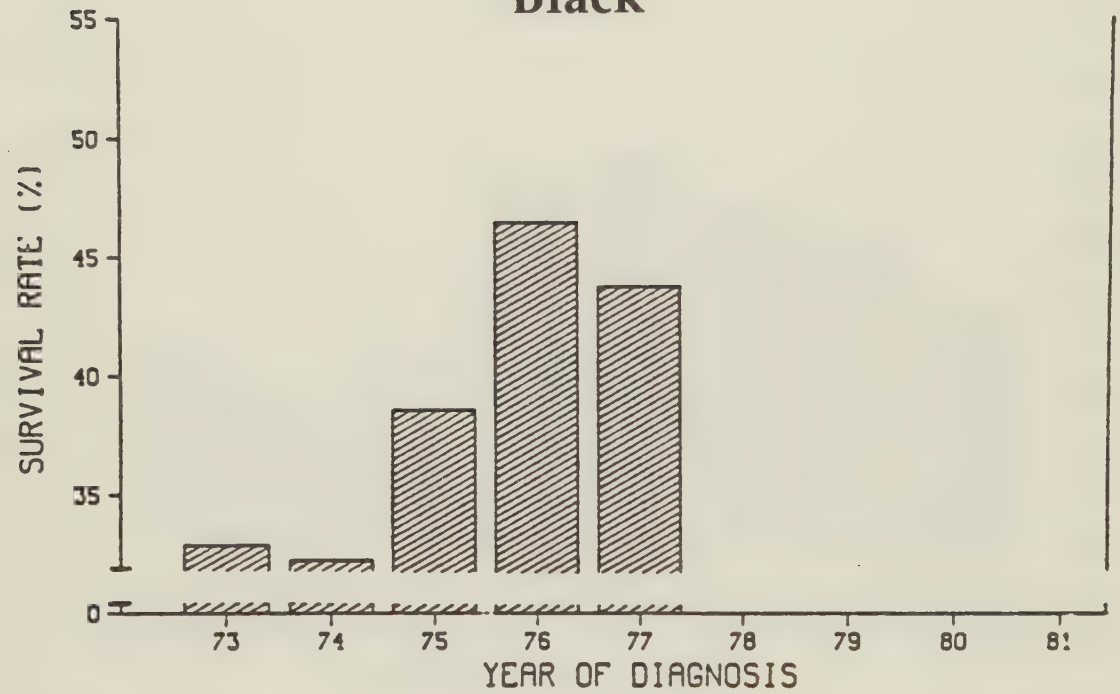


Figure VIII-31

Five-year Relative Survival Rates and Age-adjusted Incidence and Mortality Rates per 100,000 by Year of Diagnosis: 1973-81

Rectum
Black



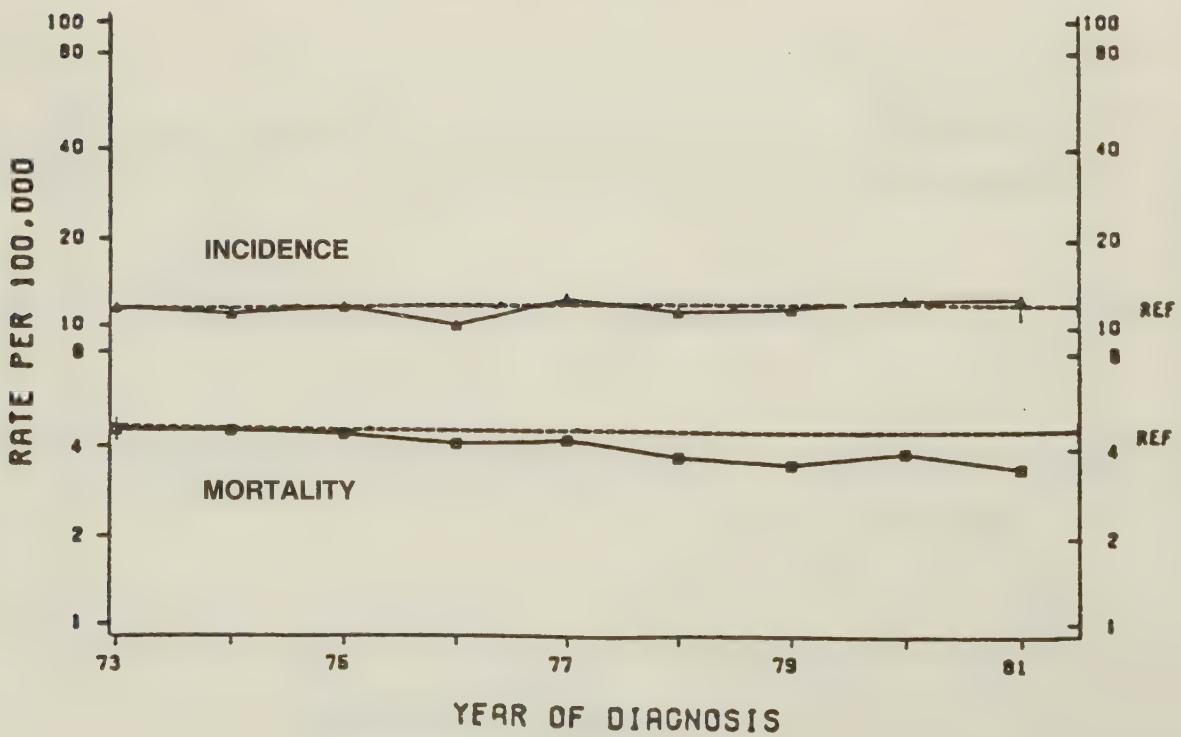


Figure VIII-32

Five-year Relative Survival Rates and Age-adjusted Incidence and Mortality Rates per 100,000 by Year of Diagnosis: 1973-81

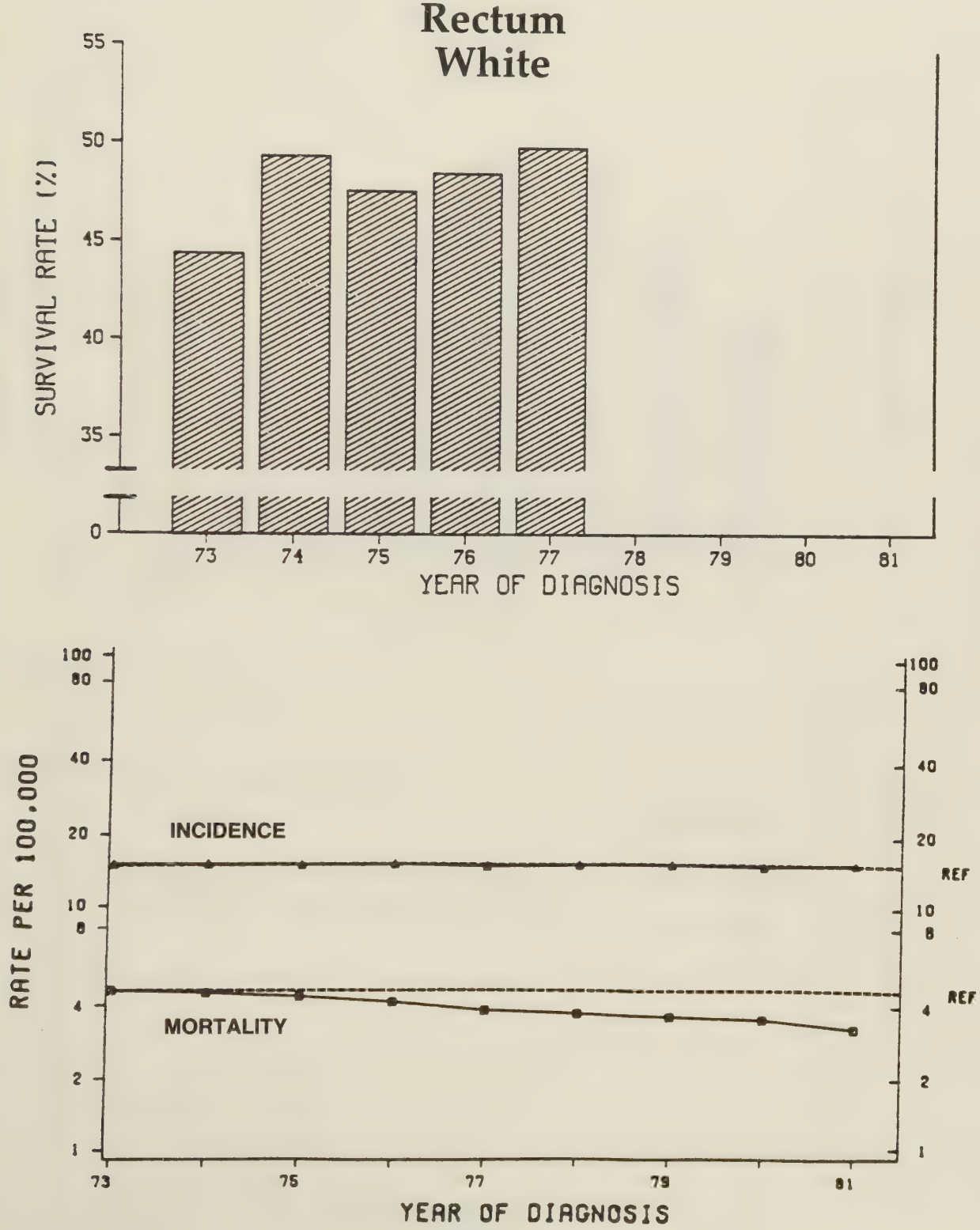
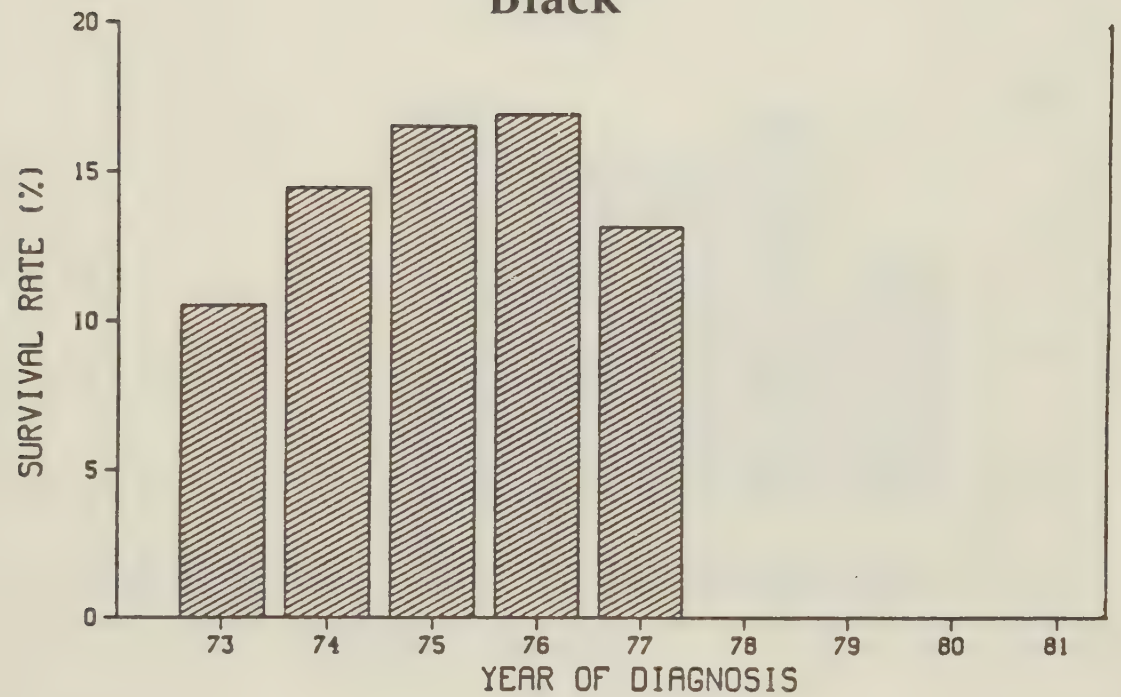


Figure VIII-33

Five-year Relative Survival Rates and Age-adjusted Incidence and Mortality Rates per 100,000 by Year of Diagnosis: 1973-81

Stomach
Black



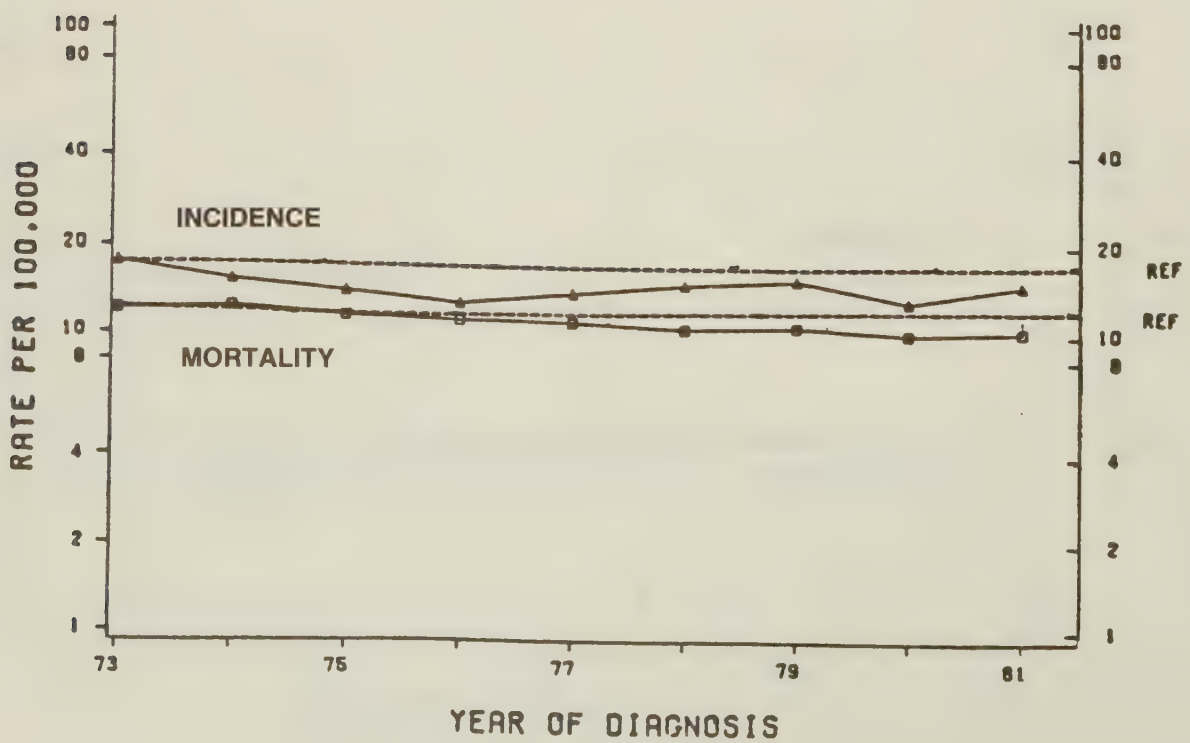
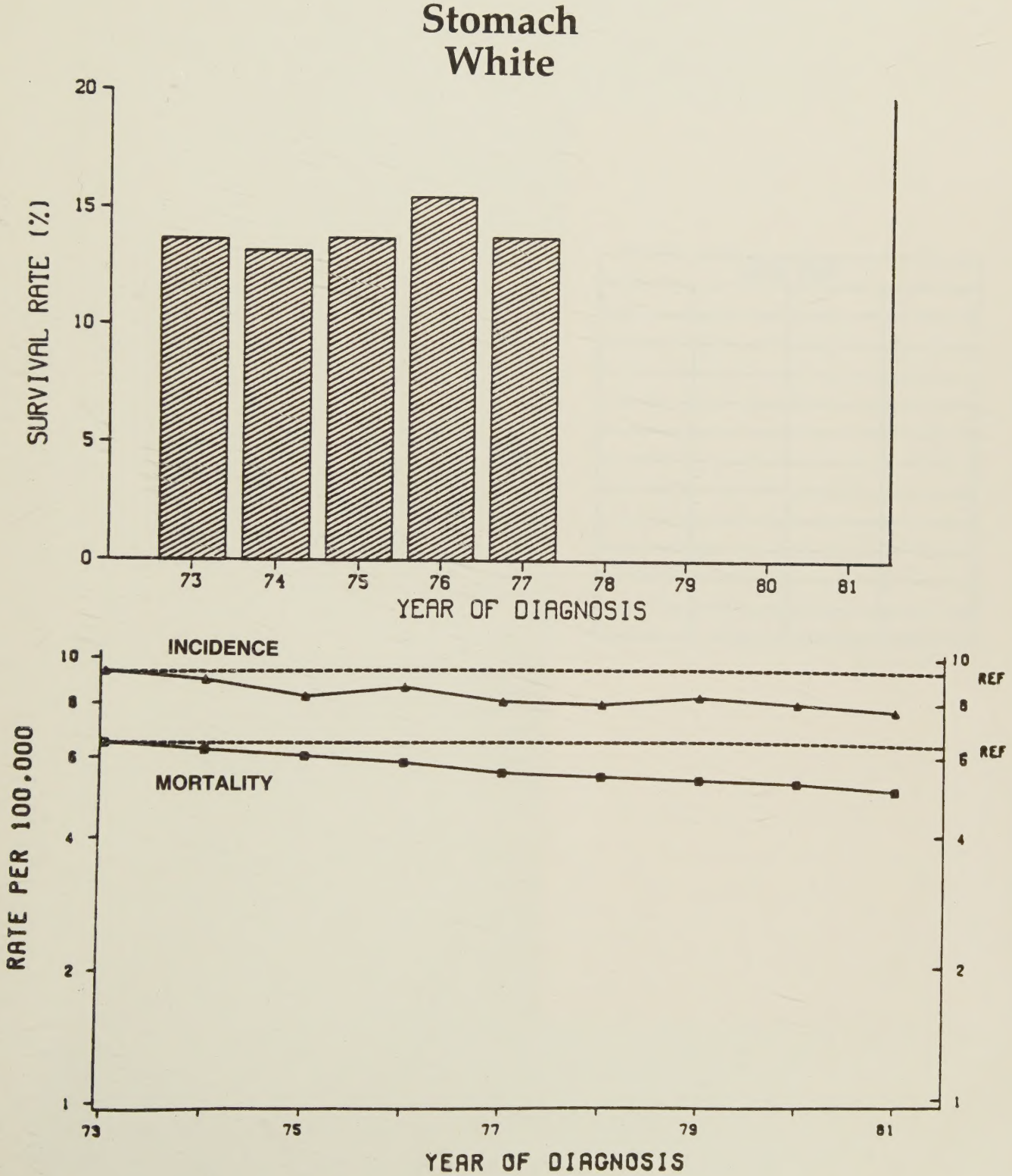


Figure VIII-34

Five-year Relative Survival Rates and Age-adjusted Incidence and Mortality Rates per 100,000 by Year of Diagnosis: 1973-81



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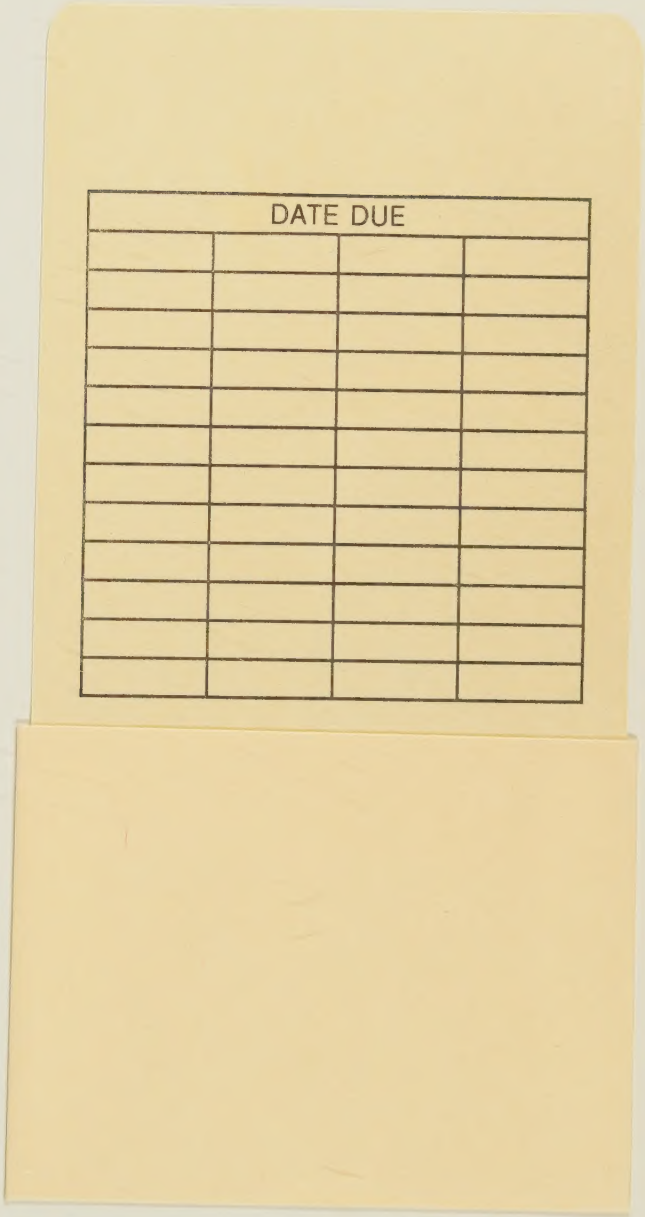

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